

Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Ltd.

**Financial Statements for the
Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 and
Independent Auditors' Report**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Ltd. (the "Bank"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks and Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The following is the description for the key audit matter in the audit of the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Impairment Assessment of Loans

Loans are the most important assets of the Bank. As of December 31, 2020, the balance of the Bank's loans totaled \$1,463,024,593 thousand, accounting for 63% of the Bank's total assets. The Bank assessed the impairment on loans in accordance with IFRS 9 and with relevant regulations on recognizing allowance for loans. As the assessment of the impairment on the aforementioned assets involves the management's critical judgments, estimations and assumptions, we considered the impairment assessment on loans as a key audit matter. Refer to Notes 4, 5 and 12 to the Bank's financial statements for related information.

Our main audit procedures performed in response to the key audit matter described above were as follows:

When assessing the appropriateness of the impairment on loans, we understood and tested the internal controls relevant to the lending process and assessment of loan impairment. We tested whether the expected credit loss was calculated by loans grouped by borrowers and credit risk characteristics. We further verified whether the parameters utilized in the impairment loss model (including probability of default adjusted for forward looking factors, loss given default, and exposure at default) reflect the actual situation, and recalculated the impairment loss on loans, examined the classification of loan credit assets, and assessed the loan provisions in compliance with relevant regulations.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 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 Mei Hui Wu and Tung Feng Lee.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

February 25, 2021

Notice to Readers

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

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

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4, 6 and 36)	\$ 25,167,907	1	\$ 31,849,140	1
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks (Notes 4, 6 and 36)	232,247,047	10	161,472,256	8
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 7, 34 and 37)	14,463,858	1	11,483,389	1
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4, 8, 10, 34 and 37)	116,479,219	5	111,610,083	5
Financial assets for hedging (Notes 4 and 13)	231,693	-	247,375	-
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost (Notes 4, 5, 9, 10, 34 and 37)	345,283,447	15	276,058,976	13
Receivables, net (Notes 4, 11 and 12)	21,300,335	1	22,979,066	1
Current tax assets (Notes 4 and 31)	396,258	-	207,398	-
Discounts and loans, net (Notes 4, 5, 12, 34, 35 and 36)	1,463,024,593	63	1,412,641,860	66
Investments measured by equity method, net (Notes 4 and 15)	13,511,768	1	13,087,475	1
Other financial assets, net (Notes 4, 14, 36 and 37)	29,915,786	1	44,428,881	2
Property and equipment, net (Notes 4 and 16)	20,160,372	1	19,995,240	1
Right-of-use assets, net (Notes 4 and 17)	1,500,974	-	1,601,174	-
Investment property, net (Notes 4 and 18)	13,858,910	1	13,872,790	1
Intangible assets, net (Notes 4 and 19)	608,517	-	645,360	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 31)	3,245,453	-	3,197,348	-
Other assets, net (Notes 20 and 37)	<u>2,727,131</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,051,475</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,304,123,268</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,126,429,286</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks (Notes 4, 21 and 36)	\$ 102,193,025	5	\$ 102,187,587	5
Due to the Central Bank and banks (Note 6 and 37)	14,829,050	1	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 7 and 36)	7,293,565	-	4,247,279	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements (Note 4)	1,226,633	-	1,547,291	-
Payables (Notes 4, 22 and 29)	21,966,509	1	21,676,201	1
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 31)	829,711	-	465,752	-
Deposits and remittances (Notes 4, 23 and 36)	1,910,034,360	83	1,757,136,850	83
Bank notes payable (Notes 4, 24 and 34)	61,351,032	3	55,521,014	3
Other financial liabilities (Notes 4 and 25)	1,949,149	-	4,274,900	-
Reserve for liabilities (Notes 4, 5, 27, 28)	5,306,731	-	5,322,733	-
Lease liabilities (Notes 4 and 17)	1,325,275	-	1,401,162	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 31)	8,294,747	-	7,892,389	-
Other liabilities (Notes 4, 16 and 26)	<u>2,469,691</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,518,933</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u>2,139,069,478</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>1,964,192,091</u>	<u>92</u>
EQUITY (Notes 4, 29 and 31)				
Capital stock				
Common stock	103,847,236	5	99,853,111	5
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	38,266,789	2	34,832,629	2
Special reserve	12,201,590	-	12,204,648	1
Unappropriated earnings	6,884,362	-	11,458,160	-
Other equity	<u>3,853,813</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,888,647</u>	<u>-</u>
Total equity	<u>165,053,790</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>162,237,195</u>	<u>8</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,304,123,268</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,126,429,286</u>	<u>100</u>

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

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%
INTEREST INCOME (Notes 4, 30 and 36)	\$ 28,936,758	108	\$ 38,189,030	121	(24)
INTEREST EXPENSE (Notes 30, 36 and 40)	<u>(10,495,056)</u>	<u>(39)</u>	<u>(16,118,024)</u>	<u>(51)</u>	(35)
NET INCOME OF INTEREST	<u>18,441,702</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>22,071,006</u>	<u>70</u>	(16)
NET NON-INTEREST INCOME (LOSS)					
Net service fee income (Notes 4 and 30)	4,513,873	17	4,615,049	15	(2)
Gain (loss) on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 7 and 30)	1,638,846	6	1,836,773	6	(11)
Realized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 30)	1,155,973	4	1,352,667	4	(15)
Gain (loss) arising from derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost	97	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange gain (loss) (Notes 4 and 34)	350,682	1	968,007	3	(64)
Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method (Notes 4 and 15)	412,436	2	418,059	1	(1)
Net other non-interest income (loss) (Notes 13 and 15)	<u>400,089</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>450,463</u>	<u>1</u>	(11)
Net non-interest income	<u>8,471,996</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>9,641,018</u>	<u>30</u>	(12)
NET REVENUE AND GAINS	<u>26,913,698</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>31,712,024</u>	<u>100</u>	(15)
BAD DEBTS EXPENSE, COMMITMENT AND GUARANTEE LIABILITY PROVISION (Notes 4 and 12)	<u>(2,841,478)</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>(2,148,065)</u>	<u>(7)</u>	32 (Continued)

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Employee benefit expenses (Notes 4 and 30)	\$ (10,550,323)	(39)	\$ (10,641,484)	(33)	(1)
Depreciation and amortization expenses (Notes 4 and 30)	(1,348,889)	(5)	(1,394,368)	(4)	(3)
Other general and administrative expenses	<u>(3,861,509)</u>	<u>(15)</u>	<u>(4,015,631)</u>	<u>(13)</u>	(4)
Total operating expenses	<u>(15,760,721)</u>	<u>(59)</u>	<u>(16,051,483)</u>	<u>(50)</u>	(2)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	8,311,499	31	13,512,476	43	(38)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 31)	<u>(1,270,572)</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(1,940,694)</u>	<u>(6)</u>	(35)
NET INCOME	<u>7,040,927</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>11,571,782</u>	<u>37</u>	(39)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax:					
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Notes 4 and 28)	(259,674)	(1)	(157,063)	-	65
Revaluation gains (losses) on investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	767,769	3	1,620,760	5	(53)
Changes in fair value of financial liabilities attributable to changes in credit risk of liabilities	-	-	(818)	-	100
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(19,080)	-	8,630	-	(321)
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 31)	51,935	-	31,412	-	65

(Continued)

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax:					
Exchange differences on translation (Note 4)	\$ (1,118,628)	(4)	\$ (1,185,701)	(4)	(6)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(62,289)	-	24,041	-	(359)
Revaluation gains (losses) on investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	548,422	2	14,443	-	3,697
(Impairment loss) reversal of impairment loss on investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(21,622)	-	(108,202)	-	(80)
Income tax related to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 31)	<u>(117,041)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>121,573</u>	<u>-</u>	(196)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	<u>(230,208)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>369,075</u>	<u>1</u>	(162)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>\$ 6,810,719</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>\$ 11,940,857</u>	<u>38</u>	(43)
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 32)					
Basic	<u>\$ 0.68</u>		<u>\$ 1.11</u>		
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.68</u>		<u>\$ 1.11</u>		

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

(Concluded)

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Shares of Capital Stock)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Bank					Other Equity			Total Equity
	Capital Stock		Retained Earnings			Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Financial Statements	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Change in Fair Value of Financial Liability Attributable to Change in Credit Risk of Liability	
	Common Stock (In Thousands)	Amount	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings				
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2019	9,789,521	\$ 97,895,207	\$ 31,038,668	\$ 12,141,416	\$ 12,091,349	\$ (614,793)	\$ 4,008,966	\$ 818	\$ 156,561,631
Appropriation of 2018 earnings									
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	3,793,961	-	(3,793,961)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	63,232	(63,232)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(6,265,293)	-	-	-	(6,265,293)
Stock dividends	195,790	1,957,904	-	-	(1,957,904)	-	-	-	-
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	11,571,782	-	-	-	11,571,782
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(125,651)	(1,027,810)	1,523,354	(818)	369,075
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	11,446,131	(1,027,810)	1,523,354	(818)	11,940,857
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	1,070	-	(1,070)	-	-
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2019	9,985,311	99,853,111	34,832,629	12,204,648	11,458,160	(1,642,603)	5,531,250	-	162,237,195
Appropriation of 2019 earnings									
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	(3,058)	3,058	-	-	-	-
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	3,434,160	-	(3,434,160)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(3,994,124)	-	-	-	(3,994,124)
Stock dividends	399,413	3,994,125	-	-	(3,994,125)	-	-	-	-
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	7,040,927	-	-	-	7,040,927
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(207,739)	(1,228,393)	1,205,924	-	(230,208)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	6,833,188	(1,228,393)	1,205,924	-	6,810,719
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	12,365	-	(12,365)	-	-
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2020	<u>10,384,724</u>	<u>\$ 103,847,236</u>	<u>\$ 38,266,789</u>	<u>\$ 12,201,590</u>	<u>\$ 6,884,362</u>	<u>\$ (2,870,996)</u>	<u>\$ 6,724,809</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 165,053,790</u>

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

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income before income tax	\$ 8,311,499	\$ 13,512,476
Non-cash (income and gains) or expenses and losses		
Expected credit loss recognized on trade receivables	2,841,478	2,148,065
Depreciation expense	1,126,668	1,185,464
Amortization expense	222,221	208,904
Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries for using equity method	(412,436)	(418,059)
Interest income	(28,936,758)	(38,189,030)
Dividend income	(631,958)	(523,627)
Interest expense	10,495,056	16,118,024
Net gain on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(1,585,861)	(72,939)
Gain on disposal of investments	(524,112)	(831,510)
Unrealized foreign exchange gains	(52,985)	(1,763,834)
Other adjustments	(204,611)	224,708
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase) decrease in due from the Central Bank	(23,040,939)	4,882,909
(Increase) decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(370,102)	52,006
Decrease in receivables	195,479	5,535,746
Increase in discounts and loans	(53,417,906)	(94,712,733)
Increase in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(3,050,552)	(18,861,052)
Increase in investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	(69,224,374)	(8,009,682)
Decrease in other financial assets	14,610,464	7,392,828
Increase in other assets	(1,674,782)	(263,436)
Decrease in deposits from the Central Bank and banks	(1,722)	(26,378,048)
Increase in deposits and remittances	152,897,510	77,048,874
Increase (decrease) in payables	1,180,284	(14,014,519)
Increase in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,987,729	2,337,430
Decrease in reserve for liabilities	(299,033)	(250,624)
Decrease in other financial liabilities	(2,325,751)	(111,522)
Decrease in other liabilities	(61,077)	(229,336)
Cash flows generated from (used in) operations	8,053,429	(73,982,517)
Interest received	30,641,065	38,811,954
Dividends received	629,458	523,627
Interest paid	(11,386,281)	(16,099,320)
Income taxes paid	(614,991)	(1,194,421)
Net cash flows generated from (used in) from operating activities	<u>27,322,680</u>	<u>(51,940,677)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of investment accounted for using the equity method	-	(600,000)
Acquisition of property and equipment	(636,015)	(441,322)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	-	170

(Continued)

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
Acquisition of intangible assets	\$ (175,494)	\$ (137,032)
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	-	(424,879)
Acquisition of investment properties	(580)	(1,203)
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties	<u>17,218</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(794,871)</u>	<u>(1,604,266)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in due to the Central Bank and banks	14,836,210	17,707,456
Proceeds from issuing bank notes	10,840,000	5,960,000
Repayments of bank notes	(5,000,000)	(7,991,100)
Decrease in securities sold under repurchase agreement	(320,658)	(3,738,599)
Repayments of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(624,764)	(349,851)
Cash dividends paid	<u>(3,994,124)</u>	<u>(6,265,293)</u>
Net cash flows generated from financing activities	<u>15,736,664</u>	<u>5,322,613</u>
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>(1,211,854)</u>	<u>(681,329)</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	41,052,619	(48,903,659)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>130,896,039</u>	<u>179,799,698</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 171,948,658</u>	<u>\$ 130,896,039</u>
	December 31	
	2020	2019
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheets	\$ 25,167,907	\$ 31,849,140
Call loans to banks qualifying for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	<u>146,780,751</u>	<u>99,046,899</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 171,948,658</u>	<u>\$ 130,896,039</u>

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

(Concluded)

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

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

1. ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS SCOPE

Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Ltd. (the “Bank”) was incorporated under Banking Law, Securities and Exchange Law and Taiwan Company Law on March 1, 1947 and obtained its banking license from the Ministry of Economic Affairs in July 1950. The Bank’s shares have been listed and traded on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) since February 1962.

The Bank mainly engages in the following business:

- a. All commercial banking operations allowed by the Banking Law;
- b. Trust operations;
- c. International banking operations;
- d. Overseas branch operations authorized by the respective foreign governments; and
- e. Other operations authorized by the central authority.

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

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Bank’s board of directors on February 25, 2021.

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

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

Except for the following, the initial application of the amendments to the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Bank’s accounting policies:

- 1) Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform”

Upon retrospective application of the amendments, the Bank complied with the hedge accounting requirements under the assumption that the interest rate benchmark (such as the London Interbank Offered Rate or LIBOR) on which the hedged cash flows and cash flows from the hedging instrument are based will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform.

- 2) Amendment to IFRS 16 “Covid-19 - Related Rent Concessions”

The Bank elected to apply the practical expedient provided in the amendment to IFRS 16 with respect to rent concessions negotiated with the lessor as a direct consequence of the COVID-19. The related accounting policies are stated in Note 4. Prior to the application of the amendment, the Bank shall determine whether or not the abovementioned rent concessions need to be accounted for as lease modifications.

The Bank applied the amendment from January 1, 2020. Because the abovementioned rent concessions affect only in 2020, retrospective application of the amendment has no impact on the retained earnings as of January 1, 2020.

- b. The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2021

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)
Amendments to IFRS 4 “Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9”	Effective immediately upon promulgation by the IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2”	January 1, 2021
Amendment to IFRS 16 “Covid-19 - Related Rent Concessions”	June 1, 2020

- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2”

“Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2” primarily amends IFRS 9, IFRS 7 and IFRS 16 to provide practical relief from the impact of the interest rate benchmark reform.

Changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows as a result of interest rate benchmark reform

The changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows of financial assets, financial liabilities or lease liabilities 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.

Hedging accounting

The amendments provide the following temporary exceptions to hedging relationships that are subject to the reform:

- 1) The changes to the hedging relationship that are needed to reflect changes required by the reform are treated as a continuation of the existing hedging relationship, and do not result in the discontinuation of hedge accounting or the designation of a new hedging relationship.
- 2) If an entity reasonably expects that an alternative benchmark rate will be separately identifiable within a period of 24 months, it is not prohibited from designating the rate as a non-contractually specified risk component if it is not separately identifiable at the designation date.
- 3) After a cash flow hedging relationship is amended, the amount accumulated in the gain/(loss) on hedging instruments of cash flow hedge is deemed to be based on the alternative benchmark rate on which the hedged future cash flows are determined.
- 4) An entity should allocate the hedged items of a group hedge that is subject to the reform to subgroups based on whether the hedged items have been changed to reference an alternative benchmark rate, and should designate the hedged benchmark rate separately.

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

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
“Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020”	January 1, 2022 (Note 2)
Amendments to IFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”	January 1, 2022 (Note 3)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use”	January 1, 2022 (Note 4)
Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”	January 1, 2022 (Note 5)

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

Note 2: The amendments to IFRS 9 will be applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges of financial liabilities that occur on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IAS 41 “Agriculture” will be applied prospectively to the fair value measurements on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IFRS 1 “First-time Adoptions of IFRSs” will be applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 3: The amendments are applicable to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 4: The amendments are applicable to property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after January 1, 2021.

Note 5: The amendments are applicable to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations on January 1, 2022.

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

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

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments which are measured at fair values, and net defined benefit liabilities which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

The fair value measurements, which are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and based on the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, are described as follows:

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

Current/Noncurrent Assets and Liabilities

Because of its business characteristics, assets and liabilities of the Bank are classified according to their liquidity rather than classified as current or noncurrent assets or 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 rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

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

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising 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.

For the purpose of presenting financial statements, the functional currencies of the Bank entities and its foreign operations 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; income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Investments in Subsidiaries

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

A subsidiary is an 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 profit or loss and otherwise comprehensive income of the subsidiary. The Bank also recognizes the changes in the Bank's share of other equity of subsidiaries.

Property and Equipment

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

Property and equipment in the course of construction are measured at cost less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Such assets are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property and equipment when completed and ready for intended use.

Except for freehold land which is not depreciated, the depreciation of property and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

Investment Properties

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

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

On derecognition of an investment property, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is included 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. The estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

b. Derecognition of intangible assets

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

Impairment of Property and Equipment, Right-of-use Asset and Intangible Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Bank reviews the carrying amounts of its property and equipment, right-of-use asset and intangible assets, 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. Corporate assets are allocated to the individual cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

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

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

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.

a. Financial assets

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

1) 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.

a) 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 FVTOCI criteria.

A financial asset may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, and dividends, interest earned and remeasurement gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains or losses. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 34.

b) Financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables at amortized cost, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

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

- i. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets; and
- ii. Financial assets that are not credit impaired on purchase or origination but have subsequently become credit impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets in subsequent reporting periods.

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

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

Cash equivalents include time deposits with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

c) Investments in debt instruments designated at FVTOCI

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

- i. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both the collecting of contractual cash flows and the selling of such financial assets; and
- ii. 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 designated at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in the carrying amounts of these debt instruments relating to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest income calculated using the effective interest method and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in profit or loss. Other changes in the carrying amount of these debt instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income and will be reclassified to profit or loss when the investment is disposed of.

d) Investments in equity instruments designated 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 contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments designated 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.

2) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their carrying amounts 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 the carrying amounts of such financial assets are not reduced.

3) 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.

b. 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.

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

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

c. Financial liabilities

1) Subsequent measurement

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

a) 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.

Financial liabilities held for trading are stated at fair value, and any interest paid on such financial liabilities is recognized in finance costs; any remeasurement gains or losses on such financial liabilities are recognized in other gains or losses.

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

- i. Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- ii. The financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and has performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Bank's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- iii. The contract contains one or more embedded derivatives so that the entire combined contract (asset or liability) can be designated as at FVTPL.

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 remaining amount of changes in the fair value of that liability which incorporates any interest or dividends paid on such financial liability is presented in 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.

Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 34.

b) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Bank, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- i. The amount of the loss allowance reflecting expected credit losses; and
- ii. The amount initially recognized less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the revenue recognition policies.

2) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

d. Derivative financial instruments

The Bank enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, FX swap, cross currency swap, interest rate swaps and currency option.

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 derivative financial instrument is negative, the derivative is recognized as a financial liability.

Derivatives embedded in hybrid contracts that contain financial asset hosts that is 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 (i.e. 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.

Bonds or Securities Purchased/Sold under Specific Agreements

Bonds or securities sold under repurchase agreement are recorded at sale price. Interest revenues and expenses are recorded on accrual basis.

Hedge Accounting

The Bank designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency risk, as either fair value hedges. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted for as fair value hedges.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognized in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The change in the fair value of the hedging instrument and the change in the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in profit or loss in the line item relating to the hedged item.

The Bank discontinues hedge accounting only when the hedging relationship ceases to meet the qualifying criteria; for instance, when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged instrument arising from the hedged risk for which the effective interest method is used is amortized to profit or loss from the date on which the hedge accounting is discontinued. The adjustment is based on a recalculated effective interest rate at the date on which amortization begins and will be amortized fully upon maturity of the financial instrument.

Reserve for Liabilities

Reserve for liabilities, including those arising from contractual obligations specified in service concession arrangements to maintain or restore infrastructure before it is handed over to the grantor and levies imposed by governments, 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.

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

Revenue Recognition

a. Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the stockholder's right to receive payment has been established provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis with reference to the principal outstanding and at the applicable effective interest rate. When the loans become past due and are considered uncollectible, the principal and interest receivable are transferred to delinquent loan accounts, and the accrual of interest income is stopped. Interest income will be recognized when the delinquent interest is collected.

If the repayment of loan is extended under an agreement, the related interest should be recognized as deferred revenue, classified into other liability and recognized as income when collected.

A single or a group of financial assets are written off due to impairment loss, the subsequent recognition of interest income is calculated by using the interest rate used by discount future cash flows when measuring impairment loss.

b. Service fee

Service revenue and real estate management service revenue are recognized at once after providing loans or other services. If the service revenue belongs to several significant items, it is recognized when the significant items accomplished, such as the service revenue which the lead arranger bank of syndication loan received. If the service revenue is for further loan service and of significant amount, it is allocated during the period of the service or included in the base of calculation the effective interest rate of loans and receivables.

Leases

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

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

a. The Bank as lessor

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

When the Bank subleases a right-of-use asset, the sublease is classified by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. However, if the head lease is a short-term lease that the Bank, as a lessee, has accounted for applying recognition exemption, the sublease is classified as an operating lease.

Lease payments (less any lease incentives payable) from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining operating leases are added to the carrying amounts of the underlying assets and recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

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

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, 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. For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Bank accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by (a) decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset of lease modifications that decreased the scope of the lease, and recognizing in profit or loss any gain or loss on the partial or full termination of the lease; (b) making a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset of all other lease modifications. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

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

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

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 service.

b. Retirement benefits

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

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost, and net interest cost) and net interest on the net defined benefit liability are recognized as employee benefit 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 liability represents the actual deficit in the Bank's defined benefit plan. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

The Bank provides employees with high-yield savings account. The premium interest rate applies to a fixed amount of principal and the interest is paid to present employees (within employment and retirement) and retired employees. The difference between the premium rate and the market rate is classified as employee benefits.

According to the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks" Rule No. 28, the premium interest resulting from the yield between the premium rate and the general market rate shall immediately be actuarially calculated based on the FSC-recognized IAS 19 when employees retire. However, if there are authorized regulations from the government regarding the actuarial assumption parameters, the regulations shall prevail. Actuarial benefits and service cost from prior periods are recognized as profit or loss when they are incurred.

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 in the ROC, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

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

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, unused loss carry forward, research and development expenditures, and personnel training expenditures to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates and interests in joint 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 recognized only 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 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 taxes

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.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

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

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Estimated impairment of financial assets

The provision for impairment of trade receivables, investments in debt instruments and financial guarantee contracts is based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Bank uses judgment in making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs for the impairment calculation, which are based on the Bank's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. For details of the key assumptions and inputs used, see Notes 8, 9, 11, 12 and 27. Where the actual future cash inflows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS/DUE FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND CALL LOANS TO BANKS/DUE TO THE CENTRAL BANK AND BANKS

a. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Cash on hand	\$ 12,204,074	\$ 18,315,646
Checks for clearing	4,251,010	3,559,426
Due from banks	6,981,725	8,443,148
Foreign currencies on hand	<u>1,731,098</u>	<u>1,530,920</u>
	<u>\$ 25,167,907</u>	<u>\$ 31,849,140</u>

b. Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Call loans to banks	\$ 146,780,751	\$ 99,046,899
Reserve for checking accounts	26,392,663	11,299,268
Reserve for demand accounts	49,651,547	44,349,154
Reserve for foreign deposits	531,980	469,765
Others	<u>8,890,106</u>	<u>6,307,170</u>
	<u>\$ 232,247,047</u>	<u>\$ 161,472,256</u>

Cash and cash equivalents and due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks are assessed for impairment using approach similar to those used for investments in debt instruments (refer to Note 10). The Bank considers its cash and cash equivalents to have low credit risk so its credit loss assessment is on a 12-month expected credit loss basis.

c. Due to the Central Bank and banks

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Other dues to the Central Bank	<u>\$ 14,829,050</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The Bank set aside \$30,000,000 thousand for the Central Bank reserves for demand account in accordance with the Central Bank's regulations on capital requirements as a response to the COVID-19.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Financial assets mandatorily classified at FVTPL		
Derivative financial assets (not under hedge accounting)		
Futures	\$ 120,403	\$ 114,919
Forward exchange contracts	124,452	140,099
Interest rate swaps	394,122	468,855
Cross-currency swaps	-	21,671
Currency swaps	4,915,742	2,135,583
Currency call option premiums	105,119	59,098
Non-derivative financial assets		
Investment in bills	7,042,832	7,560,413
Domestic listed stock	-	75,046
Government bonds	5,716	5,678
Corporate bonds	<u>1,755,472</u>	<u>902,027</u>
	<u>\$ 14,463,858</u>	<u>\$ 11,483,389</u>

The par value of notes provided for transactions with repurchase agreements was \$387,600 thousand and \$247,000 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Financial Liabilities at FVTPL

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Derivative financial liabilities (not applying hedge accounting)		
Forward exchange contracts	\$ 71,115	\$ 32,285
Interest rate swaps	390,853	465,546
Cross-currency swaps	211,325	128,427
Currency swaps	6,515,131	3,561,915
Currency put option premiums	<u>105,141</u>	<u>59,106</u>
	<u>\$ 7,293,565</u>	<u>\$ 4,247,279</u>

The Bank entered into derivative contracts during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 to manage exposures to exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations. The financial risk management objective of the Bank is to minimize risks due to changes in fair value and cash flows.

The nominal principal amounts of outstanding derivative contracts as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Currency swaps	\$ 460,858,070	\$ 544,771,238
Currency options	15,472,077	18,546,651
Forward exchange contracts	17,924,875	13,833,533
Interest rate swaps	191,201,583	338,302,150
Cross-currency swaps	3,091,000	7,497,500

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI		
Domestic listed stock	\$ 7,362,952	\$ 6,400,568
Domestic unlisted stock	<u>8,811,998</u>	<u>8,000,918</u>
	<u>16,174,950</u>	<u>14,401,486</u>
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI		
Government bonds	26,568,737	28,085,689
Corporate bonds	31,986,914	20,083,472
Bank notes	36,017,659	45,930,016
Bonds issued by international organizations	2,154,265	2,020,092
Beneficiary and asset-based securities	2,669,006	-
Investments in bills	<u>907,688</u>	<u>1,089,328</u>
	<u>100,304,269</u>	<u>97,208,597</u>
	<u>\$ 116,479,219</u>	<u>\$ 111,610,083</u>

A portion of investments in equity instruments is for strategic instruments and not held for trading, the management designated these investments as at FVTOCI.

- a. Refer to Note 10 for information relating to their credit risk management and impairment.
- b. The par value of bonds provided for transactions with repurchase agreements was \$762,200 thousand and \$1,178,600 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.
- c. Government bonds placed as deposits in the Court amounted to \$295,900 thousand and \$335,700 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Another government bonds placed as operating deposits amounted to \$330,000 thousand; government bonds placed as reserve fund for trust compensation amounted to \$220,000 thousand and \$170,000 thousand, respectively; overseas branches' bonds provided as collateral for operations amounted to \$281,069 thousand and \$152,304 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Refer to Note 37 for information relating to investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI pledged as security.

9. INVESTMENTS IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Investments in bills	\$ 338,044,687	\$ 262,797,272
Bank notes	2,822,380	6,710,913
Corporate bonds	-	2,943,223
Government bonds	<u>4,416,380</u>	<u>3,607,568</u>
	<u>\$ 345,283,447</u>	<u>\$ 276,058,976</u>

- a. Refer to Note 10 for information relating to their credit risk management and impairment.
- b. The amounts of the overseas branches' bonds provided as collateral for operations were \$140,500 thousand and \$89,970 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.
- c. Certificates of deposit placed as reserves for clearing at the Central Bank amounted to \$36,000,000 thousand; certificates of deposit which were issued by the Central Bank and pledged for call loans from banks amounted to \$5,300,000 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.
- d. Refer to Note 37 for information relating to investments in debt instruments at amortized cost pledged as security.

10. CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT FOR INVESTMENTS IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS

Investments in debt instruments are classified as at FVTOCI and as at amortized cost.

December 31, 2020

	At FVTOCI	At Amortized Cost	Total
Gross carrying amount	\$ 99,581,436	\$ 345,285,234	\$ 444,866,670
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(36,941)</u>	<u>(1,787)</u>	<u>(38,728)</u>
Amortized cost	99,544,495	<u>\$ 345,283,447</u>	444,827,942
Adjustment to fair value	<u>759,774</u>		<u>759,774</u>
	<u>\$ 100,304,269</u>		<u>\$ 445,587,716</u>

December 31, 2019

	At FVTOCI	At Amortized Cost	Total
Gross carrying amount	\$ 97,034,186	\$ 276,063,342	\$ 373,097,528
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(58,563)	(4,366)	(62,929)
Amortized cost	96,975,623	<u>\$ 276,058,976</u>	373,034,599
Adjustment to fair value	<u>232,974</u>		<u>232,974</u>
	<u>\$ 97,208,597</u>		<u>\$ 373,267,573</u>

The Bank only invests in debt instruments that are rated as investment grade or higher and are assessed as having low credit impairment. The credit rating information is supplied by independent rating agencies. The Bank's exposure and the external credit ratings are continuously monitored and assessed for whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the last period to the reporting date.

The Bank considers the historical default rates of each credit rating supplied by external rating agencies to estimate 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses. The Bank's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

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

Gross carrying amount and applicable expected credit loss rate of investments in debt instruments are as follows:

December 31, 2020

Category	Expected Loss Rate	At FVTOCI	At Amortized Cost
Performing	0%-0.3365%	<u>\$ 99,581,436</u>	<u>\$ 345,285,234</u>

December 31, 2019

Category	Expected Loss Rate	At FVTOCI	At Amortized Cost
Performing	0%-0.3271%	\$ 96,975,026	\$ 276,063,342
Doubtful	45.0485%	<u>59,160</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>\$ 97,034,186</u>	<u>\$ 276,063,342</u>

At FVTOCI

Allowance for Impairment Loss	Credit Rating			Total
	Performing (12-month ECLs)	Doubtful (Lifetime ECLs - Not Credit- impaired)	Defaulted (Lifetime ECLs - Credit- impaired)	
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 31,912	\$ 26,651	\$ -	\$ 58,563
Transfer from doubtful to performing	96	(26,651)	-	(26,555)
Purchase of investments in debt instruments	11,850	-	-	11,850
Derecognition	(9,059)	-	-	(9,059)
Change in exchange rates or others	<u>2,142</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,142</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 36,941</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 36,941</u>
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 24,779	\$ -	\$ 141,986	\$ 166,765
Purchase of investments in debt instruments	22,597	26,651	-	49,248
Derecognition	(14,450)	-	(141,986)	(156,436)
Change in exchange rates or others	<u>(1,014)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,014)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 31,912</u>	<u>\$ 26,651</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 58,563</u>

At amortized cost

Allowance for Impairment Loss	Credit Rating			Total
	Performing (12-month ECLs)	Doubtful (Lifetime ECLs - Not Credit- impaired)	Defaulted (Lifetime ECLs - Credit- impaired)	
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 4,366	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,366
Purchase of investments in debt instruments	35	-	-	35
Derecognition	(2,570)	-	-	(2,570)
Change in exchange rates or others	<u>(44)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(44)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 1,787</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,787</u>
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 6,615	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,615
Purchase of investments in debt instruments	56	-	-	56
Derecognition	(1,830)	-	-	(1,830)
Change in exchange rates or others	<u>(475)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(475)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 4,366</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,366</u>

11. RECEIVABLES, NET

a. Details of receivables

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Accounts receivable	\$ 9,253,969	\$ 10,707,132
Accrued incomes	4,501	6,816
Interests receivable	3,063,416	4,668,851
Acceptances receivable	4,422,920	4,712,390
Credit cards accounts receivable	2,306,682	2,225,416
Settlement price	856,397	340,835
Accounts receivable for settlement	648,785	305,067
Other receivables	<u>1,042,565</u>	<u>451,334</u>
	21,599,235	23,417,841
Less: Allowance for bad debts, receivables	<u>(298,900)</u>	<u>(438,775)</u>
	<u>\$ 21,300,335</u>	<u>\$ 22,979,066</u>

b. Allowance for receivables

1) Movements in the allowance for receivables

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020					
	12-Month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Realized Credit Impairment	Loss Recognized Based on IFRS 9	Recognized Impairment Difference Based on Regulations of the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing Loans and Bad Debts	Total
Receivables						
Beginning balance	\$ 22,751	\$ 3,532	\$ 44,895	\$ 71,178	\$ 367,597	\$ 438,775
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:						
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(81)	152	(20)	51	-	51
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(12)	(6)	694	676	-	676
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	741	(88)	(249)	404	-	404
Financial assets derecognized for the period	(21,739)	(1,730)	(23,829)	(47,298)	-	(47,298)
Purchased or originated financial assets	19,106	3,381	24,361	46,848	-	46,848
Recognized impairment difference based on the regulations of the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing loans and bad debts	-	-	-	-	(123,077)	(123,077)
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(17,420)	(17,420)	-	(17,420)
Changes in exchange rates or others	<u>(35)</u>	<u>(13)</u>	<u>(11)</u>	<u>(59)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(59)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 20,731</u>	<u>\$ 5,228</u>	<u>\$ 28,421</u>	<u>\$ 54,380</u>	<u>\$ 244,520</u>	<u>\$ 298,900</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019						
	12-Month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Realized Credit Impairment	Loss Recognized Based on IFRS 9	Recognized Impairment Difference Based on Regulations of the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing Loans and Bad Debts	Total
Receivables						
Beginning balance	\$ 32,146	\$ 2,675	\$ 18,539	\$ 53,360	\$ 580,507	\$ 633,867
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:						
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(36)	53	(39)	(22)	-	(22)
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(5)	(4)	486	477	-	477
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	331	(137)	(27)	167	-	167
Financial assets derecognized for the period	(30,904)	(1,722)	(14,803)	(47,429)	-	(47,429)
Purchased or originated financial assets	21,239	2,672	77,418	101,329	-	101,329
Recognized impairment difference based on the regulations of the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing loans and bad debts	-	-	-	-	(212,910)	(212,910)
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(36,678)	(36,678)	-	(36,678)
Changes in exchange rates or others	(20)	(5)	(1)	(26)	-	(26)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 22,751</u>	<u>\$ 3,532</u>	<u>\$ 44,895</u>	<u>\$ 71,178</u>	<u>\$ 367,597</u>	<u>\$ 438,775</u>

2) Movements in the total carrying amount of receivables

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020				
	12-Month Expected Credit Losses	Significant Increase in Risk Due to Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Credit Impairment Due to Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Total
Beginning balance	\$ 22,987,575	\$ 161,834	\$ 268,432	\$ 23,417,841
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:				
Transfers to lifetime expected credit loss	(53,937)	54,875	(333)	605
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(12,931)	(674)	9,058	(4,547)
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	39,687	(11,941)	(627)	27,119
Purchased or originated financial assets	12,257,521	183,980	82,339	12,523,840
Derecognized	(13,982,970)	(132,201)	(219,186)	(14,334,357)
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(17,420)	(17,420)
Changes in exchange rates or others	(9,625)	(3,926)	(295)	(13,846)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 21,225,320</u>	<u>\$ 251,947</u>	<u>\$ 121,968</u>	<u>\$ 21,599,235</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019			Total
	12-Month Expected Credit Losses	Significant Increase in Risk Due to Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Credit Impairment Due to Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	
Beginning balance	\$ 29,390,179	\$ 158,705	\$ 69,768	\$ 29,618,652
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:				
Transfers to lifetime expected credit loss	(31,690)	27,564	(207)	(4,333)
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(10,381)	(398)	5,718	(5,061)
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	217,454	(13,660)	(215)	203,579
Purchased or originated financial assets	14,003,020	94,294	236,123	14,333,437
Derecognized	(20,573,777)	(103,553)	(6,052)	(20,683,382)
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(36,678)	(36,678)
Changes in exchange rates or others	(7,230)	(1,118)	(25)	(8,373)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 22,987,575</u>	<u>\$ 161,834</u>	<u>\$ 268,432</u>	<u>\$ 23,417,841</u>

12. DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET

a. Details of discounts and loans

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Negotiated and discounted	\$ 3,425,322	\$ 3,870,803
Overdrafts	1,297,092	1,289,623
Short-term loans	378,778,599	407,385,225
Margin loans receivable	353,805	288,722
Medium-term loans	426,787,999	422,157,629
Long-term loans	666,142,677	590,198,771
Overdue loans	<u>4,942,391</u>	<u>4,747,136</u>
	1,481,727,885	1,429,937,909
Less: Allowance for loan losses	<u>(18,703,292)</u>	<u>(17,296,049)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,463,024,593</u>	<u>\$ 1,412,641,860</u>

Loans of which the accrual of interest income had ceased internally as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were \$4,942,391 thousand and \$4,747,136 thousand, respectively. The amounts of interest income that would have been accrued on these loans for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were \$127,019 thousand and \$126,749 thousand, respectively.

The Bank did not write off any loans without legal claims process during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

b. Allowance for discounts and loans

1) Movements in the allowance for discounts and loans

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020						
	12-Month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Realized Credit Impairment	Loss Recognized Based on IFRS 9	Recognized Impairment Difference Based on Regulations of the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing Loans and Bad Debts	Total
Discounts and loans						
Beginning balance	\$ 1,742,669	\$ 1,916,091	\$ 5,033,684	\$ 8,692,444	\$ 8,603,605	\$ 17,296,049
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:						
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(34,926)	51,622	(8,316)	8,380	-	8,380
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(6,826)	(27,546)	41,740	7,368	-	7,368
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	303,575	(239,026)	(51,484)	13,065	-	13,065
Financial assets derecognized for the period	(1,325,387)	(1,083,708)	(1,655,220)	(4,064,315)	-	(4,064,315)
Purchased or originated financial assets	905,869	1,486,392	4,915,425	7,307,686	-	7,307,686
Recognized impairment difference based on the regulations of the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing loans and bad debts	-	-	-	-	690,132	690,132
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(2,526,259)	(2,526,259)	-	(2,526,259)
Changes in exchange rates or others	(13,066)	(8,378)	(7,370)	(28,814)	-	(28,814)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,571,908</u>	<u>\$ 2,095,447</u>	<u>\$ 5,742,200</u>	<u>\$ 9,409,555</u>	<u>\$ 9,293,737</u>	<u>\$ 18,703,292</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019						
	12-Month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Realized Credit Impairment	Loss Recognized Based on IFRS 9	Recognized Impairment Difference Based on Regulations of the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing Loans and Bad Debts	Total
Discounts and loans						
Beginning balance	\$ 1,864,003	\$ 1,843,770	\$ 5,102,485	\$ 8,810,258	\$ 7,505,980	\$ 16,316,238
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:						
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(41,657)	45,751	(908)	3,186	-	3,186
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(7,825)	(73,822)	82,744	1,097	-	1,097
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	246,591	(235,577)	(5,313)	5,701	-	5,701
Financial assets derecognized for the period	(1,308,391)	(973,187)	(1,758,089)	(4,039,667)	-	(4,039,667)
Purchased or originated financial assets	995,649	1,312,342	3,758,626	6,066,617	-	6,066,617
Recognized impairment difference based on the regulations of the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing loans and bad debts	-	-	-	-	1,097,625	1,097,625
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(2,144,763)	(2,144,763)	-	(2,144,763)
Changes in exchange rates or others	(5,701)	(3,186)	(1,098)	(9,985)	-	(9,985)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,742,669</u>	<u>\$ 1,916,091</u>	<u>\$ 5,033,684</u>	<u>\$ 8,692,444</u>	<u>\$ 8,603,605</u>	<u>\$ 17,296,049</u>

2) Movements in the total carrying amount of discounts and loans

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020				
	12-Month Expected Credit Losses	Significant Increase in Risk Due to Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Credit Impairment Due to Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Total
Beginning balance	\$ 1,351,913,648	\$ 63,871,331	\$ 14,152,930	\$ 1,429,937,909
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:				
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(19,774,901)	20,889,757	(46,077)	1,068,779
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(3,324,603)	(1,512,509)	5,063,043	225,931
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	11,825,727	(7,673,506)	(108,803)	4,043,418
Purchased or originated financial assets	736,266,876	35,784,054	7,446,309	779,497,239
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(2,526,259)	(2,526,259)
Derecognized	(674,746,423)	(41,273,480)	(9,161,100)	(725,181,003)
Changes in exchange rates or others	(4,043,418)	(1,068,778)	(225,933)	(5,338,129)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,398,116,906</u>	<u>\$ 69,016,869</u>	<u>\$ 14,594,110</u>	<u>\$ 1,481,727,885</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019			Total
	12-Month Expected Credit Losses	Significant Increase in Risk Due to Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Credit Impairment Due to Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	
Beginning balance	\$ 1,269,212,814	\$ 53,608,495	\$ 13,572,155	\$ 1,336,393,464
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:				
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(16,471,034)	16,709,870	(9,966)	228,870
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(2,806,168)	(1,161,154)	3,999,121	31,799
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	6,535,365	(4,498,690)	(44,918)	1,991,757
Purchased or originated financial assets	689,737,732	28,254,807	6,252,756	724,245,295
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(2,144,763)	(2,144,763)
Derecognized	(592,303,304)	(28,813,127)	(7,439,656)	(628,556,087)
Changes in exchange rates or others	<u>(1,991,757)</u>	<u>(228,870)</u>	<u>(31,799)</u>	<u>(2,252,426)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,351,913,648</u>	<u>\$ 63,871,331</u>	<u>\$ 14,152,930</u>	<u>\$ 1,429,937,909</u>

- c. Details of provision for bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Provision for receivable and loan (including overdue loan) losses	\$ 2,818,120	\$ 2,063,708
Reversal for loan commitment	(39,985)	(12,142)
Provision for guarantee liability	59,192	75,336
Provision for others	<u>4,151</u>	<u>21,163</u>
	<u>\$ 2,841,478</u>	<u>\$ 2,148,065</u>

13. FINANCIAL ASSETS FOR HEDGING

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Financial assets for hedging		
Fair value hedges - interest rate swaps	<u>\$ 231,693</u>	<u>\$ 247,375</u>

The Bank used interest rate swaps to minimize its exposure to the fair value fluctuations of its fixed-rate borrowings by entering into fixed-to-floating interest rate swap contracts. The interest swaps and the corresponding borrowings have the same terms, and management believes that the interest rate swaps are highly effective hedging instruments. The respective, nominal principal amount of the Bank's outstanding interest rate swaps as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 was \$8,200,000 thousand. The maturity period is from April 19, 2021 to September 27, 2026.

The fixed-to-floating interest swaps were designated and effective fair value hedging instruments. During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the swaps were effective in hedging the fair value exposure to interest rate movements, and as a result, the carrying amounts of the fixed-rate borrowings were adjusted by \$251,032 thousand and \$261,014 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively; these amounts were included in profit or loss at the same time that the fair value of the interest rate swap was included in profit or loss.

The information of hedging transactions is as follows:

- a. Hedging type: Fair value hedging.
- b. Hedging objective: To minimize the Bank's risks from changes in fair value due to fluctuating interest rates, by converting fixed-rate notes to floating-rate notes.
- c. Hedging method: By signing interest rate swap contracts, which pay floating rates (interest rate: 0.4798%) and charge fixed rates (interest rate range: 1.2900%-1.6075%).
- d. Hedging effect: The results of hedging are all in the line with the effective range of hedge accounting as defined by IFRSs. The realized gains from hedging tools were \$61,269 thousand and \$70,234 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and the realized gains or losses from fair-value hedging were \$9,981 thousand and \$(11,958) thousand, accounted for as net other non-interest income or loss, for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

14. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	\$ 29,725,000	\$ 44,474,375
Exchange bills negotiated	14,941	13,970
Overdue receivables	170,486	179,538
Call loans to security brokers	140,500	-
Less: Allowance for bad debts	<u>(135,141)</u>	<u>(239,002)</u>
	<u>\$ 29,915,786</u>	<u>\$ 44,428,881</u>

The market rates of time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months were ranging from 0.70%-3.10% and 2.24%-3.53% for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Refer to Note 37 for information relating to other financial assets pledged as security.

15. INVESTMENTS MEASURED BY EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Investments in subsidiaries		
Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	\$ 12,928,728	\$ 12,484,226
Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	<u>583,040</u>	<u>603,249</u>
	<u>\$ 13,511,768</u>	<u>\$ 13,087,475</u>

The Bank established Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd. on April 17, 2019. The percentage of ownership equity and voting rights to subsidiaries as of balance sheet date were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	100%	100%
Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	100%	100%

16. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Assets used by the Bank	\$ 19,967,720	\$ 19,818,627
Assets leased under operating leases	<u>192,652</u>	<u>176,613</u>
	<u>\$ 20,160,372</u>	<u>\$ 19,995,240</u>

a. Asset used by the Bank

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Machinery Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Miscellaneous Equipment	Leasehold Improvement	Leased Assets	Construction in Progress and Prepayment for Building and Equipment	Total
Cost									
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 14,647,146	\$ 8,612,092	\$ 4,511,861	\$ 723,567	\$ 1,469,199	\$ 919,847	\$ -	\$ 16,076	\$ 30,899,788
Additions	152,460	29,216	249,642	16,427	45,785	17,314	-	125,171	636,015
Disposals	-	-	(135,958)	(33,185)	(33,025)	(9,754)	-	-	(211,922)
Transfers to assets leased under operating leases	-	(33,758)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33,758)
Reclassification	14,967	28,525	222	-	1,588	395	-	(55,237)	(9,540)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(978)	(400)	(1,311)	(2,753)	-	(28)	(5,470)
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 14,814,573</u>	<u>\$ 8,636,075</u>	<u>\$ 4,624,789</u>	<u>\$ 706,409</u>	<u>\$ 1,482,236</u>	<u>\$ 925,049</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 85,982</u>	<u>\$ 31,275,113</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment									
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ -	\$ 4,376,945	\$ 3,906,068	\$ 631,763	\$ 1,321,831	\$ 844,554	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,081,161
Disposals	-	-	(135,837)	(33,146)	(32,964)	(9,754)	-	-	(211,701)
Depreciation expense	-	168,366	184,540	29,785	43,809	26,842	-	-	453,342
Transfers to assets leased under operating leases	-	(10,660)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,660)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(690)	(293)	(1,221)	(2,545)	-	-	(4,749)
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,534,651</u>	<u>\$ 3,954,081</u>	<u>\$ 628,109</u>	<u>\$ 1,331,455</u>	<u>\$ 859,097</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11,307,393</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 14,814,573</u>	<u>\$ 4,101,424</u>	<u>\$ 670,708</u>	<u>\$ 78,300</u>	<u>\$ 150,781</u>	<u>\$ 65,952</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 85,982</u>	<u>\$ 19,967,720</u>
Cost									
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 14,677,460	\$ 8,578,781	\$ 4,538,744	\$ 718,959	\$ 1,441,896	\$ 923,770	\$ 908	\$ 34,584	\$ 30,915,102
Adjustments on initial application of IFRS 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	(908)	-	(908)
Balance at January 1, 2019 (restated)	14,677,460	8,578,781	4,538,744	718,959	1,441,896	923,770	-	34,584	30,914,194
Additions	105,000	32,191	173,307	26,622	40,316	9,492	-	54,394	441,322
Disposals	-	(26,066)	(207,696)	(25,987)	(15,313)	(17,765)	-	-	(292,827)
Transfers to assets leased under operating leases	-	(10,030)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,030)
Reclassification	(135,314)	37,216	7,701	4,026	2,743	5,341	-	(72,911)	(151,198)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(195)	(53)	(443)	(991)	-	9	(1,673)
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 14,647,146</u>	<u>\$ 8,612,092</u>	<u>\$ 4,511,861</u>	<u>\$ 723,567</u>	<u>\$ 1,469,199</u>	<u>\$ 919,847</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 16,076</u>	<u>\$ 30,899,788</u>

(Continued)

Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Freehold Land	Buildings	Machinery Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Miscellaneous Equipment	Leasehold Improvement	Leased Assets	Construction in Progress and Prepayment for Building and Equipment	Total
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ -	\$ 4,263,030	\$ 3,904,144	\$ 613,403	\$ 1,294,349	\$ 830,959	\$ 148	\$ -	\$ 10,906,033
Adjustments on initial application of IFRS 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	(148)	-	(148)
Balance at January 1, 2019 (restated)	-	4,263,030	3,904,144	613,403	1,294,349	830,959	-	-	10,905,885
Disposals	-	(25,882)	(206,922)	(25,914)	(15,220)	(17,765)	-	-	(291,703)
Depreciation expense	-	170,159	209,088	44,373	43,131	32,323	-	-	499,074
Transfers to assets leased under operating leases	-	(17,933)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,933)
Reclassification	-	(12,429)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,429)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(242)	(99)	(429)	(963)	-	-	(1,733)
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,376,945</u>	<u>\$ 3,906,068</u>	<u>\$ 631,763</u>	<u>\$ 1,321,831</u>	<u>\$ 844,554</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11,081,161</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 14,647,146</u>	<u>\$ 4,235,147</u>	<u>\$ 605,793</u>	<u>\$ 91,804</u>	<u>\$ 147,368</u>	<u>\$ 75,293</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 16,076</u>	<u>\$ 19,818,627</u>

(Concluded)

b. Assets leased under operating leases

	Buildings
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 351,452
Transfers from assets used by the Bank	<u>33,758</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 385,210</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 174,839
Depreciation expense	7,059
Transfers from assets used by the Bank	<u>10,660</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 192,558</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 192,652</u>
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 341,422
Adjustments on initial application of IFRS 16	-
Balance at January 1, 2019 (restated)	341,422
Transfers from assets used by the Bank	<u>10,030</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 351,452</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 150,467
Adjustments on initial application of IFRS 16	-
Balance at January 1, 2019 (restated)	150,467
Depreciation expense	6,439
Transfers from assets used by the Bank	<u>17,933</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 174,839</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 176,613</u>

Operating leases relate to buildings owned by the Bank with lease terms between 1 and 20 years without an option to extend lease terms. 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 maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating lease payments for property used by the Bank was as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Year 1	\$ 68,737	\$ 23,081
Year 2	67,682	19,160
Year 3	47,269	10,796
Year 4	16,435	1,883
Year 5	6,671	-
Year 6 onwards	<u>20,330</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 227,124</u>	<u>\$ 54,920</u>

The above items of property and equipment leased under operating leases are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	
Main buildings	20-60 years
Air-conditioning units	5-10 years
Machinery equipment	4-16 years
Transportation equipment	2-10 years
Miscellaneous equipment	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

17. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Carrying amount</u>		
Land	\$ 846	\$ 1,636
Buildings	1,429,240	1,523,201
Machinery equipment	34	289
Transportation equipment	57,145	62,677
Miscellaneous equipment	<u>13,709</u>	<u>13,371</u>
	<u>\$ 1,500,974</u>	<u>\$ 1,601,174</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Additions to right-of-use assets	\$ 546,877	\$ 424,879
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	\$ 1,023	\$ 1,332
Buildings	611,752	624,304
Machinery equipment	115	464
Transportation equipment	36,932	37,139
Miscellaneous equipment	9,525	9,845
	<u>\$ 659,347</u>	<u>\$ 673,084</u>

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>\$ 1,325,275</u>	<u>\$ 1,401,162</u>

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Land	0.91%	0.91%
Buildings	0.20%-3.53%	0.20%-2.99%
Machinery equipment	0.20%-2.89%	0.20%-2.89%
Transportation equipment	0.53%-3.53%	2.12%-3.00%
Miscellaneous equipment	0.67%-3.40%	0.86%-2.89%

c. Material lease-in activities and terms

The Bank leases certain buildings for operations of branches with lease terms from 3 to 15 years. The lease contract for offices located in New York specifies that lease payments are subject to 4 modifications during the lease terms and the Bank can sublease the underlying assets. The lease contracts for offices located in Hong Kong and Taiwan specify that the premium for lease is \$2,152 thousand and lease payments will be adjusted each year. In addition, the Bank was prohibited from subleasing all or any portion of the underlying assets.

The Bank did not have significant acquisition of lease contracts as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

d. Other lease information

Lease arrangements under operating leases for the leasing out of investment properties and freehold property, plant and equipment are set out in Notes 16 and 18.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$ 34,625	\$ 29,070
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	\$ 21,977	\$ 32,041
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	\$ 154,392	\$ 141,495
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$ (210,994)</u>	<u>\$ (202,606)</u>

The Bank's leases of certain land, buildings, transportation equipment and miscellaneous equipment qualify as short-term leases and leases of certain land, machinery equipment and miscellaneous equipment qualify as low-value asset leases. The Bank has elected to apply the recognition exemption and, thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, expenses relating to short-term leases also include expenses relating to leases for which the lease terms end on or before December 31, 2019 and for which the recognition exemption is applied. Just before the balance sheet date, the Bank also entered into several lease arrangements for additional office equipment that qualified as short-term leases. The amounts of lease commitments for short-term leases for which the recognition exemption is applied were \$6,844 thousand and \$19,693 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

18. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Completed Investment Property
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 14,247,470
Additions	580
Disposals	<u>(14,537)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 14,233,513</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 374,680
Depreciation expense	6,920
Disposals	<u>(6,997)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 374,603</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 13,858,910</u>
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 14,097,759
Additions	1,203
Reclassification	<u>148,508</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 14,247,470</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 355,383
Depreciation expense	6,867
Reclassification	<u>12,430</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 374,680</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 13,872,790</u>

Operating leases relate to the investment property owned by the Bank with lease terms between 1 and 20 years, with no option to extend. All operating lease contracts contain market review clauses in the event that the lessee exercises its option to renew. The lessee does not have a bargain purchase option to acquire the property at the expiry of the lease period.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating leases of investment properties as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 was as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Year 1	\$ 178,492	\$ 193,607
Year 2	166,276	165,533
Year 3	132,429	120,884
Year 4	106,753	102,984
Year 5	97,436	98,343
Year 6 onwards	<u>212,725</u>	<u>427,070</u>
	<u>\$ 894,111</u>	<u>\$ 1,108,421</u>

The investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Main buildings	20-60 years
Air-conditioning	5-10 years

The investment properties are measured and stated at cost in the balance sheets. For management's purpose, the Bank periodically measures the fair value of investment properties in accordance with the Bank's internal rules and procedures. The Bank conducts valuation process regularly, which is measured by level 3 inputs. The fair values were \$27,303,772 thousand and \$26,959,699 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

All investment properties are own right and interest.

Rental income and direct operating expenses generated by the investment property for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Rental incomes	<u>\$ 178,838</u>	<u>\$ 181,431</u>
Direct operating expenses	<u>\$ 97,966</u>	<u>\$ 103,821</u>

19. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 645,360
Additions	175,494
Amortization expense	(221,846)
Reclassification	9,540
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences and others	<u>(31)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 608,517</u>
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 714,842
Additions	137,032
Amortization expense	(208,538)
Reclassification	2,001
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences and others	<u>23</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 645,360</u>

The intangible asset mentioned above is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 3 to 5 years.

20. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Refundable deposits	\$ 2,597,942	\$ 954,967
Assumed collateral and residuals	23,418	23,462
Less: Accumulated impairment	(23,418)	(23,462)
Prepayments	128,079	95,024
Others	<u>1,110</u>	<u>1,484</u>
	<u>\$ 2,727,131</u>	<u>\$ 1,051,475</u>

21. DEPOSITS FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND BANKS

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Deposits from the Central Bank	\$ 24,625	\$ 26,128
Deposits from banks	342,811	225,998
Overdrafts on banks	306,954	322,914
Call loans from banks	101,192,760	101,169,640
Deposits transferred from Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	<u>325,875</u>	<u>442,907</u>
	<u>\$ 102,193,025</u>	<u>\$ 102,187,587</u>

22. PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Checks issued to payees for clearing	\$ 7,626,187	\$ 6,706,074
Accounts payable	1,655,366	1,592,510
Accrued expenses	1,949,862	2,314,473
Accrued interests	1,648,736	2,538,712
Acceptances	4,712,598	4,820,263
Others	<u>4,373,760</u>	<u>3,704,169</u>
	<u>\$ 21,966,509</u>	<u>\$ 21,676,201</u>

23. DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Checking account deposits	\$ 41,220,029	\$ 40,797,582
Demand deposits	525,489,360	424,236,193
Time deposits	394,727,506	394,426,165
Negotiable certificates of deposit	2,853,940	6,186,997
Savings account deposits	944,530,955	890,034,856
Remittances	<u>1,212,570</u>	<u>1,455,057</u>
	<u>\$ 1,910,034,360</u>	<u>\$ 1,757,136,850</u>

24. BANK NOTES PAYABLE

The Bank has issued bank notes to enhance its capital adequacy ratio and raised medium to long-term operating funds. The information of the bank notes is as follows:

The Bank issued \$5,000 million perpetual subordinated bank notes 99-1 on June 29, 2010, which is callable after 10 years of issue date. The Bank notes had been redeemed on June 29, 2020.

The Bank issued \$3,300 million subordinated bank notes 100-1 on March 11, 2011, divided into Financial Debenture A \$2,200 million with 7-year term and Financial Debenture B of \$1,100 million with 10-year term.

The Bank issued \$6,700 million subordinated bank notes 100-2 with 10-year term on April 18, 2011.

The Bank issued \$2,200 million subordinated bank notes A 103-1 with 7-year term on April 16, 2014.

The Bank issued \$5,300 million subordinated bank notes B 103-1 with 10-year term on April 16, 2014.

The Bank issued \$2,500 million subordinated bank notes C 103-1 with 10-year term on April 16, 2014.

The Bank issued \$3,000 million subordinated bank notes A 105-1 with 7-year term on September 27, 2016.

The Bank issued \$3,300 million subordinated bank notes B 105-1 with 10-year term on September 27, 2016.

The Bank issued \$1,530 million subordinated bank notes A 106-1 with 7-year term on March 29, 2017.

The Bank issued \$8,670 million subordinated bank notes B 106-1 with 10-year term on March 29, 2017.

The Bank issued \$7,000 million perpetual subordinated bank notes 107-1 on April 26, 2018. Callable 5 years and 3 months after issue date.

The Bank issued \$3,000 million perpetual subordinated bank notes 107-2 on November 8, 2018. Callable 5 years and 1 month after issue date.

The Bank issued \$5,960 million perpetual subordinated bank notes 108-1 on June 27, 2019. Callable 5 years and 1 month after issue date.

The Bank issued \$4,040 million perpetual subordinated bank notes 109-1 on May 27, 2020. Callable 5 years and 1 month after issue date.

The Bank issued \$6,800 million perpetual subordinated bank notes 109-2 on December 25, 2020. Callable 5 years and 1 month after issue date.

The outstanding balance and details of subordinated bank notes are as follows:

Bank Note, Interest Rate and Maturity Date	December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Hedged financial liabilities at fair value</u>		
103-1 Note A, 7-year term, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.70%, maturity date: April 16, 2021	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 2,200,000
103-1 Note B, 10-year term, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.85%, maturity date: April 16, 2024	3,000,000	3,000,000
105-1 Note A, 7-year term, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.09%, maturity date: September 27, 2023	1,000,000	1,000,000
105-1 Note B, 10-year term, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.20%, maturity date: September 27, 2026	2,000,000	2,000,000
Valuation adjustment	<u>251,032</u>	<u>261,014</u>
	<u>8,451,032</u>	<u>8,461,014</u>
<u>Non-hedged bank notes payable</u>		
99-1, No maturity date, interest payable annually, interest rate from first to tenth year is 3.15%, after tenth year is 4.15%	-	5,000,000
100-1 Note B, 10-year term, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.72%, maturity date: March 11, 2021	1,100,000	1,100,000
100-2, 10-year term, interest payable annually, floating rate, maturity date: April 18, 2021	6,700,000	6,700,000
103-1 Note B, 10-year term, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.85%, maturity date: April 16, 2024	2,300,000	2,300,000
103-1 Note C, 10-year term, interest payable annually, floating rate, maturity date: April 16, 2024	2,500,000	2,500,000
105-1 Note A, 7-year term, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.09%, maturity date: September 27, 2023	2,000,000	2,000,000
105-1 Note B, 10-year term, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.20%, maturity date: September 27, 2026	1,300,000	1,300,000

(Continued)

Bank Note, Interest Rate and Maturity Date	December 31	
	2020	2019
106-1 Note A, 7-year term, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.50%, maturity date: March 29, 2024	\$ 1,530,000	\$ 1,530,000
106-1 Note B, 10-year term, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.85%, maturity date: March 29, 2027	8,670,000	8,670,000
107-1, no maturity date, interest payable annually, interest rate 2.66%	7,000,000	7,000,000
107-2, no maturity date, interest payable annually, interest rate 2.30%	3,000,000	3,000,000
108-1, no maturity date, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.90%	5,960,000	5,960,000
109-1, no maturity date, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.40%	4,040,000	-
109-2, no maturity date, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.25%	<u>6,800,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>52,900,000</u>	<u>47,060,000</u>
	<u>\$ 61,351,032</u>	<u>\$ 55,521,014</u>
		(Concluded)

The Bank engaged in derivative transactions as hedging instruments for the 103-1 Note A, 103-1 Note B, 105-1 Note A and 105-1 Note B fixed interest rate bank notes to avoid fair value risks due to changes in interest rates. The nominal principal of interest rate swaps was accounted for as hedging derivative financial assets (refer to Note 13).

25. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Principal received on structured notes	\$ 1,325,070	\$ 3,495,607
Appropriations for loans	<u>624,079</u>	<u>779,293</u>
	<u>\$ 1,949,149</u>	<u>\$ 4,274,900</u>

The principals received on structured notes were the hybrid instruments issued at fixed income. The related income of structured notes was credit determined by the interest rates linked to targets.

26. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Advance receipts	\$ 596,754	\$ 650,131
Guarantee deposits	1,863,163	1,855,967
Deferred revenue	<u>9,774</u>	<u>12,835</u>
	<u>\$ 2,469,691</u>	<u>\$ 2,518,933</u>

27. RESERVE FOR LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Reserve for employee benefits (Note 28)	\$ 4,208,987	\$ 4,248,254
Reserve for guarantee liabilities	671,506	612,486
Reserve for loan commitments	312,144	353,357
Reserve for decommissioning restoration and rehabilitation costs	57,009	55,603
Others	<u>57,085</u>	<u>53,033</u>
	<u>\$ 5,306,731</u>	<u>\$ 5,322,733</u>

Movements in reserve for guarantee liabilities, reserve for loans commitments and reserve for others were as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020						
	12-Month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Realized Credit Impairment	Loss Recognized Based on IFRS 9	Recognized Impairment Difference Based on Regulations	Total
Beginning balance	\$ 454,267	\$ 52,208	\$ 28,131	\$ 534,606	\$ 484,270	\$ 1,018,876
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:						
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(4,211)	4,990	-	779	-	779
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(4)	(179)	195	12	-	12
Transfers to 12-months expected credit losses	22,354	(21,455)	-	899	-	899
Financial instruments derecognized for the period	(338,508)	(11,592)	(6,321)	(356,421)	-	(356,421)
Purchased or originated financial instruments	281,171	58,997	11,463	351,631	-	351,631
Recognized impairment difference based on regulations	-	-	-	-	26,649	26,649
Changes in exchange rates and others	<u>(899)</u>	<u>(779)</u>	<u>(12)</u>	<u>(1,690)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,690)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 414,170</u>	<u>\$ 82,190</u>	<u>\$ 33,456</u>	<u>\$ 529,816</u>	<u>\$ 510,919</u>	<u>\$ 1,040,735</u>
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019						
	12-Month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Realized Credit Impairment	Loss Recognized Based on IFRS 9	Recognized Impairment Difference Based on Regulations	Total
Beginning balance	\$ 454,525	\$ 26,188	\$ 41,182	\$ 521,895	\$ 413,245	\$ 935,140
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:						
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(5,502)	5,711	-	209	-	209
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(19)	(9)	29	1	-	1
Transfers to 12-months expected credit losses	1,511	(930)	-	581	-	581
Financial instruments derecognized for the period	(345,752)	(6,707)	(18,005)	(370,464)	-	(370,464)
Purchased or originated financial instruments	350,051	28,205	4,925	383,181	-	383,181
Recognized impairment difference based on regulations	-	-	-	-	71,025	71,025
Changes in exchange rates and others	<u>(547)</u>	<u>(250)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(797)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(797)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 454,267</u>	<u>\$ 52,208</u>	<u>\$ 28,131</u>	<u>\$ 534,606</u>	<u>\$ 484,270</u>	<u>\$ 1,018,876</u>

28. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

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

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Bank in accordance with the Labor Standards Law is operated by the government. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the six months before retirement. The Bank contributes amounts equal to 10% 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 "Bureau"); 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:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 9,980,084	\$ 9,979,092
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(7,231,186)</u>	<u>(7,152,662)</u>
Deficit	2,748,898	2,826,430
Others	<u>14,644</u>	<u>13,351</u>
Net defined benefit liability	<u>\$ 2,763,542</u>	<u>\$ 2,839,781</u>

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

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liability (Asset)
Balance at January 1, 2020	<u>\$ 9,979,092</u>	<u>\$ 7,152,662</u>	<u>\$ 2,826,430</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	239,179	-	239,179
Net interest cost	<u>69,159</u>	<u>50,430</u>	<u>18,729</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>308,338</u>	<u>50,430</u>	<u>257,908</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	239,332	(239,332)
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	385,440	-	385,440
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	<u>113,545</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>113,545</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>498,985</u>	<u>239,332</u>	<u>259,653</u>

(Continued)

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liability (Asset)
Contributions from the employer	\$ -	\$ 595,093	\$ (595,093)
Benefits paid	<u>(806,331)</u>	<u>(806,331)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 9,980,084</u>	<u>\$ 7,231,186</u>	<u>\$ 2,748,898</u>
Balance at January 1, 2019	<u>\$ 9,864,472</u>	<u>\$ 6,915,260</u>	<u>\$ 2,949,212</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	246,671	-	246,671
Net interest cost	<u>97,919</u>	<u>69,968</u>	<u>27,951</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>344,590</u>	<u>69,968</u>	<u>274,622</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	245,537	(245,537)
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	301,482	-	301,482
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	<u>101,043</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>101,043</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>402,525</u>	<u>245,537</u>	<u>156,988</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	554,392	(554,392)
Benefits paid	<u>(632,495)</u>	<u>(632,495)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 9,979,092</u>	<u>\$ 7,152,662</u>	<u>\$ 2,826,430</u> (Concluded)

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

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

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

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Discount rate(s)	0.30%	0.70%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	2.05%	2.05%

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

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Discount rate(s)		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ (243,495)</u>	<u>\$ (244,279)</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 252,484</u>	<u>\$ 253,503</u>
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ 247,459</u>	<u>\$ 249,465</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ (239,970)</u>	<u>\$ (241,687)</u>

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

	December 31	
	2020	2019
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	<u>\$ 302,772</u>	<u>\$ 301,644</u>
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	10 years	10 years

c. Plan of high-yield savings account for employee

The Bank has the obligation to pay premium interest on the high-yield savings account of its present employees and retired employees. Such obligation is recognized based on its internal guidelines in the Rules of Employee Preferential Deposit for Retired Employees. Refer to Note 30 for information on related expenses.

- 1) Reconciliation of assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period with the present value of defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets was as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 1,445,445	\$ 1,408,473
Less: Fair value of defined benefit plan assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period	<u>\$ 1,445,445</u>	<u>\$ 1,408,473</u>

- 2) Analysis of defined benefit obligation

	December 31	
	2020	2019
All or part of defined benefit obligation contributed	\$ -	\$ -
Defined benefit obligation not contributed	<u>1,445,445</u>	<u>1,408,473</u>
	<u>\$ 1,445,445</u>	<u>\$ 1,408,473</u>

3) Movements of the present value of defined benefit obligation

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Balance at January 1	\$ 1,408,473	\$ 1,375,993
Interest cost	53,377	52,169
Actuarial gains and losses	276,830	264,525
Benefits paid	<u>(293,235)</u>	<u>(284,214)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 1,445,445</u>	<u>\$ 1,408,473</u>

4) Movements of the fair value of plan assets

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Balance at January 1	\$ -	\$ -
Contribution by employers	293,235	284,214
Benefits paid	<u>(293,235)</u>	<u>(284,214)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

5) Details of gains and losses recognized in expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Interest cost	\$ 53,377	\$ 52,169
Actuarial gains and losses	<u>276,830</u>	<u>264,525</u>
	<u>\$ 330,207</u>	<u>\$ 316,694</u>

6) Main actuarial assumptions

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Discount rate of high-yield savings account for employee	4.00%	4.00%
Return rate of funds deposited	2.00%	2.00%
Account balance decrease rate per year	1.00%	1.00%
Probability of future high-yield savings account system change	50.00%	50.00%
Mortality rate	Based on Taiwan Life Insurance Industry Mortality Tables	Based on Taiwan Life Insurance Industry Mortality Tables
Rate provided to ordinary clients for similar deposit	1.09%-1.14%	1.09%-1.14%

29. EQUITY

a. Capital

Common stock

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Share granted (in thousands)	<u>11,000,000</u>	<u>11,000,000</u>
Capital stock granted	<u>\$ 110,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 110,000,000</u>
Share issued and fully paid (in thousands)	<u>10,384,724</u>	<u>9,985,311</u>
Capital stock issued	<u>\$ 103,847,236</u>	<u>\$ 99,853,111</u>

Fully paid common stock, with a par value at \$10, carry one vote per stock and carry a right to dividends.

As of January 1, 2019, the Bank's authorized and registered capital was \$110,000,000 thousand divided into 11,000,000 thousand shares at \$10 par value; the total paid-in capital was \$97,895,207 thousand. In August 2020 and August 2019, the Bank resolved its capitalization of earnings and increased its paid-in capital by \$3,994,125 thousand and \$1,957,904 thousand, respectively. The amount of the Bank's authorized and registered capital as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 was \$110,000,000 thousand divided into 11,000,000 thousand shares and, also at those dates, the total amounts of paid-in capital were \$103,847,236 thousand and \$99,853,111 thousand divided into 10,384,724 thousand and 9,985,311 thousand outstanding shares at \$10 par value, respectively.

b. Distribution of earnings and dividend policy

Under the dividend policy as set forth in the Bank's amended Articles of Incorporation, where the Bank generates 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, setting aside or reversing 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 Bank's board of directors as the basis for proposing distribution plan, and 30% to 100% of the basis for proposing distribution plan should be resolved in the stockholders' meeting for distribution of dividends and bonus to stockholders. For the policies on distribution of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors after amendment, refer to Note 30 (g) "employees' compensation and remuneration of directors".

To ensure the Bank has sufficient cash for present and future expansion plans and to enhance the profitability, the Bank prefers to distribute more stock dividends, but cash dividends shall not be less than 10% of total dividends distributed. If the cash dividends are less than \$0.1 per share, the Bank will not distribute any cash dividends, unless otherwise resolved in the stockholders' meeting.

Appropriation of earnings to legal reserve shall be made until the balance of legal reserve reaches 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.

Items referred to under Rule No. 1010012865, Rule No. 1010047490 and Rule No. 1030006415 issued by the FSC and the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs" should be appropriated to or reversed from a special reserve by the Bank.

Under Rule No. 10510001510 issued by the FSC on May 25, 2016, the Bank should appropriate 0.5%-1.0% of net income as a special reserve when distributing surplus earnings for 2016, 2017 and 2018. Since 2017, the Bank should reverse an amount which is the same as the distributed surplus earnings mentioned above for the expense of employees' bridging-over arrangements and settlements caused by the development of financial technology.

The Bank cannot distribute cash dividends or purchase treasury stock if the Bank has experienced any of the situations as cited in Item 1, Section 1, Article 44 of the Banking Law.

The maximum amount of cash dividends cannot exceed 15% of the Bank's total capital if the Bank's capital surplus is less than the capital as cited in Section 1.

The restriction of the cash dividends stated above does not apply if the Bank's capital surplus exceeds the capital or the Bank's financial position satisfied the criteria from the authority and also the Bank appropriates the legal reserve based on the Banking Law.

The appropriations of earnings for 2019 and 2018 were approved in the stockholders' meetings on June 19, 2020 and June 14, 2019, respectively. The appropriations of earnings and dividends per stock were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Legal reserve	\$ 3,434,160	\$ 3,793,961
Special reserve	\$ -	\$ 63,232
Cash dividends	\$ 3,994,124	\$ 6,265,293
Share dividends	\$ 3,994,125	\$ 1,957,904
Cash dividends per share (NT\$)	\$0.40	\$0.64
Share dividends per share (NT\$)	\$0.40	\$0.20

The appropriation of earnings for 2020 is subject to the resolution of shareholders in the shareholders' meeting to be held in June 2021.

c. Special reserve

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Balance at January 1 Initial application of IFRSs	\$ 11,778,829	\$ 11,778,829
Reversals:		
Disposal of investment property	(3,058)	-
Others	425,819	425,819
	<u>\$ 12,201,590</u>	<u>\$ 12,204,648</u>

If the special reserve relating to land may be reversed on the disposal or reclassification of the related assets. Additional special reserve should be appropriated for the amount equal to the difference between net debit balance reserves and the special reserve appropriated on the first-time adoption of IFRSs. Any special reserve appropriated may be reversed to the extent that the net debit balance reverses and is thereafter distributed.

30. NET INCOME

a. Net interest income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Interest income		
Loans	\$ 23,704,120	\$ 28,420,133
Due from and call loans to banks	1,852,343	5,246,239
Investments in marketable securities	3,240,822	4,256,993
Others	<u>139,473</u>	<u>265,665</u>
	<u>28,936,758</u>	<u>38,189,030</u>
Interest expense		
Deposits	(8,598,882)	(12,503,436)
Due to central bank and call loans from banks	(844,254)	(2,468,999)
Others	<u>(1,051,920)</u>	<u>(1,145,589)</u>
	<u>(10,495,056)</u>	<u>(16,118,024)</u>
Net interest income	<u>\$ 18,441,702</u>	<u>\$ 22,071,006</u>

b. Net service fee income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Service fee income		
Fees from import and export	\$ 239,994	\$ 297,641
Remittance fees	375,118	449,042
Loan fees	621,233	457,516
Fees from trust	1,057,414	774,748
Fees from trust business	394,890	330,872
Fees from insurance agency	1,633,445	2,239,128
Others (1) (2)	<u>1,281,092</u>	<u>1,266,326</u>
	<u>5,603,186</u>	<u>5,815,273</u>
Service charge		
Interbank charges	(158,421)	(159,582)
Charges from trust	(18,673)	(17,884)
Custodian charges	(113,728)	(115,441)
Charges from insurance agency	(184,233)	(262,997)
Others	<u>(614,258)</u>	<u>(644,320)</u>
	<u>(1,089,313)</u>	<u>(1,200,224)</u>
Net service fee income	<u>\$ 4,513,873</u>	<u>\$ 4,615,049</u>

- 1) The service fee income from electronic payment business was \$1,071 thousand and \$4,257 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.
- 2) In accordance with “Regulation Governing the Organization and Administration of Sinking Fund Established by Electronic Payment Institutions”, the yield income from electronic payment business was \$0.3 thousand and \$1 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

c. Gain (loss) on financial assets or liabilities measured at FVTPL

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Realized gain (loss) on financial assets or liabilities measured at FVTPL		
Stock and mutual funds	\$ (32,903)	\$ 30,748
Bonds	14,782	20,351
Bills	653	(32)
Derivative financial instruments	1,924,002	2,301,772
Net interest (loss) gain	87,036	(304,628)
Stock dividends and bonus	-	2,469
	<u>1,993,570</u>	<u>2,050,680</u>
Valuation gain (loss) on financial assets or liabilities measured at FVTPL		
Stock	455	(455)
Bonds	(73,579)	(317,847)
Bills	(2,604)	215
Derivative financial instruments	<u>(278,996)</u>	<u>104,180</u>
	<u>(354,724)</u>	<u>(213,907)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,638,846</u>	<u>\$ 1,836,773</u>

d. Realized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Stock dividends and bonus	\$ 631,958	\$ 521,158
Disposal gains		
Beneficiary securities	52,266	58,990
Bonds	534,252	786,568
Disposal losses		
Beneficiary securities	(7,178)	(671)
Bonds	<u>(55,325)</u>	<u>(13,378)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,155,973</u>	<u>\$ 1,352,667</u>

e. Depreciation and amortization expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Property and equipment	\$ 460,401	\$ 505,513
Investment property	6,920	6,867
Right-of-use assets	659,347	673,084
Intangible assets and other deferred assets	<u>222,221</u>	<u>208,904</u>
	<u>\$ 1,348,889</u>	<u>\$ 1,394,368</u>

f. Employee benefits expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 9,359,894	\$ 9,570,076
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	215,672	195,093
Defined benefit plans	257,908	274,622
High-yield savings account for employees	330,207	316,694
Other post-employment benefits	374,926	275,359
Termination benefits	<u>11,716</u>	<u>9,640</u>
	<u>\$ 10,550,323</u>	<u>\$ 10,641,484</u>

Salary adjustments for 2020:

- 1) As recognition of the employees' dedication and hard work and to boost employee morale, the Bank made an adjustment to annual salary in 2020 and implemented overall evaluation on April 1, 2020.
- 2) The salary adjustment is based on the results of the performance appraisal and the demonstrated motivation and dedication of outstanding rank-and-file employees; the salary adjustment plan of the Bank in 2020 consisted of performance grades: Employees who earned 6 points performance appraisal received a 3.3% raise in monthly salary; employees who earned 5 points (including 5A and 5B) received a 2.4% raise in monthly salary; employees who earned 4 points (including 4A, 4B and 4C) received a 1.6% raise in monthly salary; employees who earned 3 points received a 1% raise in monthly salary.
- 3) To take care of the grassroots employees, the Bank also provided qualified fixed salary adjustments for employees at job levels 5 to 7.
- 4) The annual salary adjustment in 2020 was implemented on April 1, 2020. The average salary increase of all employees was 1.6%. The average salary increase and the highest salary increase of employees at job levels 5 to 7 were both 5.78%. In spite of the environment affected by COVID-19 and the low profit, the salary adjustments show the determination of the Bank to fulfill the duty of care towards its employees and implement corporate social responsibility.

Appraisal \ Year	2020	
	Job Levels 5 to 7 and Less than 5 Years Seniority	Other Job Levels
6 points (Premium)	1,000+3.3%	3.3%
5 points (Including 5A and 5B)	1,000+2.4%	2.4%
4 points (Including 4A, 4B and 4C)	1,000+1.6%	1.6%
3 points (Qualified)	800+1%	1%
2 points (Unqualified)	-	-
1 points (Unqualified)	-	-
Average salary increase of the Bank	1.60%	

g. Employees' compensation and remuneration of directors

The Bank accrued employees' compensation and remuneration of directors at the rates of 1%-6% and no higher than 0.8%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, employees' compensation, and remuneration of directors. The employees' compensation and the remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, which were approved by the Bank's board of directors on March 2021 and March 20, 2020, respectively, are as follows:

Accrual rate

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020 (Expected)	2019
Employees' compensation	5.0%	5.0%
Remuneration of directors	0.4%	0.4%

Amount

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020 (Expected)	2019
Employees' compensation	\$ 447,199	\$ 714,178
Remuneration of directors	\$ 35,200	\$ 57,134

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

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

Due to changes in accounting estimates, the actual amount of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors, which was resolved in the meeting of the board of directors on March 15, 2019 differs from what was accrued in the financial statements for 2018. The difference was then adjusted to profit and loss for 2019.

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2018	
	Employees' Compensation	Remuneration of Directors
Amounts approved in the board of directors' meeting	\$ 777,327	\$ 62,186
Amounts recognized in the annual financial statements	\$ 777,500	\$ 62,500
Differences	\$ (173)	\$ (314)

Information on the employees' compensation and remuneration of directors resolved by the Bank's board of directors in 2020 and 2019 is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

31. INCOME TAX

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Current income tax		
In respect of the current period	\$ 996,515	\$ 1,425,691
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	1,186	15,617
Deferred income tax		
In respect of the current period	<u>272,871</u>	<u>499,386</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 1,270,572</u>	<u>\$ 1,940,694</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Profit before tax	\$ 8,311,499	\$ 13,512,476
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	1,662,299	2,702,495
Non-deductible expenses in determining taxable income	3,320	479
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	1,186	15,617
Land value increment tax	(2,476)	-
Overseas' branch's additional income of deferred tax effect	(13,221)	203,757
Tax-exempt income	(680,953)	(1,077,899)
Non-deductible tax of overseas branches	285,437	112,096
Adjustments for prior years' tax	11,864	4,748
Others	<u>3,116</u>	<u>(20,599)</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 1,270,572</u>	<u>\$ 1,940,694</u>

- b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Deferred tax</u>		
In respect of the current year:		
Exchange differences on translation	\$ 109,766	\$ (157,891)
Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at FVTOCI	7,275	36,318
Actuarial losses on defined benefit plan	<u>(51,935)</u>	<u>(31,412)</u>
Total income tax benefit recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>\$ 65,106</u>	<u>\$ (152,985)</u>

c. Current tax assets and liabilities

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Current tax assets		
Tax refund receivable	\$ 164,394	\$ 164,394
Others	<u>231,864</u>	<u>43,004</u>
	<u>\$ 396,258</u>	<u>\$ 207,398</u>
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	<u>\$ 829,711</u>	<u>\$ 465,752</u>

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Beginning Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Others	Ending Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>					
Temporary differences					
Doubtful debts	\$ 1,521,899	\$ (279,014)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,242,885
Others	<u>1,675,449</u>	<u>401,225</u>	<u>(57,830)</u>	<u>(16,276)</u>	<u>2,002,568</u>
	<u>\$ 3,197,348</u>	<u>\$ 122,211</u>	<u>\$ (57,830)</u>	<u>\$ (16,276)</u>	<u>\$ 3,245,453</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>					
Land value increment tax	\$ 6,156,692	\$ (2,476)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,154,216
Temporary differences	<u>1,735,697</u>	<u>397,558</u>	<u>7,276</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,140,531</u>
	<u>\$ 7,892,389</u>	<u>\$ 395,082</u>	<u>\$ 7,276</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,294,747</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Beginning Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Others	Ending Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>					
Temporary differences					
Doubtful debts	\$ 1,510,676	\$ 11,223	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,521,899
Others	<u>1,490,729</u>	<u>189,626</u>	<u>(4,906)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,675,449</u>
	<u>\$ 3,001,405</u>	<u>\$ 200,849</u>	<u>\$ (4,906)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,197,348</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>					
Land value increment tax	\$ 6,156,692	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,156,692
Temporary differences	<u>1,193,353</u>	<u>700,235</u>	<u>(157,891)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,735,697</u>
	<u>\$ 7,350,045</u>	<u>\$ 700,235</u>	<u>\$ (157,891)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,892,389</u>

e. Income tax assessments

The Bank's income tax returns through 2017 had been examined and cleared by the tax authority.

32. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The computation of earnings per share was retrospectively adjusted for the effects of adjustments resulting from bonus stock issued on August 17, 2020. The basic and diluted after-tax earnings per stock for 2019 were adjusted retrospectively as follows:

	Unit: NT\$ Per Stock	
	Before Adjusted Retrospectively	After Adjusted Retrospectively
Basic earnings per stock	<u>\$ 1.16</u>	<u>\$ 1.11</u>
Diluted earnings per stock	<u>\$ 1.15</u>	<u>\$ 1.11</u>

The earnings and weighted average number of common stock outstanding in the computation of earnings per stock were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Net profit for the year	<u>\$ 7,040,927</u>	<u>\$ 11,571,782</u>

The weighted average number of common stock outstanding (in thousands of stock) is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Weighted average number of common stock in computation of basic earnings per stock	10,384,724	10,384,724
Effect of potentially dilutive common stock:		
Employees' compensation issued	<u>31,277</u>	<u>38,631</u>
Weighted average number of common stock used in the computation of diluted earnings per stock	<u>10,416,001</u>	<u>10,423,355</u>

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

33. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

a. Summary

The Bank's goals in capital management are as follows:

- 1) The Bank's qualified regulatory capital should meet the requirement of capital adequacy regulations, and reached the minimum capital adequacy ratio.
- 2) To ensure the Bank is able to meet the capital needs, it should be evaluated periodically and observed the variation between regulatory capital and risk assets to keep common equity ratio in the interval approved by the board of directors.
- 3) Related to the calculation of qualified regulatory capital and legal capital were according to the regulation of administration.

b. Capital management procedures

The Bank kept capital adequacy ratio completely to meet the requirement of the administration, and declared to the administration quarterly.

In addition, the capital management procedures for the overseas subsidiaries of the Bank were carried out according to the regulation of local administrations.

The Bank's capital adequacy performance, which was calculated based on Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks, was reported to the Asset and Liability Management Committee of the Bank periodically. The regulatory capital was classified into Tier 1 Capital, other Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital.

- 1) Tier 1 Capital: Include Common Equity and other Tier 1 Capital

Common Equity: Include common stock (include capital collected in advance), Capital reserves (exclude additional paid-in capital in excess of par - preferred stock), accumulated profit, reserve and adjusted equity. Deduct: Legal adjustments.

- 2) Other Tier 1 Capital: Include noncumulative perpetual preferred stock, noncumulative perpetual subordinated debts. Deduct: Legal adjustments.
- 3) Tier 2 Capital: Include cumulative perpetual preferred stock, cumulative perpetual subordinated debts, revaluation reserve, long-term subordinated debt, non-perpetual preferred stock include stock issue price 45% of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income convertible bonds, operating reserves and allowance for doubtful accounts. Deduct: Legal adjustments.

c. Capital adequacy

Item			Period	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Self-owned capital	Common equity Tier I			\$ 142,528,000	\$ 137,632,587
	Other Tier I capital			23,190,418	13,602,903
	Tier II capital			41,899,481	47,495,511
	Self-owned capital			207,617,899	198,731,001
Risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized approach		1,377,562,106	1,346,134,887
		IRB		-	-
		Securitization		533,801	-
	Operation risk	Basic indicator approach		-	-
		Standardized approach/optional standard		54,834,257	57,479,000
		Advanced internal rating based approach		-	-
	Market price risk	Standardized approach		10,967,292	19,495,451
		Internal model approach		-	-
	Total			1,443,897,456	1,423,109,338
Capital adequacy ratio				14.38%	13.96%
Common equity Tier I to risk-weighted assets ratio				9.87%	9.67%
Tier I capital to risk-weighted assets ratio				11.48%	10.63%
Leverage ratio				6.73%	6.67%

Note 1: The ratios are calculated in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital category of Banks.

Note 2: Annual financial report should include the capital adequacy ratio in current and previous period. Besides semiannual report should disclose the ratio the end of last year.

Note 3: Formula:

- a. Self-owned capital = Common equity Tier I + Other Tier I capital + Tier II capital
- b. Risk-weighted assets = Credit risk-weighted assets + (Operation risk capital + Market price risk capital) x 12.5
- c. Capital adequacy = Self-owned capital ÷ Risk-weighted assets
- d. Common equity Tier I capital to risk-weighted assets ratio = Common equity Tier I capital ÷ Risk-weighted assets
- e. Tier I capital to risk-weighted assets ratio = (Common equity Tier I + Other Tier I capital) ÷ Risk-weighted assets
- f. Leverage ratio = Tier I capital ÷ Adjusted average assets

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value

Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

December 31, 2020

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Financial assets at amortized cost	\$ 345,283,447	\$ 3,610,277	\$ 341,736,917	\$ -	\$ 345,347,194
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Bank notes payable	61,351,032	-	8,451,032	54,695,616	63,146,648

December 31, 2019

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Financial assets at amortized cost	\$ 276,058,976	\$ 5,708,893	\$ 270,388,077	\$ -	\$ 276,096,970
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Bank notes payable	55,521,014	-	8,461,014	48,299,657	56,760,671

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

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2020

Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial products</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	\$ -	\$ 8,804,020	\$ -	\$ 8,804,020
Financial assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL				
Bond investments	-	1,761,188	-	1,761,188
Others	-	7,042,832	-	7,042,832
Financial assets at FVTOCI	64,379,624	43,287,597	8,811,998	116,479,219
Stock investments	7,362,952	-	8,811,998	16,174,950
Bond investments	53,439,978	43,287,597	-	96,727,575
Others	3,576,694	-	-	3,576,694
<u>Derivative financial products</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	120,403	5,539,435	-	5,659,838
Other financial assets				
Financial assets for hedging	-	231,693	-	231,693
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	7,293,565	-	7,293,565

December 31, 2019

Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial products</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	\$ 75,046	\$ 8,468,118	\$ -	\$ 8,543,164
Financial assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL				
Stock investments	75,046	-	-	75,046
Bond investments	-	907,705	-	907,705
Others	-	7,560,413	-	7,560,413
Financial assets at FVTOCI	71,874,616	31,734,549	8,000,918	111,610,083
Stock investments	6,400,568	-	8,000,918	14,401,486
Bond investments	64,384,720	31,734,549	-	96,119,269
Others	1,089,328	-	-	1,089,328
<u>Derivative financial products</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	114,919	2,825,306	-	2,940,225
Other financial assets				
Financial assets for hedging	-	247,375	-	247,375
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	4,247,279	-	4,247,279

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

2) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial instruments

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTOCI Equity Instrument
Beginning balance	\$ 8,000,918
Realized in other comprehensive income (unrealized gain on financial assets at FVTOCI)	<u>811,080</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 8,811,998</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTOCI Equity Instrument
Beginning balance	\$ 7,138,045
Realized in other comprehensive income (unrealized gain on financial assets at FVTOCI)	<u>862,873</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 8,000,918</u>

3) Definition for the hierarchy classifications of fair value measurements

a) Level 1

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices unadjusted in active markets for identical financial instruments. An active market indicates the market that is in conformity with all of the following conditions: The products in the market are identical; it is easy to find a knowledgeable and willing transaction counterparty; and price information is available to the public.

The fair values of the Bank and its subsidiaries' investments in listed stock, beneficiary certificates, on-the-run Taiwan central government bonds and derivative instruments with quoted market prices are included in Level 1.

b) Level 2

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices with reference to an active market that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). The fair values of the Bank's investments in off-the-run government bonds, corporate bonds, bank debentures, convertible bonds and most derivative bank debentures issued by the Bank are included in Level 2.

c) Level 3

The input parameters used are not based on observable market data (unobservable input parameters are those such as option pricing models using historical volatility which cannot represent the expected value of all market participants). The fair values of the Bank's investments in derivatives and equity investments without an active market are included in Level 3.

4) Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purpose of measuring fair value

a) Determination of fair value

A quoted market price is used as the fair value when a financial instrument has an active market. Such market prices are provided by the Stock Exchange Corporation, Bloomberg and Reuters, which are all the foundation of fair values for listed equity securities and debt instruments with a quoted market price in an active market.

If the market quotation from the Stock Exchange Corporation, commission merchants, underwriters or pricing service institutions can be frequently and readily obtained and the price represents actual and frequent at arm's length transactions, then a financial instrument is deemed to have an active market. If the above conditions are not met, the market is deemed inactive. In general, a significant price variance between the purchase price and selling price or a significantly increasing price variance are both indicators of an inactive market.

In addition to the above financial instruments with an active market, other financial instruments at fair value are assessed by valuation techniques or by referencing counterparties with other financial instruments at fair value with similar conditions and characteristics in actual practice, including market information obtained by exercising valuation models at the balance sheet date (such as yield curves used by TPEx and TAIBIR (page 02) secondary market fixing rates used by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation).

When a financial instrument has no standardized valuation and has a greater level of complexity, such as interest rate swaps, currency swaps and options, the Bank and its subsidiaries usually adopt the valuation generally accepted by market users. The inputs used for these financial instruments' valuations are usually observable information in the market.

For financial instruments with greater complexity, the fair value is assessed through the valuation model developed by valuation methods and techniques generally accepted by competitors. These kinds of valuation models are usually applicable for derivative instruments, debt instruments without quoted market price (including debt instruments of embedded derivatives) or other debt instruments with low market liquidity. Certain inputs used in these valuation models are not observable in the market, and the Bank and its subsidiaries need to make appropriate estimates based on assumptions.

- b) The types and nature of the valuation methods for financial instruments used by the Bank and its subsidiaries are as follows:
- i. NTD central government bonds: The bond market rate and theoretical interest rate are price-per-hundred conversions announced by TPEx.
 - ii. NTD corporate bonds and bank notes: The corporate bond reference rate is announced by TPEx, and the Bank uses the appropriate credit rate and the remaining period to calculate the yield rate and convert it to price-per-hundred.
 - iii. NTD convertible corporate bonds: The closing prices of outright purchase/sale trading are listed on TPEx on the valuation day. If the price is not available, the price is referenced from the outright purchase/sale trading information listed on TPEx.
 - iv. Securitization instruments: Prices are those quoted from Bloomberg.
 - v. NTD short-term bills: The TAIBIR (page 02) secondary market fixing rates used by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation are discounted from future cash flows.
 - vi. Foreign securities: The latest prices quoted from Bloomberg, Reuters or other systems on the valuation day are used, if there is no available price or valuation, then the price used is that which is quoted from counterparties.
 - vii. Listed stock, call/put warrants and depository receipts: The closing price listed on TWSE or TPEx is adopted.
 - viii. Unlisted stock: The fair value is referenced from related financial information or estimated using the price or parameter of listed companies which have similar service attributes.
 - ix. Beneficiary certificates: Closed-end funds use the closing price in an active market as the fair value and open-end funds use the net asset value of the fund as the fair value.
 - x. Derivatives:
 - i) Call/put warrants and stock index futures: Prices quoted from an active market are deemed the fair values.
 - ii) Foreign currency forward contracts, currency swaps, interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps and operating deposits of transactions: Discounted future cash flows are adopted.
 - iii) Options: The Black-Scholes model, binomial tree model and Monte Carlo method are mainly adopted for valuation.
 - iv) Certain derivatives use the quoted price from counterparties.
 - xi. Mix tools: The price from the active market, deal brokers and evaluation models is used.

c) Adjustments for credit risks and the definitions are as follows:

Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) is a measurement for derivatives which are not transacted through the stock market, or for over-the-counter derivatives. CVA reflects the fair value should a counterparty default and the possibility of not collecting the derivative's full market value.

CVA is calculated by applying the loss given default (LGD) to the exposure at default (EAD), along with the consideration of the counterparty's probability of default (PD), assuming the condition that the Bank does not default.

c. Financial risk management objectives and policies

1) Market risk

a) The source and definition of market risk

Market risk is the uncertainty of changes in fair value of on- and off-balance sheet financial instruments due to changes in market risk factors. Market risk factors include interest rates, exchange rates, equity security prices and commodity prices.

The major market risks of the Bank are equity securities price risks, interest rate risks, and exchange rate risks. The majority of equity securities risk includes domestic public stock, over-the-counter stock, emerging market stock, domestic stock index options and stock index futures. The main position of interest rate risk includes bonds and interest derivative instruments, such as interest rate swap. The main position of exchange rate risk includes the Bank's investments denominated in foreign currencies, such as foreign currency spots, currency futures and foreign currency options.

b) Market risk management policy

The Bank classifies the financial instruments held by the Bank as trading book and banking book, and determines the market risk as interest rate risk, exchange rate risk, and equity security price risk. The Bank establishes "Market Risk Management Regulation", "Derivative Financial Trading Process" and various financial instruments related regulations to manage the market risk of overall foreign exchange position, normal position, interest rate position of trading book and equity security position. The overall interest rate risk management of banking book belongs to assets and liabilities management committee.

The market risk management regulations are as follows:

- i. Establish the market risk management process to ensure the risk would be identified, measured, monitored and reported.
- ii. Measure and monitor the market risk and keep it under the risk limit and minimize unexpected loss from market risk.
- iii. Follow the regulations of Basel Accord.
- iv. Establish the market risk management system and economic capital allocation process.
- v. Monitor the credit line management of financial instrument, sensitivity analysis, stress testing and the calculation of VaR, and report the result of market risk monitoring to risk management committee periodically and the board of directors quarterly.

c) Market risk management procedures

According to “Whole Risk Management Policy”, risk management department is the second line of defense against the market risk. Risk management department performs the market risk management, establishes related management process, and reports to the appropriate level of the management. Besides, risk management department establishes independent risk management process and ensures its effectiveness.

i. Identifying and measuring

The effective market risk management process begins with identifying the inherent risk of operating activities and financial instruments. The Bank reviews the risk identifying method timely when the market environment changes and makes necessary adjustment to ensure the effective operation of the market risk management process. The Bank’s risk management department identifies market risk factors and measures the market risk. The market risk factors refer to the factors which affect the interest rate, exchange rate or the fair value of equity instruments. The market risk factors include the position, profits and loss, loss from stress testing, PVO1, Delta, VaR, etc.

ii. Monitoring and reporting

The Bank controls market risk by managing risk limits. The risk management department sets various trading limits, such as position limits, stop-loss limits, and maximum potential loss. The trading limits are implemented only after they are reported to and approved by the board of directors.

The risk management department calculates exposures and estimated gains and losses on positions daily to make sure that the positions held and losses do not exceed the limits approved by the board of directors and prepares reports to the high-level management and the board of directors periodically for their sufficient understanding of the implementation of the market risk management and, if necessary, issuance of additional guidance.

The risk management department reports important market risk issues, such as discovery of possible loss on positions in each trading book or identification of weakness in the market risk management system, to the risk management committee in order to improve the effectiveness of the market risk management.

iii. Stress testing

The stress testing is one of the important tools for risk management. It is used for verifying effects on the investment portfolio due to some extremely disadvantageous but possible stressful events and for analyzing exposure level and risk tolerance in such situations and furthermore evaluating the portfolio loss or the impact on the capital. Chang Hwa Bank performs stress testing for forecasting risk and for assessment and reinforcement of statistical models or historical data limitations.

d) Trading book market risk management

The trading book refers to the position of financial instruments held for trading or hedging. The position of financial instruments held for trading refers to the position which earns profits from actual or expected short-term price fluctuations.

i. Strategy

The Bank determines the risk limitation of the investment portfolio of trading book by evaluating trading strategy, trading category, and annual performance.

ii. Management policy and procedures

The Bank follows “Market Risk Management Rules”, “Derivative Financial Trading Process” and various financial instruments related regulations as the important management rules of trading book.

iii. Valuation policy

The trading positions are valued on a real-time or daily basis. The hedging derivatives are valued at least twice a month. The resources of fair value of financial instruments are categorized as: (1) those derived from quoted prices in active markets; (2) the latest price without active market; (3) valuation without active market.

iv. Risk measuring methods

- i) The sensitivity of the interest rate changes of investment portfolio is measured by DVO1. The sensitivity of the foreign exchange derivatives is measured by the sensitivity factors (Delta, Gamma, and Vega).
- ii) With regard to the Bank’s Value at Risk assumptions and calculation methods, refer to item i.
- iii) The Bank performs the stress test quarterly and report the result to risk management committee periodically.

e) Trading book interest rate risk management

i. Definition of interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is fair value changes in interest rate risk position held by the Bank due to interest rate changes. The risks are mainly in debt securities and interest rate derivatives.

ii. Management procedures on trading book interest rate risk

The Bank defines the trading limit of trading book and the stop-loss limit of different financial instruments by assessing the credit and the financial position of the issuers.

iii. Measuring methods

The interest rate factor sensitivity of debt securities and interest rate derivatives is measured by DVO1. With regard to the Bank’s Value at Risk assumptions and calculation methods, please refer to item i.

f) Banking book interest rate risk management

i. Definition of banking book interest rate risk

The Bank’s banking book interest rate risk means the unfavorable change of interest rate of non-trading-book interest rate position which changes the present value of revenue and costs or assets and liabilities and causes a decrease in earnings or impairment of economic value.

ii. Management strategy on banking book interest rate risk

According to the Bank's interest rate risk management policy, the Bank has set various measurement indicators and limits on banking book interest rate risk. To pursue profits and steady growth of stockholder value without exposure to extreme loss risks, the Bank applies appropriate management strategy including on- and off-balance sheet adjustments and maintains appropriate amounts of assets and liabilities.

iii. Banking book interest rate risk report/range of measuring system

The Bank mainly applies standard method for interest rate risk sensitivity gap analysis to measure banking book interest rate risks. The responsible department periodically measures banking book interest rate risks and reports to related departments and to the asset and liability management committee in order to adopt appropriate strategies for adjusting banking book interest rate risk combinations. Assessment information of banking book interest rate risk would be presented to the board of directors periodically to let the high-level management controls such risks.

g) Exchange rate risk management

i. Definition of exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk is the gain or loss resulting from exchange or translation of two different foreign currencies at different times. The Bank's exchange rate risk mainly comes from spot and forward exchange positions.

ii. Exchange rate risk management policy, procedures and measuring methods

The risk management department sets the position limit and stop-loss limit of trading book investment combinations in order to control exchange rate risk. If the losses reach the stop-loss limit, the trading department should decrease risk exposure positions so as to control losses.

The risk management department applies sensitivity analysis or Value at Risk to measure exchange rate risk and calculates stress loss of risk position held. In sensitivity analysis, Delta is applied to measure the exchange rate risk of the first order change and Gamma is applied to measure the exchange rate risk of the second order change. In addition, Vega is used to measure the first order risk of implied volatility rate. With regard to the Bank's Value at Risk assumptions and calculation methods, refer to item i.

h) Equity security price risk management

i. Definition of equity security price risk

Equity security price risk is the valuation effect on the position held by the Bank when the equity security price changes. The Bank's equity security price risk mainly comes from public and over-the-counter stock, index futures and options.

ii. Equity security price risk management purpose

The risk management department applies sensitivity analysis or Value at Risk to measure equity security price risk and calculates stress loss of risk position held. In sensitivity analysis, Delta, Gamma and Vega are, applied to measure the independent equity security price risk of the first order change, or market value is applied to indicate the exposure risks on positions of stock. With regard to the Bank's Value at Risk assumptions and calculation methods, please refer to item i.

iii. Equity security price risk management procedures

The Bank sets restrictions on credit extensions with the same person, the same concerned party or the same affiliate to control the risk concentration. Risk management department monitors unrealized gain or loss of the holding position daily. If unrealized loss is over the stop-loss threshold, risk management department would notice the department which holds the position to subject to the related regulations. The department which holds the position should report to risk management committee if unrealized loss is over the stop-loss threshold but the department still holds the position.

iv. Measuring methods

The equity security price risk of trading book is monitored and controlled by VaR, please refer to item i.

The Bank would perform stress testing for the equity security price risk of non-trading position and report the result to risk management committee.

i) Market risk measuring method

i. Value at Risk, “VaR”

The Bank uses VaR model and stress testing to evaluate the risk of trading portfolio the market risk and the maximum expected loss of positions held through assumptions of changing market situation. VaR is the statistical estimation of potential losses of existing positions arising from unfavorable market changes. VaR refers to the maximum potential loss that Chang Hwa Bank might be exposed to within the confidence interval (99%), which means there is a certain probability (1%) that the actual loss would exceed VaR. Significant loss caused by excessive market volatility could not be avoided by using VaR.

The Bank has been using historical simulation method to calculate VaR since January 27, 2014. The historical simulation method is based on historical data to estimate the future cash flow and assess the market risk of financial instrument. There are more and more financial institutions using the historical simulation method. However, there are some limitations for using the method. One of the limitations is that the assumption used in the method may not reflect the real situation. Besides, the simulation result may not be representative if the historical data used are too small. The Bank would use proxy to respond to the limitations mentioned above.

According to the Bank’s “Risk Management Committee Establishment Points”, the risk appetite of trading book market risk, operating limits and VaR limits should be approved by the risk management committee. VaR is an important internal risk control in the Group. The VaR limits of investment portfolio are approved annually by the risk management committee and reported to the board of directors. In addition, the daily actual VaR is monitored by the Bank’s risk management department.

- ii. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank's VaR factors based on historical simulation method were as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020				
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Ending Balance
Exchange VaR	\$ 207,143	\$ 306,766	\$ 132,496	\$ 181,156
Interest rate VaR	12,499	18,690	5,214	7,296
Equity securities VaR	<u>7,485</u>	<u>13,951</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Value at risk	<u>\$ 227,127</u>	<u>\$ 339,407</u>	<u>\$ 137,710</u>	<u>\$ 188,452</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019				
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Ending Balance
Exchange VaR	\$ 87,557	\$ 164,507	\$ 46,990	\$ 149,852
Interest rate VaR	4,292	6,997	2,070	5,039
Equity securities VaR	<u>3,396</u>	<u>13,489</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,516</u>
Value at risk	<u>\$ 95,245</u>	<u>\$ 184,993</u>	<u>\$ 49,060</u>	<u>\$ 157,407</u>

2) Primary foreign currencies

The significant foreign-currency financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

(In Thousands of Foreign Currencies/New Taiwan Dollars)

December 31, 2020			
	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 7,272,280	28.1000	\$ 204,351,068
GBP	79,348	38.3500	3,042,996
AUD	1,456,483	21.6500	31,532,857
HKD	1,310,580	3.62400	4,749,542
CAD	133,336	22.0600	2,941,392
ZAR	4,208,211	1.9210	8,083,973
JPY	58,302,045	0.2725	15,887,307
EUR	681,560	34.5900	23,575,160
NZD	54,312	20.3200	1,103,620
RMB	12,028,965	4.3250	52,025,274

(Continued)

December 31, 2020			
	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 11,818,417	28.1000	\$ 332,097,518
GBP	64,600	38.3500	2,477,410
AUD	1,081,026	21.6500	23,404,213
HKD	961,915	3.6240	3,485,980
CAD	109,021	22.0600	2,405,003
ZAR	3,929,528	1.9210	7,548,623
JPY	54,375,973	0.2725	14,817,453
EUR	614,271	34.5900	21,247,634
NZD	67,748	20.3200	1,376,639
RMB	12,569,025	4.3250	54,361,033
			(Concluded)

(In Thousands of Foreign Currencies/New Taiwan Dollars)

December 31, 2019			
	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 7,526,387	29.9900	\$ 225,716,346
GBP	22,106	39.3800	870,534
AUD	1,271,932	21.0150	26,729,651
HKD	2,260,088	3.8510	8,703,599
CAD	65,033	22.9800	1,494,458
ZAR	4,284,442	2.1200	9,083,017
JPY	48,524,531	0.2761	13,397,623
EUR	605,343	33.6400	20,363,739
NZD	71,076	20.2000	1,435,735
RMB	11,512,518	4.2950	49,446,265
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 10,546,920	29.9900	\$ 316,302,131
GBP	28,742	39.3800	1,131,860
AUD	1,088,236	21.0150	22,869,280
HKD	1,525,511	3.8510	5,874,743
CAD	69,717	22.9800	1,602,097
ZAR	4,014,991	2.1200	8,511,781
JPY	49,458,962	0.2761	13,655,619
EUR	598,409	33.6400	20,130,479
NZD	84,477	20.2000	1,706,435
RMB	12,053,236	4.2950	51,768,649
Non-monetary items			
USD	2,593	29.9900	77,764

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, net foreign exchange gains were \$350,682 thousand and \$968,007 thousand, respectively. It is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange gains (losses) by each significant foreign currency due to the variety of the foreign currency transactions and functional currencies of the Bank and entities under its control.

3) Credit risk

a) Credit risk source and definition

Credit risk means the possible loss due to failure of debtors or counterparties to fulfill their contractual obligations or their ability to fulfill contractual obligations is impaired. Credit risk arises from the operation, on- and off-balance sheet items, including credit loans, derivatives transactions and securities investment, etc. Because the business becomes more complex, the credit risk is often generated with other risks that affect one another. For example, exchange rate risk also exists in foreign currency debt investment. Secured loans will be affected by the price volatility of the collateral and market liquidity risk of the collateral.

b) Credit risk management policy

The related mechanism and procedures for monitoring credit risk includes:

- i. The Bank continuously improves its credit risk management technology and its efficiency to meet the requirements of internal operations, business scale and management objectives and buildup the risk management system that fits the requirement of accuracy and completeness of the Bank's risk management technology.
- ii. The Bank is building a complete monitoring mechanism, setting up a loan early warning system to track down bad indications and risk changes of high-risk credits, setting up "corporate clients' risk exposure and credit risk quick-search system" to understand the negative reporting and transactions with the Bank in order to enhance the credit risk's identification, measurement and monitoring and improve the quality of risk management.
- iii. The Bank continues to develop methods of credit risk quantification models to elevate credit risk management techniques, which enable the Bank's capital requirement and expected loss to become more risk sensitive.
- iv. The Bank implements strict and forward-looking credit risk stress testing to respond to the events or changes which may be unfavorable to the Bank and in compliance with the requirements of the competent authority supervising risk management and improves the effectiveness of the Bank's risk management.
- v. The Bank is holding sessions and training in risk management to strengthen risk management intelligence and increase the Bank's financial institution of loan.
- vi. Information on credit risk would be presented to the high-level management periodically.

The Bank's credit risk management procedures and measuring methods for major business operations are described as follows:

- i. Credit business (including loan commitments and guarantees)
 - i) A determined signification increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

At the end of every reporting period, the Bank evaluates the risk of default on credit assets occurring over their expected lifetime to determine whether the credit risk has increased significantly since their initial recognition.

For this credit risk evaluation, the Bank considers corroborative information (including forward-looking information) which indicates a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the credit assets. The key indicators include:

- Quantitative indicators

A change in internal credit rating

The Bank classifies each type of credit asset into three categories according to credit quality, internal credit rating and external credit rating (refer to the following table). A financial instrument is determined as having a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition if its internal credit rating is at the level of 16-18 or if the score of a housing loan debtor is lower than 340.

- Qualitative indicators

A credit account is rated as ordinary overdue in accordance with the Bank's "Detailed Rules for the Processing of Ordinary-overdue Accounts".

The result of the credit review shows that the credit application and the loan application are inconsistent.

ii) Definition of the credit-impaired financial assets

A credit account that meets one of the following conditions is classified under Stage 3 (credit impaired):

- The debtor's payment of the principal or interest is past due for more than 3 months from the end of the credit term; or the Bank has already petitioned or withdrawn the debtor's collateral.
- The case has been agreed to be repaid in installments and is exempt from being listed as an overdue loan.
- The case was negotiated and adopted in accordance with the debt negotiation mechanism set by the Association of Banks in 2006.
- The case has been negotiated and agreed upon in accordance with "The Statute for Consumer Debt Clearance" (excluding secured debt fulfilled under the original contractual conditions).
- The case is ruled to undergo restructuring or liquidation by the court.
- The case is ruled to be restricted by the court.
- The case is declared bankrupt by the court.
- The case involves credit accounts of a debtor, excluding credit card accounts, which is partly transferred to class A and B non-performing loans (excluding the sixth item of class B: The credit account is totally guaranteed and the interest payment is not past due during the inheritance period after the death of the debtor and the collateral provider), as well as overdue loans or bad debt loans.
- The case is an enterprise account which has applied for relief from the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

- The case involves a credit account which has an internal credit rating at the level of 19-21.
- The case is a mortgage loan credit account of the Bank which has no rating score.
- The case is a credit account which is determined as Stage 3 by the internal or external auditors, or the risk management department of the Bank.

iii) Expected credit loss measurement

The Bank classifies credit assets into the following nine categories by the credit risk characteristics of the debtor's industry and organization size:

Business	Combination
Corporate banking loans	Government
	Large enterprise
	Small enterprise
	Legal person/group
	Overseas credit account
	Other groups
Individual banking loans	Individual-residential loan group
	Individual-other groups (unsecured)
	Individual-other groups (secured)

The Bank measures the expected credit loss as follows:

- Stage 1, no significant increase in credit risk

The Bank measures the loss allowance for Stage 1 financial instruments at an amount equal to the 12-month ECLs based on past loss experience. The ECLs is the difference between the respective asset's EAD carrying amount and the present value of its estimated future cash flows, estimated at the forward-looking adjusted PD and discounted at the effective interest rate.

- Stage 2, significant increase in credit risk

The Bank measures the loss allowance for Stage 2 financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime ECLs. The ECLs is the difference between the respective asset's EAD carrying amount and the present value of its computed outcome which is discounted at the effective interest rate. The computed outcome is the product of the unpaid principal for each year end over instruments expected lifetime, the forward-looking adjusted PD, and the LGD.

- Stage 3, credit impairment

The Bank measures the loss allowance for Stage 3 financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime ECLs. The ECLs is the difference between the asset's EAD carrying amount and the present value of its estimated future cash flows, estimated assuming the credit impairment situation is given and discounted at effective interest rate.

The PD and EAD and LGD are used to measure the impairment loss for financial assets in the credit business:

- PD is determined using past credit-impaired situations to predict the probability of credit impairment in normal situation in a year. The PD for Stage 3 financial instruments is determined as 100%. The PD for Stages 1 and 2 are based on the categories and the remaining lifetime for each credit account. The credit accounts are divided into groups by remaining lifetimes. The PD of each group is determined as the PD of each credit quality stage. The Bank shall update the probability of default at least once a year.
- The EAD is the total expected exposure amount of default which includes the unsecured line of credit. The exposure amount of impairment-tested off-balance sheet assets (i.e. guarantees, letters of credit issued yet unused, irrevocable loan commitments issued, and revocable loan commitments issued) is converted into the equivalent exposure amount of on-balance sheet assets through a credit conversion factor (CCF). The CCF is determined according to the standardized approach of the Capital Adequacy Ratio as either 0%, 20%, 50% or 100% by referring to the respective off-balance sheet item's characteristics.
- The LGD is one minus the present value of the annual recovery rate. The annual recovery rate refers to the annual recovery amount of principal (including litigation expenses) and interest over non-performing loans plus accrued interest and litigation expenses

iv) Forward-looking information

The Bank classifies credit assets as either corporate banking - domestic, corporate banking - overseas, corporate banking - Singapore branch or individual banking business. Macroeconomic indicators for each the above categories are estimated using the domestic economic growth rate, global economic growth rate, Southeast Asia economic growth rate and the domestic unemployment rate, respectively, and are updated at least once a year.

Macroeconomic indicators include the actual statistical value of the past five years and predicted value of the current year and the next five years at the time of calculation. The forward-looking adjusted PD is adjusted based on the reasonableness of each value's predicted trend.

The outbreak of the COVID-19 has resulted in obvious changes in various macroeconomic indicators since this year (2020). In response to the impact of the epidemic, the head office updated the macroeconomic indicators in May 2020 and adjusted the forward-looking macroeconomic indicators in order to reflect the impact of the future macroeconomic factors on PD.

The total amount of undiscounted ECL at the time of initial recognition of the credit-impaired financial assets - loans which were purchased or originated is as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Discounts and loans	<u>\$ 7,446,309</u>	<u>\$ 6,252,756</u>

ii. Call loans to banks

The Bank evaluates the credit status of counterparties before deals are closed. The Bank grants different limits to counterparties based on their respective credit ratings as suggested by domestic and foreign credit rating agencies. The Bank assesses the credit limits of counterparties by level and financial status; the Bank efficiently manages counterparties' credit risks through regular and special reviews, monitoring and reporting. Additionally, in accordance with the application of IFRS 9, the Bank performs credit impairment assessments for call loans to banks, transfers the related credit losses to each of the three stages of credit impairment, and measures the related expected credit loss, so as to ensure adequate allowance for losses, in accordance with regulations.

iii. Debt instruments and derivative financial instruments

The Bank identifies and manages the credit risks from debt instruments through the use of external credit ratings of the debt instruments along with the evaluation of credit qualities of bonds, regional conditions and counterparty risks.

The other banks with which the Bank conducts derivative transactions are mostly considered investment grade. The Bank monitors the credit limits (including lending limits) by counterparties. The credits extended to counterparties who are general customers are monitored in accordance with the related contract terms and conditions and the credit limits for derivatives established in normal credit granting processes.

A change in an external credit rating announced by international credit rating institutions (e.g. S&P and Moody's) is one of the quantitative indicators for judging a significant increase in the credit risk of financial assets at amortized cost and investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI. The measurement of ECL is calculated using the PD and LGD announced periodically by international credit rating institutions. The international credit rating institutions consider forward-looking information when establishing credit ratings. Thus, when the Bank measures ECL using such credit ratings it holds that an adequate evaluation of the forward-looking information, which was used by the institutions for establishing such credit rating, is inherent therein.

c) Credit risk hedging or mitigation policies

i. Collateral

The Bank has a series of measures for credit granting to reduce credit risks. One of the procedures is asking for collateral from the borrowers. To secure the loans, the Bank manages and assesses the collateral following the procedures that suggest the scope of collateralization and valuation of collateral and the process of disposition. In credit contracts, the Bank stipulates the security mechanism for loans and the conditions and terms for collateral offsetting to state clearly that the Bank reserves the right to reduce granted limit, to reduce repayment period, to demand immediate settlement or to offset the debts of the borrowers with their deposits in the Bank in order to reduce the Bank's credit risks.

ii. Credit line credit risks and control over concentration of credit risks

To avoid the concentration of credit risks, the Group has included credit limits for a single counterparty and for a single group in its credit-related guidelines. The Group has also included credit limits for an individual (entity) and for related enterprises (group) in the guidelines for investment and regulations for risk control on equity investments. To manage the concentration risk on the assets, the Group has set credit limits by industry, conglomerate, transactions collateralized by stock, specific industry of China-United States trade way and other categories and integrated within one system to supervise concentration of credit risk in these categories. Various credit limits are regularly evaluated and revised in a timely manner based on the economic circumstances, financial environment and business development strategies, etc. In order to strengthen the credit risk control of overseas branches and take into account the severe impact of the COVID-19 in foreign regions, the head office will monitor the loan limit of every single credit account for industries severely and moderately affected by the epidemic, and even the loan limit of individual branch for real estate and aviation-related industries.

The table below analyzes the collateral held as security and other credit enhancements, and their financial effect in respect of the financial assets recognized in the Bank's balance sheets:

December 31, 2020

Carrying Amount	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk Mitigated by				Total
	Collateral	Master Netting Arrangement	Other Credit Enhancements		
Discounts and loans	\$ 1,481,727,885	\$ 1,051,389,709	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,051,389,709
Financial assets at FVTPL	14,463,858	4,947,248	-	-	4,947,248
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	100,304,269	3,074,425	-	-	3,074,425
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	345,283,447	-	-	-	-

December 31, 2019

Carrying Amount	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk Mitigated by				Total
	Collateral	Master Netting Arrangement	Other Credit Enhancements		
Discounts and loans	\$ 1,429,937,909	\$ 956,057,456	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 956,057,456
Financial assets at FVTPL	11,483,389	5,466,346	-	-	5,466,346
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	97,208,597	2,102,573	-	-	2,102,573
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	276,058,976	405,115	-	-	405,115

The carrying amount of financial assets with maximum exposure is as follows:

Discounts and Loans				
December 31, 2020				
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Stage 3 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Total
Credit rating				
Levels 1-15	\$ 785,293,071	\$ 1,000,131	\$ 66,640	\$ 786,359,842
Levels 16-18	-	66,282,227	1,860,040	68,142,267
Levels 19-21	-	-	11,196,309	11,196,309
No rating	612,823,835	1,734,511	1,471,121	616,029,467
Total carrying amount	\$ 1,398,116,906	\$ 69,016,869	\$ 14,594,110	\$ 1,481,727,885
Expected credit losses	\$ 1,571,908	\$ 2,095,447	\$ 5,742,200	\$ 9,409,555
Recognized impairment based on the Regulations of the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing Loans and Bad Debts				9,293,737
				\$ 18,703,292

Discounts and Loans				
December 31, 2019				
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Stage 3 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Total
Credit rating				
Levels 1-15	\$ 816,053,734	\$ 3,677,985	\$ -	\$ 819,731,719
Levels 16-18	-	57,681,585	3,013,311	60,694,896
Levels 19-21	-	-	9,186,322	9,186,322
No rating	<u>535,859,914</u>	<u>2,511,761</u>	<u>1,953,297</u>	<u>540,324,972</u>
Total carrying amount	<u>\$ 1,351,913,648</u>	<u>\$ 63,871,331</u>	<u>\$ 14,152,930</u>	<u>\$ 1,429,937,909</u>
Expected credit losses	\$ 1,742,669	\$ 1,916,091	\$ 5,033,684	\$ 8,692,444
Recognized impairment based on the Regulations of the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing Loans and Bad Debts				<u>8,603,605</u>
				<u>\$ 17,296,049</u>
Guarantees Issued in Guarantee Business				
December 31, 2020				
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Stage 3 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Total
Carrying amount	\$ 57,333,070	\$ 859,186	\$ 100,842	\$ 58,293,098
Expected credit losses	160,570	17,485	22,605	200,660
Guarantees Issued in Guarantee Business				
December 31, 2019				
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Stage 3 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Total
Carrying amount	\$ 52,192,952	\$ 519,415	\$ 111,321	\$ 52,823,688
Expected credit losses	131,839	10,306	23,813	165,958
Loan Commitments				
December 31, 2020				
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Stage 3 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Total
Carry amount - non-cancellable	\$ 63,752,567	\$ 5,216,346	\$ 8,499	\$ 68,977,412
Carry amount - cancellable	<u>688,147,477</u>	<u>9,546,529</u>	<u>229,714</u>	<u>697,923,720</u>
	<u>\$ 751,900,044</u>	<u>\$ 14,762,875</u>	<u>\$ 238,213</u>	<u>\$ 766,901,132</u>
Expected credit losses - non-cancellable	\$ 55,321	\$ 62,696	\$ 2,739	\$ 120,756
Expected credit losses - cancellable	<u>188,990</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>189,298</u>
	<u>\$ 244,311</u>	<u>\$ 62,862</u>	<u>\$ 2,881</u>	<u>\$ 310,054</u>

	Loan Commitments			
	December 31, 2019			
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Stage 3 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Total
Carry amount - non-cancellable	\$ 66,425,340	\$ 4,280,634	\$ 7	\$ 70,705,981
Carry amount - cancellable	<u>578,284,847</u>	<u>9,581,251</u>	<u>591,910</u>	<u>588,458,008</u>
	<u>\$ 644,710,187</u>	<u>\$ 13,861,885</u>	<u>\$ 591,917</u>	<u>\$ 659,163,989</u>
Expected credit losses - non-cancellable	\$ 77,253	\$ 39,077	\$ 1	\$ 116,331
Expected credit losses - cancellable	<u>235,394</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>235,759</u>
	<u>\$ 312,647</u>	<u>\$ 39,288</u>	<u>\$ 155</u>	<u>\$ 352,090</u>

d) Maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum credit risk exposures of various financial instruments held by the Bank are the same as per book amounts. Refer to the notes to the financial statements.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the maximum exposure to credit risk (before deducting the guarantees or other credit enhancement instruments and the irrevocably maximum amount of exposure) was as follows:

Financial Instrument Type	December 31	
	2020	2019
Unused loan commitments (excluding credit card)	\$ 68,977,412	\$ 70,705,981
Credit card commitments	348,160	322,128
Unused issued letters of credit	22,392,032	21,515,125
Guarantees issued in guarantee business	58,293,098	52,823,688

e) Situation of credit risk concentration

Prominent concentration of credit risks occurs when transaction parties for financial instruments prominently concentrate on one party, or on a few that are in similar business lines or exhibit similar economic characteristics. The characteristics of concentration of credit risks include the nature of business activities engaged by debtors. The Bank has not engaged in transactions that involved a prominent concentration to one client or one transaction party, but has engaged in transaction parties of similar industry type or from similar region.

The Bank's information on prominent concentration of credit risk was as follows:

Industry Type	December 31, 2020	
	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Item (%)
Financial and insurance	\$ 47,723,370	3
Manufacturing	360,866,616	24
Wholesale and retail	125,554,755	9
Real estate and leasing	105,834,395	7
Service	46,200,706	3
Individuals	551,058,152	37
Others	<u>244,489,891</u>	17
	<u>\$ 1,481,727,885</u>	

Industry Type	December 31, 2019	
	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Item (%)
Financial and insurance	\$ 54,089,980	4
Manufacturing	360,444,149	25
Wholesale and retail	117,433,667	8
Real estate and leasing	113,170,181	8
Service	40,872,315	3
Individuals	480,099,759	34
Others	<u>263,827,858</u>	18

\$ 1,429,937,909

Geographic Location	December 31, 2020	
	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Item (%)
Asia	\$ 1,389,905,199	94
America	63,855,369	4
Europe	18,232,567	1
Others	<u>9,734,750</u>	1

\$ 1,481,727,885

Geographic Location	December 31, 2019	
	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Item (%)
Asia	\$ 1,325,030,449	93
America	75,096,223	5
Europe	16,976,716	1
Others	<u>12,834,521</u>	1

\$ 1,429,937,909

Securities Type	December 31, 2020	
	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Item (%)
Unsecured	\$ 430,338,176	29
Secured		
Properties	893,377,491	60
Others	<u>158,012,218</u>	11

\$ 1,481,727,885

Securities Type	December 31, 2019	
	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Item (%)
Unsecured	\$ 473,880,453	33
Secured		
Properties	818,453,767	57
Others	<u>137,603,689</u>	10
	<u>\$ 1,429,937,909</u>	

f) Financial assets credit quality and non-performing impairment analysis

A portion of financial assets held by the Bank, such as cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks, financial assets at FVTPL, securities investments purchased under resell agreements, refundable deposits, operating deposits, and settlement deposits are exposed to low credit risks because the counterparties have rather high credit ratings.

4) Liquidity risk management

a) The definition of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the potential loss that the Bank may suffer due to inability to liquidate assets or raise enough funds in reasonable time to perform obligations when due and to meet the demands of assets growth.

b) Liquidity risk management procedures

According to the Bank's liquidity risk management policy, the Bank clearly sets various indicators and limits for liquidity risk. The responsible department should implement operation procedures for funding liquidity, monitor and prepare maturity analysis periodically to assess liquidity risk. In addition, the responsible department should also report to related departments and asset and liability committee to enable them to make appropriate adjustments to meet the needs of liquidity. Related information about the liquidity risk assessment should be reported to the board of directors to let the high-level management understand the Bank's funding liquidity.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the ratio of the liquidity reserve was 23.56% and 19.03%, respectively. Since the capital and working funds are deemed sufficient to meet the cash flow needs for performance of all contracted obligations, liquidity risk is not considered to be significant.

c) Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial assets and liabilities

The Bank adopted appropriate grouping methods, which are based on the nature of non-derivative financial assets and liabilities, to perform maturity analysis in order to assess liquidity. The maturity analysis is presented as follows:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	December 31, 2020					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Major maturity fund inflows						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16,557,339	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,557,339
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	65,908,909	4,357,103	4,412,952	6,465,311	30,209,215	111,353,490
Financial assets at FVTPL	7,447,549	-	-	-	-	7,447,549
Receivables	33,700,386	625,025	553,622	1,210,838	284,990	36,374,861
Discounts and loans	81,568,301	112,458,451	152,004,186	215,731,235	725,087,878	1,286,850,051
Investments in equity instruments designated at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	16,174,950	16,174,950
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	-	200,491	200,518	25,074	42,333,523	42,759,606
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	222,800,000	25,260,000	8,000,000	29,535,000	13,386,380	298,981,380
Other maturity funds inflow items	-	-	-	-	27,615,675	27,615,675
	<u>427,982,484</u>	<u>142,901,070</u>	<u>165,171,278</u>	<u>252,967,458</u>	<u>855,092,611</u>	<u>1,844,114,901</u>
Major maturity fund outflows						
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	210,043	106,691	14,294	215,605	-	546,633
Due to the Central Bank and banks	5,510,000	9,477,050	-	5,367,000	-	20,354,050
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	557,094	669,539	-	-	-	1,226,633
Payables	30,810,608	450,237	1,428,580	1,116,591	1,298,534	35,104,550
Deposits and remittances	126,410,953	129,571,977	131,686,167	192,930,253	901,044,154	1,481,643,504
Bank notes payable	-	1,100,000	8,900,000	-	51,100,000	61,100,000
Other maturity fund outflow items	37,965	80,398	75,086	324,150	5,756,227	6,273,826
	<u>163,536,663</u>	<u>141,455,892</u>	<u>142,104,127</u>	<u>199,953,599</u>	<u>959,198,915</u>	<u>1,606,249,196</u>
Gap	\$ 264,445,821	\$ 1,445,178	\$ 23,067,151	\$ 53,013,859	\$ (104,106,304)	\$ 237,865,705

Note: The amounts listed above were the position in N.T. dollars of the Bank.

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	December 31, 2019					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Major maturity fund inflows						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 21,988,924	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,988,924
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	21,174,806	4,128,212	4,296,455	6,421,140	25,971,795	61,992,408
Financial assets at FVTPL	7,740,356	-	-	-	-	7,740,356
Receivables	24,121,768	813,294	763,137	299,610	639,465	26,637,274
Discounts and loans	103,829,848	133,212,354	131,849,292	205,462,566	657,484,986	1,231,839,046
Investments in equity instruments designated at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	14,401,486	14,401,486
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	-	100,162	401,335	620,821	37,913,399	39,035,717
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	141,850,000	8,099,449	9,455,000	51,499,929	13,672,568	224,576,946
Other maturity funds inflow items	-	-	-	-	27,209,411	27,209,411
	<u>320,705,702</u>	<u>146,353,471</u>	<u>146,765,219</u>	<u>264,304,066</u>	<u>777,293,110</u>	<u>1,655,421,568</u>
Major maturity fund outflows						
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	141,895	146,204	16,352	263,105	-	567,556
Due to the Central Bank and banks	9,610,000	10,000	-	-	-	9,620,000
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	510,935	1,036,356	-	-	-	1,547,291
Payables	22,430,558	645,811	1,459,879	1,493,074	967,276	26,996,598
Deposits and remittances	107,916,729	124,678,010	130,074,293	194,398,694	785,593,696	1,342,661,422
Bank notes payable	-	-	-	5,000,000	50,260,000	55,260,000
Other maturity fund outflow items	80,115	91,720	113,601	289,441	5,911,298	6,486,175
	<u>140,690,232</u>	<u>126,608,101</u>	<u>131,664,125</u>	<u>201,444,314</u>	<u>842,732,270</u>	<u>1,443,139,042</u>
Gap	\$ 180,015,470	\$ 19,745,370	\$ 15,101,094	\$ 62,859,752	\$ (65,439,160)	\$ 212,282,526

Note: The amounts listed above were the position in N.T. dollars of the Bank.

(In Thousands of United States Dollars)

Item	December 31, 2020					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Major maturity fund inflows						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 249,106	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 299,106
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	2,000,916	1,191,793	307,263	107,589	5,132	3,612,693
Financial assets at FVTPL	48,273	-	-	-	-	48,273
Receivables	820,386	101,882	200,958	19,889	2,740	1,145,855
Discounts and loans	1,020,013	726,347	526,009	406,829	2,988,987	5,668,185
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	-	23,030	28,625	38,584	944,365	1,034,604
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	-	10,498	-	3,001	86,942	100,441
Other maturity fund inflow items	5,000	-	-	600,000	79,346	684,346
	<u>4,143,694</u>	<u>2,103,550</u>	<u>1,062,855</u>	<u>1,175,892</u>	<u>4,107,512</u>	<u>12,593,503</u>
Major maturity fund outflows						
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	13,968	611	917	1,834	784	18,114
Due to the Central Bank and banks	2,624,237	355,000	-	-	-	2,979,237
Payables	1,165,846	47,157	8,633	5,624	1,254	1,228,514
Deposits and remittances	2,168,859	2,233,712	1,812,823	2,109,479	4,148,672	12,473,545
Other maturity fund outflow items	51,872	15,776	617	38	10,120	78,423
	<u>6,024,782</u>	<u>2,652,256</u>	<u>1,822,990</u>	<u>2,116,975</u>	<u>4,160,830</u>	<u>16,777,833</u>
Gap	\$ (1,881,088)	\$ (548,706)	\$ (760,135)	\$ (941,083)	\$ (53,318)	\$ (4,184,330)

Note: The amounts listed above were the position in U.S. dollars of the Bank.

(In Thousands of United States Dollars)

Item	December 31, 2019					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Major maturity fund inflows						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 543,061	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 643,061
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	1,990,096	1,106,566	31,809	1,884	3,516	3,133,871
Financial assets at FVTPL	26,769	-	-	-	-	26,769
Receivables	583,902	105,663	217,117	22,894	3,934	933,510
Discounts and loans	567,315	582,883	498,466	351,400	3,149,774	5,149,838
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	-	12,983	22,531	48,113	745,592	829,219
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	-	7,997	9,493	27,974	218,425	263,889
Other maturity fund inflow items	-	-	100,000	550,000	23,056	673,056
	<u>3,711,143</u>	<u>1,916,092</u>	<u>879,416</u>	<u>1,002,265</u>	<u>4,144,297</u>	<u>11,653,213</u>
Major maturity fund outflows						
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	17,189	523	784	1,568	85	20,149
Due to the Central Bank and banks	1,817,252	729,000	-	-	-	2,546,252
Payables	811,728	48,486	10,050	6,716	1	876,981
Deposits and remittances	2,348,999	2,222,599	1,545,719	1,691,625	3,188,672	10,997,614
Other maturity fund outflow items	49,673	1,179	1,571	6,167	63,244	121,834
	<u>5,044,841</u>	<u>3,001,787</u>	<u>1,558,124</u>	<u>1,706,076</u>	<u>3,252,002</u>	<u>14,562,830</u>
Gap	\$ (1,333,698)	\$ (1,085,695)	\$ (678,708)	\$ (703,811)	\$ 892,295	\$ (2,909,617)

Note: The amounts listed above were the position in U.S. dollars of the Bank.

d) Maturity analysis of derivative financial assets and liabilities

The derivative instruments held by the Bank, except for interest rate swaps with leveraging effects, have very little probabilities of failing to be sold with reasonable prices in the market, and thus have very low liquidity risks.

(New Taiwan Dollars and Foreign Currencies Combined in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	December 31, 2020					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Foreign currency derivative instruments						
Outflows	\$ 133,921,922	\$ 198,985,577	\$ 71,032,627	\$ 78,311,985	\$ 1,315,123	\$ 483,567,234
Inflows	132,032,625	199,384,526	70,332,453	79,134,719	1,328,151	482,212,474
Interest rate derivative instruments						
Outflows	-	3,303,180	-	-	22,746	3,325,926
Inflows	78,674	3,091,000	4,089	-	-	3,173,763
Others						
Outflows	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflows	22,057	-	-	-	-	22,057
Total outflows	\$ 133,921,922	\$ 202,288,757	\$ 71,032,627	\$ 78,311,985	\$ 1,337,869	\$ 486,893,160
Total inflows	\$ 132,133,356	\$ 202,475,526	\$ 70,336,542	\$ 79,134,719	\$ 1,328,151	\$ 485,408,294

(New Taiwan Dollars and Foreign Currencies Combined in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	December 31, 2019					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Foreign currency derivative instruments						
Outflows	\$ 154,875,016	\$ 324,648,718	\$ 65,469,620	\$ 49,988,208	\$ -	\$ 594,981,562
Inflows	154,178,175	324,467,148	65,300,756	50,001,141	-	593,947,220
Interest rate derivative instruments						
Outflows	610,300	-	-	7,044,840	12,824	7,667,964
Inflows	676,016	-	-	6,918,860	-	7,594,876
Others						
Outflows	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflows	28,749	-	-	-	-	28,749
Total outflows	\$ 155,485,316	\$ 324,648,718	\$ 65,469,620	\$ 57,033,048	\$ 12,824	\$ 602,649,526
Total inflows	\$ 154,882,940	\$ 324,467,148	\$ 65,300,756	\$ 56,920,001	\$ -	\$ 601,570,845

e) Maturity analysis of off-balance sheet items

Bank's off-balance sheet items - irrevocable loans, guarantees, and letters of credit - presented based on the residual time from the balance sheet date to the maturity date were as follows:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	December 31, 2020					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Unused loan commitments (excluding credit card)	\$ 58,422,231	\$ -	\$ 920,585	\$ 1,993,983	\$ 7,640,613	\$ 68,977,412
Credit card commitments	17	281	609	18,210	329,043	348,160
Unused issued letters of credit	22,332,416	59,616	-	-	-	22,392,032
Guarantees issued in guarantee business	58,134,500	7,075	26,340	57,171	68,012	58,293,098
	\$ 138,889,164	\$ 66,972	\$ 947,534	\$ 2,069,364	\$ 8,037,668	\$ 150,010,702

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	December 31, 2019					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Unused loan commitments (excluding credit card)	\$ 56,262,776	\$ 149,954	\$ 1,103,310	\$ 857,016	\$ 12,332,925	\$ 70,705,981
Credit card commitments	-	7	11,045	21,906	289,170	322,128
Unused issued letters of credit	21,430,912	84,213	-	-	-	21,515,125
Guarantees issued in guarantee business	52,614,023	2,999	46,002	96,001	64,663	52,823,688
	\$ 130,307,711	\$ 237,173	\$ 1,160,357	\$ 974,923	\$ 12,686,758	\$ 145,366,922

35. OTHER DISCLOSURES OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

a. Asset quality

Item		December 31, 2020					December 31, 2019					
		Non-performing Loans (Note a)	Loans	Non-performing Loans Ratio (Note b)	Allowance for Loan Losses	Coverage Ratio (Note c)	Non-performing Loans (Note a)	Loans	Non-performing Loans Ratio (Note b)	Allowance for Loan Losses	Coverage Ratio (Note c)	
Business Type												
Corporate finance	Secured	\$ 3,835,867	\$ 506,445,342	0.76%	\$ 6,170,676	160.87%	\$ 3,212,827	\$ 482,411,090	0.67%	\$ 5,660,321	176.18%	
	Unsecured	700,201	424,224,391	0.17%	5,248,328	749.55%	157,130	467,427,059	0.03%	5,302,464	3,374.57%	
Consumer finance	Mortgage loans (Note d)	402,317	335,241,097	0.12%	5,060,884	1,257.93%	767,455	285,491,530	0.27%	4,331,663	564.42%	
	Cash cards (Note h)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Credit loans (Note e)	5,983	2,270,417	0.26%	26,948	450.41%	4,825	1,756,335	0.27%	19,927	412.99%	
	Others (Note f)	Secured	592,701	212,226,466	0.28%	2,178,685	367.59%	767,907	191,611,766	0.40%	1,967,755	256.25%
		Unsecured	51,704	1,320,172	3.92%	17,771	34.37%	2,948	1,240,129	0.24%	13,919	472.15%
Total		5,588,773	1,481,727,885	0.38%	18,703,292	334.66%	4,913,092	1,429,937,909	0.34%	17,296,049	352.04%	

Item		December 31, 2020					December 31, 2019				
		Non-performing Loans (Note a)	Loans	Non-performing Loans Ratio (Note b)	Allowance for Loan Losses	Coverage Ratio (Note c)	Non-performing Loans (Note a)	Loans	Non-performing Loans Ratio (Note b)	Allowance for Loan Losses	Coverage Ratio (Note c)
Business Type											
Credit card		\$ 4,812	\$ 2,106,627	0.23%	\$ 20,905	434.43%	\$ 5,181	\$ 2,161,802	0.24%	\$ 20,714	399.81%
No recourse receivable factoring (Note g)		-	8,396,414	-	134,015	-	-	9,700,199	-	147,002	-

Note a: Non-performing loans are classified in accordance with the Regulations of the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Past Due/Non-performing Loans and Bad Debts issued by the MOF. Non-performing loans of credit cards are defined in the Letter issued by the Banking Bureau on July 6, 2005 (Ref. No. Jin-Guan-Yin (4) 0944000378).

Note b: Non-performing loans ratio = Non-performing loan ÷ Loans
Non-performing loans of credit card ratio = Non-performing loans of credit cards ÷ Accounts receivable

Note c: Coverage ratio of allowances for loan losses = Allowances for loan losses ÷ Non-performing loans
Coverage ratio of allowance for loan losses of credit card = Allowance for loan losses of credit card ÷ Non-performing loans of credit cards

Note d: Mortgage loans are for borrowers to build or repair buildings, allowing the borrowers, their spouses or their minor children to fully use their buildings as collateral and to mortgage their rights to financial institutions.

Note e: Credit loans are defined in the Letter issued by the Banking Bureau on December 19, 2005 (Ref. No. Jin-Guan-Yin (4) 09440010950), excluding credit loans of credit cards and cash cards.

Note f: The other consumer financial businesses are defined as secured or unsecured consumer financial businesses, excluding mortgage loans, cash cards, credit loans and credit cards.

Note g: In accordance with the Letter issued by the Banking Bureau on July 19, 2005 (Ref. No. Jin-Guan-Yin (5) 094000494) non-recourse receivable factorings are not defined as non-performing loans until compensation from factors or insurance companies are ascertained to be non-recoverable.

Note h: The Bank does not engage in cash cards business.

Item Business Type	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Non-performing Loans Exempted from Reporting	Non-performing Receivables Exempted from Reporting	Non-performing Loans Exempted from Reporting	Non-performing Receivables Exempted from Reporting
Negotiated loans transacted in accordance with the agreement and exempted from reporting as non-performing loans (Note a)	\$ -	\$ 650	\$ -	\$ 943
Negotiated accounts receivable transacted in accordance with the agreement and exempted from reporting as non-performing receivables (Note b)	419	20,531	486	19,520
Total	419	21,181	486	20,463

Note a: Negotiated loans and accounts receivable transacted in accordance with the agreement and exempted from reporting as non-performing loans are disclosed in accordance with the Letter issued by Banking Bureau on April 25, 2006 (Ref. No. Jin-Guan-Yin (1) 09510001270).

Note b: Loans and receivables transacted in accordance with debt clearance and renewal regulation and exempted from reporting as non-performing loans or receivables are disclosed in accordance with the Letter issued by Banking Bureau on September 15, 2008 (Ref. No. Jin-Guan-Yin (1) 09700318940).

b. Concentration of credit risk

December 31, 2020			
Rank (Note a)	Transaction Party (Note b)	Loans (Note c)	As Proportion of Net Equity (%) (Note d)
1	A Group (airline industry)	\$ 28,268,528	17.13
2	B Corporation (railway transportation industry)	24,048,482	14.57
3	C Group (construction industry)	13,787,561	8.35
4	D Group (enterprise general management agency)	10,835,606	6.56
5	E Group (concrete manufacturing industry)	9,331,292	5.65
6	F Group (steel smelting industry)	8,945,697	5.42
7	G Group (steel manufacturing industry)	7,091,890	4.30
8	H Group (liquid crystal panel and components manufacturing industry)	6,409,996	3.88
9	I Group (computer manufacturing industry)	6,331,866	3.84
10	J Group (vessel carriers industry)	5,788,390	3.51

December 31, 2019			
Rank (Note a)	Transaction Party (Note b)	Loans (Note c)	As Proportion of Net Equity (%) (Note d)
1	B Corporation (railway transportation industry)	\$ 25,827,350	15.92
2	A Group (airline industry)	24,490,414	15.10
3	C Group (construction industry)	18,791,012	11.58
4	F Group (steel smelting industry)	16,970,744	10.46
5	E Group (concrete manufacturing industry)	16,318,376	10.06
6	G Group (steel manufacturing industry)	7,248,601	4.47
7	D Group (enterprise general management agency)	6,547,128	4.04
8	K Group (real estate development industry)	6,145,549	3.79
9	L Group (electric wire and cable manufacturing industry)	5,989,758	3.69
10	M Group (real estate leasing industry)	5,811,259	3.58

Note a: Sorted by the balance of loans on December 31, 2020 and 2019, excluding government or state-run business. The number of transaction party which belongs to a group business was included in the balance of group business.

Note b: Transaction party is in accordance with article 6 of the Supplementary Provisions to the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation Criteria for Review of Securities Listings.

Note c: Loans include import and export bill negotiations, bills discounted, overdraft, short-term loan, short-term secured loan, accounts receivable financing, medium-term loan, medium-term secured loan, long-term loan, long-term secured loan, delinquent loans, inward remittances, factoring without recourse, acceptance, and guarantee.

Note d: The percentage of loans to equity for the period: Domestic banks should use bank equity to calculate; the Taiwan branch of foreign banks should use branch's equity to calculate.

c. Interest rate sensitivity

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars; %)

Item	December 31, 2020				
	1-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	More Than 1 Year	Total
Interest-sensitive assets	\$ 1,533,388,887	\$ 38,679,450	\$ 53,467,034	\$ 127,311,205	\$ 1,752,846,576
Interest-sensitive liabilities	334,937,053	1,030,158,641	102,284,728	57,144,447	1,524,524,869
Interest sensitivity gap	1,198,451,834	(991,479,191)	(48,817,694)	70,166,758	228,321,707
Net equity					143,844,100
Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to liabilities					114.98%
Ratio of interest sensitivity gap to net equity					158.73%

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars; %)

Item	December 31, 2019				
	1-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	More Than 1 Year	Total
Interest-sensitive assets	\$ 1,351,733,509	\$ 59,055,353	\$ 65,091,720	\$ 112,365,049	\$ 1,588,245,631
Interest-sensitive liabilities	320,397,347	894,994,787	98,106,938	53,953,478	1,367,452,550
Interest sensitivity gap	1,031,336,162	(835,939,434)	(33,015,218)	58,411,571	220,793,081
Net equity					141,078,002
Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to liabilities					116.15%
Ratio of interest sensitivity gap to net equity					156.50%

Note a: The amounts listed above include accounts in N.T. dollars only (i.e. excluding foreign currency) for both head office and domestic branches.

Note b: Interest-sensitive assets and liabilities are interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities with income or cost affected by interest rate fluctuations.

Note c: Interest sensitivity gap = Interest-sensitive assets - Interest-sensitive liabilities

Note d: Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to interest-sensitive liabilities =
$$\frac{\text{Interest-sensitive assets}}{\text{Interest-sensitive liabilities}}$$

(N.T. dollars only)

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars; %)

Item	December 31, 2020				
	1-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	More Than 1 Year	Total
Interest-sensitive assets	\$ 12,129,741	\$ 926,807	\$ 785,097	\$ 361,925	\$ 14,203,570
Interest-sensitive liabilities	15,038,000	1,581,428	1,704,086	29	18,323,543
Interest sensitivity gap	(2,908,259)	(654,621)	(918,989)	361,896	(4,119,973)
Net equity					565,221
Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to liabilities					77.52%
Ratio of interest sensitivity gap to net equity					(728.91%)

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars; %)

Item	December 31, 2019				
	1-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	More Than 1 Year	Total
Interest-sensitive assets	\$ 12,559,869	\$ 830,942	\$ 480,275	\$ 74,057	\$ 13,945,143
Interest-sensitive liabilities	13,950,748	1,413,764	1,405,394	109	16,770,015
Interest sensitivity gap	(1,390,879)	(582,822)	(925,119)	73,948	(2,824,872)
Net equity					508,858
Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to liabilities					83.16%
Ratio of interest sensitivity gap to net equity					(555.14%)

Note a: The amounts listed above include accounts in U.S. dollars only for domestic branches, offshore banking unit (OBU), and overseas branches, excluding contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

Note b: Interest-sensitive assets and liabilities are interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities with income or cost affected by interest rate fluctuations.

Note c: Interest sensitivity gap = Interest-sensitive assets - Interest-sensitive liabilities

Note d: Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to interest-sensitive liabilities =
$$\frac{\text{Interest-sensitive assets}}{\text{Interest-sensitive liabilities}}$$

(U.S. dollars only)

d. Profitability

Item		December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Return on total assets	Pretax	0.38%	0.64%
	After tax	0.32%	0.55%
Return on net equity	Pretax	5.08%	8.48%
	After tax	4.30%	7.26%
Profit margin		26.16%	36.49%

Note a: Return on total assets =
$$\frac{\text{Income before (after) tax}}{\text{Average assets}}$$

Note b: Return on net equity =
$$\frac{\text{Income before (after) tax}}{\text{Average net equity}}$$

Note c: Profit margin =
$$\frac{\text{Income after tax}}{\text{Net revenue and gains}}$$

Note d: Profitability presented above is cumulative from January 1 to December 31 of 2020 and 2019, respectively.

e. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Total	December 31, 2020					
		Period Remaining until Due Date and Amount Due					
		0-10 Days	11-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	More Than 1 Year
Major maturity cash inflows	\$ 2,043,718,393	\$ 206,410,869	\$ 238,252,522	\$ 244,296,420	\$ 186,734,547	\$ 291,756,596	\$ 876,267,439
Major maturity cash outflows	2,698,346,676	123,495,015	188,831,338	390,474,668	332,690,341	529,248,705	1,133,606,609
Gap	(654,628,283)	82,915,854	49,421,184	(146,178,248)	(145,955,794)	(237,492,109)	(257,339,170)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Total	December 31, 2019					
		Period Remaining until Due Date and Amount Due					
		0-10 Days	11-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	More Than 1 Year
Major maturity cash inflows	\$ 1,940,852,644	\$ 169,115,385	\$ 187,074,922	\$ 353,348,038	\$ 158,894,940	\$ 273,473,729	\$ 798,945,630
Major maturity cash outflows	2,474,479,448	134,112,738	139,853,921	454,558,706	279,925,485	456,973,212	1,009,055,386
Gap	(533,626,804)	35,002,647	47,221,001	(101,210,668)	(121,030,545)	(183,499,483)	(210,109,756)

Note: The amounts listed above include accounts in N.T. dollars only (i.e. excluding foreign currency) for both head office and domestic branches.

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	December 31, 2020				
		Period Remaining until Due Date and Amount Due				
		1-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	More Than 1 Year
Major maturity cash inflows	\$ 25,351,004	\$ 10,393,875	\$ 5,501,311	\$ 2,645,232	\$ 2,323,036	\$ 4,487,550
Major maturity cash outflows	29,733,667	9,480,010	4,917,244	3,518,461	5,344,146	6,473,806
Gap	(4,382,663)	913,865	584,067	(873,229)	(3,021,110)	(1,986,256)

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	December 31, 2019				
		Period Remaining until Due Date and Amount Due				
		1-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	More Than 1 Year
Major maturity cash inflows	\$ 23,894,487	\$ 9,998,071	\$ 5,145,260	\$ 2,581,022	\$ 1,997,240	\$ 4,172,894
Major maturity cash outflows	28,555,457	9,783,120	5,570,195	3,660,626	4,260,119	5,281,397
Gap	(4,660,970)	214,951	(424,935)	(1,079,604)	(2,262,879)	(1,108,503)

Note: The amounts listed above include accounts in U.S. dollars for head office, domestic branches, and OBU.

f. Trust accounts

Under Article 3 of the Trust Law, the Bank can offer trust services. The items and amounts of trust accounts as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Special purpose trust accounts - domestic	\$ 30,786,243	\$ 32,055,153
Special purpose trust accounts - foreign	71,425,270	74,642,122
Insurance trust	10,805	10,760
Retirement and breeds trust	950,331	643,512
Umbilical cord blood trust	12,574,377	12,199,191
Money claim and guarantee trust	54,800	58,800
Marketable securities trust	956,540	866,543
Real estate trust	19,219,168	25,092,597
Securities under custody	237,662,053	215,616,230
Other money trust	<u>3,950,133</u>	<u>2,248,066</u>
	<u>\$ 377,589,720</u>	<u>\$ 363,432,974</u>

g. Disclosures on trust assets and liabilities and assets register as required by Enforcement Rules of ROC Trust Law Article 17 were as follows:

Balance Sheet of Trust					
Trust Assets	December 31		Trust Liabilities	December 31	
	2020	2019		2020	2019
Bank deposits	\$ 6,122,855	\$ 5,350,631	Trust capital		
Insurance claims	54,800	58,800	Money trust	\$ 119,348,535	\$ 126,248,077
Financial assets			Insurance claims	54,800	58,800
Common stock	3,076,953	2,244,637	Marketable securities trust	954,239	749,182
Mutual funds	109,891,141	120,082,141	Real estate trust	19,220,047	20,273,438
Bonds	2,665,273	3,560,451	Securities under custody		
Interest receivable	298	921	payable	237,662,053	215,616,230
Land	13,139,955	4,384,643	Withholdings	-	57
Buildings	562,688	580,681	Profit and loss	81,628	218,211
Construction in progress	4,413,704	11,553,839	Unappropriated retained earnings - realized capital gain/loss	57,791	52,859
Securities under custody	237,662,053	215,616,230	Unappropriated retained earnings - gain on revenue/expense investment	1,094,422	1,030,796
			Unappropriated retained earning	(883,795)	(814,676)
Total trust assets	<u>\$ 377,589,720</u>	<u>\$ 363,432,974</u>	Total trust liabilities	<u>\$ 377,589,720</u>	<u>\$ 363,432,974</u>

Trust Assets Register

Investments	December 31	
	2020	2019
Bank deposits	\$ 6,122,855	\$ 5,350,631
Insurance claims	54,800	58,800
Financial assets		
Common stock	3,076,953	2,244,637
Mutual funds	109,891,141	120,082,141
Bonds	2,665,273	3,560,451
Land	13,139,955	4,384,643
Buildings	562,688	580,681
Construction in progress	4,413,704	11,553,839
Others	298	921
Securities under custody	<u>237,662,053</u>	<u>215,616,230</u>
Total trust assets	<u>\$ 377,589,720</u>	<u>\$ 363,432,974</u>

Income Statement of Trust

Investments	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Revenue		
Interest income	\$ 77,687	\$ 91,926
Dividends	73,987	92,496
Gain on mutual funds	17,954	9,133
Foreign exchange gains	914,811	806,432
Realized capital gain - mutual funds	4,048	5,659
Realized capital gain - bonds	22,971	4,519
Realized capital gain - quoted stock	<u>188,025</u>	<u>11,114</u>
	<u>1,299,483</u>	<u>1,021,279</u>
Expense		
Maintenance	(4,714)	(1,948)
Tax expense	(4,190)	(3,508)
Others	(706)	(320)
Foreign exchange losses	(938,240)	(758,539)
Realized capital loss - bonds	(13,620)	(1,785)
Realized capital loss - mutual funds	(2,313)	(23,966)
Realized capital loss - quoted stock	<u>(254,072)</u>	<u>(13,002)</u>
	<u>(1,217,855)</u>	<u>(803,068)</u>
	<u>\$ 81,628</u>	<u>\$ 218,211</u>

36. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a. Related parties and their relationships with the Bank

Name	Relationship
Director and managers	The Bank's director and managers
Taishin Financial Holding	The Bank's related party in substance (as the Bank's corporate director before June 19, 2020)
Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	The Bank's subsidiary
Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	The Bank's subsidiary
Taishin International Bank	The subsidiary of Bank's related party in substance (owned by the same parent company before June 19, 2020)
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	The Bank's corporate director (as the Bank's related party since June 19, 2020)
The Export-Import Bank	Its director is the Bank's corporate director
Land Bank	Its director is the Bank's corporate director
Taiwan Business Bank	Its director is the Bank's corporate director
Taichung Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	Its director is the spouse of the Bank's manager
Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation	Its director is the Bank's corporate director
Yang Ming Marine Transport Corporation	Its director is the Bank's corporate director
Unity OPTO Technology Co., Ltd.	Its director is the Bank's corporate director
Powertec Electronical Corporation	Its director is the Bank's corporate director
CSBC Corporation	Its director is the Bank's corporate director
United Renewable Energy Co., Ltd.	Its director is the Bank's corporate director
EirGenix, Inc.	Its director is the Bank's corporate director
Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation	Its director is the Bank's corporate director
Adimmune Corporation	Its director is the Bank's corporate director
China Airlines, Ltd.	Its director is the Bank's corporate director
Lungteh Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.	Its director is the Bank's corporate director
Others	FSC-approved IAS 24, "Related Party Disclosures" other related parties

b. Significant transactions with related parties

1) Loans

	Balance	Percentage of Loans (%)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	\$ 32,639,410	2.23
Balance as of December 31, 2019	31,430,068	2.22

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, interest rates ranged from 0.00% to 3.57% and from 0.63% to 4.20%, respectively, and interest income amounted to \$517,613 thousand and \$610,837 thousand, respectively.

December 31, 2020							Difference in Terms Between Related Parties and Non-related Parties
	Ending Balance	Highest Amount	Normal Loans	Non-performing Loans	Collateral		
<u>Consumer loans</u>							
45 accounts	\$ 27,331	\$ 28,682	\$ 27,331	\$ -	Credit	None	
<u>Self-use residential mortgage loans</u>							
243 accounts	1,543,692	1,596,195	1,543,692	-	Real estate	None	
<u>Others</u>							
Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation	23,961,579	23,982,424	23,961,579	-	Credit and station equipment	None	
Yang Ming Marine Transport Corporation	2,974,000	2,974,000	2,974,000	-	Credit and ship	None	
China Airlines, Ltd.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	Credit and fund guarantee	None	
CSBC Corporation	1,000,000	1,168,892	1,000,000	-	Credit	None	
Unity OPTO Technology Co., Ltd.	630,162	631,719	630,162	-	Credit, land and plant	None	
Powertec Electronical Corporation	466,027	668,002	-	466,027	Plant	None	
United Renewable Energy Co., Ltd.	320,405	466,932	320,405	-	Credit	None	
Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation	200,000	530,000	200,000	-	Credit	None	
Lungteh Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.	120,224	136,804	120,224	-	Credit, land and plant	None	
EirGenix, Inc.	103,365	103,365	103,365	-	Plant	None	
Other - corporation 9 accounts (Note 1)	290,324	459,012	290,324	-	Credit and fund guarantee and real estate	None	
Other - individual 7 accounts (Note 2)	2,301	2,535	2,301	-	Deposit	None	
December 31, 2019							
	Ending Balance	Highest Amount	Normal Loans	Non-performing Loans	Collateral	Difference in Terms Between Related Parties and Non-related Parties	
<u>Consumer loans</u>							
34 accounts	\$ 16,846	\$ 18,061	\$ 16,846	\$ -	Credit	None	
<u>Self-use residential mortgage loans</u>							
214 accounts	1,396,446	1,439,153	1,396,446	-	Real estate	None	
<u>Others</u>							
Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation	25,674,629	25,683,510	25,674,629	-	Credit and station equipment	None	
Yang Ming Marine Transport Corporation	1,878,000	2,378,000	1,878,000	-	Credit and ship	None	
Unity OPTO Technology Co., Ltd.	744,849	1,142,872	744,849	-	Credit, land and plant	None	
Powertec Electronical Corporation	666,383	666,383	666,383	-	Credit and plant	None	
CSBC Corporation	500,000	672,483	500,000	-	Credit	None	
United Renewable Energy Co., Ltd.	100,000	490,000	100,000	-	Credit	None	
Other - corporation 10 accounts (Note 1)	452,092	929,683	452,092	-	Credit and fund guarantee and real estate	None	
Other - individual 6 accounts (Note 2)	823	1,633	823	-	Deposit	None	

Note 1: The balance of each corporate entity does not exceed \$1 billion.

Note 2: The balance of each single entity does not exceed 1% of the total ending balance.

Mortgage loans to managers within \$8,000 thousand and credit loans within \$800 thousand per person all bore interests at 1.01% and 1.26% in December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The interest rates and other terms provided to the other related parties are the same as those offered to the public.

2) Guaranteed loans

	December 31, 2020				
	Ending Balance	Highest Amount	Reserve for Guarantee Liabilities	Interest Rate (Per Annum %)	Collateral
Yang Ming Marine Transport Corporation	\$ 1,370,685	\$ 1,511,100	\$ 13,707	0.80-1.00	None
Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation	6,000	6,000	60	0.50	None
CSBC Corporation	2,010,650	2,010,650	20,107	0.65	None

	December 31, 2019				
	Ending Balance	Highest Amount	Reserve for Guarantee Liabilities	Interest Rate (Per Annum %)	Collateral
Yang Ming Marine Transport Corporation	\$ 1,511,100	\$ 1,511,100	\$ 15,111	0.80-1.00	None
Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation	21,327	21,327	213	0.50	None
Adimmune Corporation	18,457	18,771	185	1.80	Pledged demand deposit

3) Deposits

	Balance	Percentage of Loans (%)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	\$ 7,629,540	0.40
Balance as of December 31, 2019	9,496,232	0.54

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the interest rates intervals were both between 0.00% and 13.00%; the interest expense amounted to \$95,443 thousand and \$71,267 thousand, respectively.

The interest rate for managers' deposits amounting to \$480 thousand per person was 13% per annum. The part of deposit exceeding \$480 thousand will earn interest calculated at the demand savings rate. The interest rates and others terms provided to the other related parties are the same as those offered to general public.

4) Transactions of derivative financial products

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name	Contract	Duration	December 31, 2020		Balance Sheet	
			Nominal Principle Amount	Current Valuation Gain (Loss)	Subject	Amount
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd	Currency swaps	2020.8.10-2021.6.15	\$ 11,942,500	\$ (371,770)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 371,770

5) Call loans to banks and call loans from banks

Call loans to banks

(In Thousands of Original Currencies)

December 31, 2020					
Name	Department	Currency	Ending Balance	Interest Rate (Per Annum %)	Interest Income
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd	DBU	NTD	\$ 15,000	0.08-0.77	\$ 445
Land Bank	DBU	NTD	2,005,000	0.07-0.67	3,201
	OBU	USD	115,000	0.08-2.35	1,423
	OBU	AUD	80,000	0.06-0.38	53
	Hong Kong Branch	USD	40,000	0.10-2.38	768
Taiwan Business Bank	OBU	USD	30,000	0.09-2.30	143
	Tokyo Branch	USD	15,000	0.16-0.53	13
	Hong Kong	USD	30,000	0.14-2.37	197
Taichung Commercial Bank	DBU	NTD	500,000	0.20-0.43	1,030
	OBU	JPY	1,500,000	0.02	3
December 31, 2019					
Name	Department	Currency	Ending Balance	Interest Rate (Per Annum %)	Interest Income
Land Bank	OBU	USD	\$ 260,000	1.55-3.28	\$ 5,418
	London Branch	USD	10,000	2.38-2.94	258
	Hong Kong Branch	USD	70,000	2.34-3.32	2,570
Taiwan Business Bank	OBU	USD	41,000	1.52-3.25	1,327
	Hong Kong Branch	USD	10,000	1.60-3.25	542
	Singapore Branch	USD	10,000	2.25-2.79	81

Call loans from banks

(In Thousands of Original Currencies)

December 31, 2020					
Name	Department	Currency	Ending Balance	Interest Rate (Per Annum %)	Interest Expense
Land Bank	DBU	NTD	\$ 5,000	0.18-0.66	\$ 180
Taiwan Business Bank	Singapore Branch	SGD	6,000	0.10-2.20	41
December 31, 2019					
Name	Department	Currency	Ending Balance	Interest Rate (Per Annum %)	Interest Expense
Land Bank	DBU	NTD	\$ 2,005,000	0.18-0.67	\$ 378
Taiwan Business Bank	Singapore Branch	SGD	5,500	1.20-2.55	65
	London Branch	GBP	5,000	1.05	12

6) Due from banks and deposits from banks

Due from banks

(In Thousands of Original Currencies)

			December 31	
			2020	2019
Name	Department	Currency	Ending Balance	Ending Balance
Land Bank	DBU	NTD	\$ 4	\$ 2
Taiwan Business Bank	DBU	NTD	4	819
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd	DBU	NTD	121	-
Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	DBU	USD	6,837	8,528
	DBU	RMB	5,745	2,961

Deposits from banks

(In Thousands of Original Currencies)

Name	Department	Currency	December 31	
			2020	2019
			Ending Balance	Ending Balance
Land Bank	DBU	NTD	\$ 277	\$ 277
The Export-Import Bank	DBU	NTD	2,205	3,536
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd	DBU	NTD	355,766	-
Taishin International Bank	New York Branch	USD	68	67
Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	Tokyo Branch	JPY	76,268	69,195
	Hong Kong Branch	USD	444	369
	Hong Kong Branch	HKD	220	175

7) Other financial assets

(In Thousands of Original Currencies)

Name	Department	Currency	December 31	
			2020	2019
			Ending Balance	Ending Balance
Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	DBU	RMB	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000

8) Deposits and remittances

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name	Department	Currency	December 31	
			2020	2019
			Ending Balance	Ending Balance
Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	DBU	NTD	\$ 416,881	\$ 554,172

c. Compensation of directors and management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 76,104	\$ 106,856
Post-employment benefits	<u>21,291</u>	<u>10,755</u>
	<u>\$ 97,395</u>	<u>\$ 117,611</u>

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

d. Others

The Bank signed two-year information system service contracts in the amounts of \$2,000 thousand and \$46 thousand each on April 8, 2020 and April 30, 2020, with its subsidiaries Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd. and Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd., respectively and recognized other income in the amounts of \$1,191 thousand \$22 thousand.

The Bank signed three-year legal advice service contract with its subsidiary, Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd., on November 26, 2020. Under the contract, the annual service fee is \$68 thousand. In 2020, the Bank recognized other income in the amount of \$65 thousand.

37. PLEDGED ASSETS

The summary of the Bank's pledged assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

Pledged Assets	Description	December 31	
		2020	2019
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	Bonds	\$ 1,126,969	\$ 988,004
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	Bonds and certificates of deposit	41,440,500	41,389,970
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	Time deposits	2,811,250	2,577,000
Refundable deposits	Cash	2,597,942	954,967
Reserves for demand Account	Cash	30,000,000	-

38. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

- a. In addition to those mentioned in Note 7, the Bank had the following contingent liabilities and commitments as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Trust liabilities	\$ 377,589,720	\$ 363,432,974
Unused loan commitments (excluding credit cards)	68,977,412	70,705,981
Credit card commitments	348,160	322,128
Unused issued letters of credit	22,392,032	21,515,125
Guarantees issued in guarantee business	58,293,098	52,823,688
Repayment notes and times deposit held for custody	14,530,602	13,910,771
Liabilities on joint loans	629,849	836,947

The unrecognized commitments for the acquisition of equipment and intangible assets, as well as the commitments for construction, appointment and security as of December 31, 2020 were \$524,113 thousand, \$25,650 thousand, \$521,789 thousand and \$132,683 thousand, respectively.

- b. TDK Corporation filed a legal proceeding against the Bank for damages in the amount of \$45,794 thousand. On April 19, 2017, the Taiwan Superior Court passed a verdict partially in favor of and partially against the Bank, and the Bank shall compensate the damages in the amount of \$11,448 thousand. The Bank had appealed to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court remanded the case and held a hearing on September 3, 2019. Then, the Supreme Court held another hearing on November 4, 2019. The oral argument session had concluded on January 14, 2020, and the judgment procedure was held on May 11, 2020. The Court held a hearing for oral argument on July 16, 2020, and ruled that both parties should submit an appeal. The Supreme Court held another hearing on September 30, 2020 and held judgment procedure on November 25, 2020 and January 25, 2021. Then, another judgement procedure would be held on April 12, 2021.
- c. The Bank's North Taichung branch was fined due to the misappropriation of customers' deposits. The Bank has negotiated with its customers and confirmed the amount of misappropriated deposits.

39. OTHER ITEMS

The outbreak of the COVID-19 has had a significant global impact since the beginning of this year, and the operations of the Bank have also been affected considerably. The decrease in the Bank's earnings was in accordance with the government's policies for the relief package and reduction of interest rate. In addition, due to an increase in non-performing loans, it is necessary to increase the amount of bad debts, which led to an increase in the non-performing loans ratio. The income from credit card and insurance fees also decreased relatively because of the epidemic. However, the above effects are still within the acceptable range and they have no impact on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

40. DISCLOSURES UNDER STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

- a. Material transactions

No.	Item	Explanation
1	Accumulated purchases and sales balance of specific investees' marketable security over NT\$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital for the year ended December 31, 2020	None
2	Acquisition of fixed assets over NT\$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital for the year ended December 31, 2020	None
3	Disposal of fixed assets over NT\$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital for the year ended December 31, 2020	None
4	Discount on fees income from related parties over NT\$5 million	None
5	Receivables from related parties over NT\$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital as of December 31, 2020	None
6	Sale of NPL	None
7	Securitized instruments and related assets which are in accordance with the Statute for Financial Assets Securitization and the Statute for Real Estate Securitization	None
8	Other significant transactions which may affect decisions of the users of the financial statements	None

b. Information on the Bank's Investees

No.	Item	Explanation
1	Investees' names, locations, etc.	Table 1
2	Capital lending to another party	None
3	Endorsement for another party	None
4	Marketable securities held as of December 31, 2020	None
5	Accumulated purchases and sales balance of specific marketable security over NT\$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital for the year ended December 31, 2020	None
6	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment over NT\$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital for the year ended December 31, 2020	None
7	Disposal of property, plant and equipment over NT\$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital for the year ended December 31, 2020	None
8	Receivables from related parties over NT\$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital as of December 31, 2020	None
9	Derivative instrument	None
10	Discount on fees income from related parties over NT\$5 million	None
11	Sale of NPL by subsidiary	None
12	Other significant transactions which may affect decisions of the users of the financial statements	None

c. Investment in mainland China: Table 2

d. Information of major shareholders: The name of the shareholder, shareholding amount and ratio of shareholders with a shareholding ratio more than 5%. (Table 3)

41. INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES

Investees' Names (Note a)	Investees' Location	Principal Business Activities	Ownership Interest (%) at Ending Balance	Investment Book Value	Recognized Investment Income (Loss) of Current Period	Sum of Ownership (Note a)			
						Current Stock	Imputed Stock (Note b)	Stock	Ownership Interest (%) (Note e)
Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	China	Banking	100.00	\$ 12,928,728	\$ 413,565	(Note d)	-	(Note d)	100.00
Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Venture capital business	100.00	583,040	(1,129)	60,000,000	-	60,000,000	100.00
Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Financial holdings company	0.39	447,073	-	50,746,125	-	50,746,125	0.39
Asia Pacific Broadband Telecom Co.	Taipei City	Type I and type II telecommunications business	0.26	99,298	-	9,831,471	-	9,831,471	0.26
Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation	Taipei City	High speed rail road	0.79	1,410,650	-	44,500,000	-	44,500,000	0.79
Taiwan Stock Exchange Co.	Taipei City	Securities brokerage, margin lending, and underwriting financial products	3.00	2,570,333	-	22,515,177	-	22,515,177	3.00
Taiwan Sugar Co.	Tainan City	Manufacture correlative products of sugar and crop	0.41	1,380,357	-	23,246,159	-	23,246,159	0.41
Taiwan Power Co.	Taipei City	Generate electric power, power distribution, and cable assemble	0.71	2,138,040	-	235,726,532	-	235,726,532	0.71
Taipei Foreign Exchange Inc.	Taipei City	Exchange trading, DEPOS, and Swap	3.53	32,641	-	700,000	-	700,000	3.53
Lieu-An Service Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	ATM purchase, rental, and repair or maintenance	5.00	1,663	-	125,000	-	125,000	5.00
CDIB & Partners Investment Holding Co.	Taipei City	Investment	4.95	529,740	-	54,000,000	-	54,000,000	4.95
Nomura Asset Management Taiwan Ltd.	Taipei City	Securities investment trust	4.09	55,729	-	1,413,725	-	1,413,725	4.09
Financial Information Service Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Type II telecommunications business	1.19	142,849	-	6,229,800	-	6,229,800	1.19
Taiwan Futures Exchange	Taipei City	Futures exchange	1.00	346,572	-	3,683,018	-	3,683,018	1.00
Taiwan Assets Management Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Acquisition of delinquent loans, evaluation, auction, and management	11.35	1,509,600	-	120,000,000	-	120,000,000	11.35
Taiwan Financial Asset Service Co.	Taipei City	Auction assets of the recognition of an impartial third party	2.94	48,550	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	2.94
Financial Evolution Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Financial information systems development	4.12	8,647	-	905,475	-	905,475	4.12
Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation	Taipei City	Provide book-entry of securities transactions	0.08	19,565	-	322,862	-	322,862	0.08
Sunlight Assets Management Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Acquisition of delinquent loans, evaluation, auction, and management	0.70	500	-	41,768	-	41,768	0.70
Taiwan Mobile Payment Corporation	Taipei City	Electronic information provider	3.00	9,738	-	1,800,000	-	1,800,000	3.00
Taiwan Urban Regeneration & Financial Service Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Urban Regeneration	5.00	17,475	-	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	5.00
Tai Yu Products Corporation	Taichung City	Frozen agricultural products	4.77	(Note c)	-	5,748,382	-	5,748,382	4.77

Note a: The investees' voting shares, and imputed stock were owned by the Bank and related parties.

Note b: 1) Imputed stock refers to the purchase of securities with equity or derivative commodity contracts (not yet converted into equity holding), which is linked to the equity of the reinvestment business according to the agreed transaction conditions and the bank's commitment to be used as Article 74 of The Banking Act of The Republic of China stipulates that for the purpose of reinvestment, under the assumption of conversion, the shares acquired as a result of the conversion.

2) The above-mentioned "securities with equity" refers to the securities stipulated in the first paragraph of Article 11 of the Securities and Exchange Act Enforcement Rules, such as convertible corporate bonds and call warrants.

3) The above-mentioned "derivative commodity contract" refers to those who meet the definition of derivative instruments in IFRS 9, such as stock options.

Note c: The Bank had recognized the loss on investment in Tai Yu Products Corporation.

Note d: Limited company organization.

42. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the divisions which are identified by the type of services provided. The accounting policies adopted in the operating segments are the same as those described in Note 4. The operating results and identified assets of the operating segments are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

TABLE 1

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

**INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES’ NAMES, LOCATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Percentage and Shares)**

Investor	Investees’ Names	Investees’ Location	Line of Business	Original Investment Amount		Ending Balance			Net Income (Loss) of Current Period	Recognized Income (Loss) of Current Period	Note
				End of Year 2020	End of Year 2019	Stock	Ownership Interest (%)	Book Value			
Chang Hwa Bank	Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd. Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	China Taiwan	Banking Venture capital	\$ 12,117,288 600,000	\$ 12,117,288 600,000	Note 60,000,000	100 100	\$ 12,928,728 583,040	\$ 413,565 (1,129)	\$ 413,565 (1,129)	

Note: Limited company organization.

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.**INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

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

1.

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2020	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2020	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee (Note 2)	% of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2020	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2020	Note
					Outflow	Inflow							
Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	Banking	\$ 12,117,288 (US\$ 399,558)	Note 1.c.	\$ 12,117,288 (US\$ 399,558)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,117,288 (US\$ 399,558)	\$ 413,565	100	\$ 413,565	\$ 12,928,728	\$ -	

2.

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China December 31, 2020	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 3)
\$ 12,117,288 (US\$ 399,558)	\$ 12,117,288 (US\$ 399,433)	\$ 24,758,068

Note 1: The three methods of investment are as follows:

- Direct investment in mainland China.
- Investment in mainland China through reinvestment in existing enterprise in a third area.
- Others.

Note 2: Equity in the profit (loss):

- If the entity is still in the preparation stage and there is no equity in profit (loss), the condition should be noted.
- The basis of recognizing equity in profit (loss) is categorized in the following three types and each entity should be noted according to its condition.
 - Financial statements audited (reviewed) by international accounting firms that cooperate with the accounting firms in the ROC.
 - Financial statements audited (reviewed) by the Taiwan-based parent company's CPA.
 - Others.

Note 3: In accordance with the "Bank, Financial Holding Corporation and Related Party Invest China Business Rules" announced by the FSC, the accumulated outflow of operating funds and investment from the following parties may not exceed 15% of net assets while they applied:

- Banks in Taiwan (or subsidiaries in a third area) which establish branches, establish/acquire subsidiaries or acquire stock or capital contributions from local stockholders in mainland China.
- The subsidiaries whose issued stock with voting rights or more than 50% of capital held by banks in Taiwan that have investments in mainland China.

TABLE 3**CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.****INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
DECEMBER 31, 2020**

Name of Major Shareholders	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Taishin Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	2,341,359,234	22.54
Ministry of Finance	1,266,207,840	12.19
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	623,127,589	6.00

Note: The main shareholder information in this table is calculated by the insurance company on the last business day at the end of the quarter, and the total number of ordinary shares and special shares held by the shareholders who have completed the delivery without physical registration (including treasury shares) is more than 5%. The share capital recorded in the Bank's consolidated financial statement and the actual number of shares delivered without physical registration may be different due to the basis of preparation and calculation.

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

THE CONTENTS OF STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

Item	Statement Index
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Major Accounting Items in Profit or Loss	
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CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

Item	Maturity	Shares (Thousand)	Amounts	Rate (%)	Cost	Fair Value	
						Price	Amounts
Investment in bills							
Commercial papers	January 7, 2021 - April 28, 2021	-	\$ 7,050,000	0.20~0.47	\$ 7,045,472		\$ 7,042,832
Government bonds		-	5,200		5,144		5,716
Corporate bonds		-	1,861,200		1,861,200		1,755,472
Derivative financial instruments							
Futures		-	-		121,202		120,403
Forward exchange contracts		-	-		-		124,452
Interest rate swaps		-	-		-		394,122
Currency swaps		-	-		-		4,915,742
Currency call option premiums		-	-		91,385		105,119
			-		212,587		5,659,838
			\$ 8,916,400		\$ 9,124,403		\$ 14,463,858

Note: The part of financial assets at FVTPL were provided for transaction with repurchase agreements.

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

Item	Maturity	Shares (Thousand)	Par Value	Rate (%)	Cost	Valuation Adjustment	Fair Value		Guarantee or Pledge
							Price	Amount	
Domestic listed stock		217,004	\$ 2,170,040		\$ 6,255,585	\$ 1,107,367		\$ 7,362,952	
Domestic unquoted stock		483,958	<u>4,839,580</u>		<u>3,896,634</u>	<u>4,915,364</u>		<u>8,811,998</u>	
			<u>7,009,620</u>		<u>10,152,219</u>	<u>6,022,731</u>		<u>16,174,950</u>	
Government bonds			<u>25,910,049</u>		<u>26,353,036</u>	<u>215,701</u>		<u>26,568,737</u>	Deposits in courts amounted to \$295,900 thousand, operating deposits amounted to \$330,000 thousand and reserve fund for trust compensation amounted to \$220,000 thousand
Corporate bonds			<u>31,544,346</u>		<u>31,644,704</u>	<u>342,210</u>		<u>31,986,914</u>	
Bank notes			<u>35,842,062</u>		<u>35,953,620</u>	<u>64,039</u>		<u>36,017,659</u>	The overseas branches provided as collateral for operations were \$281,069 thousand
Short-term notes			<u>907,950</u>		<u>907,819</u>	<u>(131)</u>		<u>907,688</u>	
Bond issued by international organizations		-	<u>2,107,500</u>		<u>2,113,175</u>	<u>41,090</u>		<u>2,154,265</u>	
Beneficiary and asset - based securities		-	<u>2,610,764</u>		<u>2,609,082</u>	<u>59,924</u>		<u>2,669,006</u>	
			<u>\$ 105,932,291</u>		<u>\$ 109,733,655</u>	<u>\$ 6,745,564</u>		<u>\$ 116,479,219</u>	

Note: The part of financial assets at FVOCI were provided to transaction with repurchase agreements.

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST
DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

Item	Maturity	Amount	Rate (%)	Unamortized Premium (Discount)	Cost	Accumulated Impairment	Book Value	Guarantee or Pledge
Investments in bills								
Central Bank certificates of deposit	January 4, 2021 - December 17, 2022	\$ 335,865,000	0.08-0.67	\$ -	\$ 335,865,000	\$ -	\$ 335,865,000	Placed at the Central Bank amounted to \$36,000,000 thousand and pledged for call loans from banks amounted to \$5,300,000 thousand
Others		<u>2,180,450</u>		<u>(763)</u>	<u>2,179,687</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,179,687</u>	
		<u>338,045,450</u>		<u>(763)</u>	<u>338,044,687</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>338,044,687</u>	
Government bonds		<u>4,300,000</u>		<u>116,380</u>	<u>4,416,380</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,416,380</u>	
Bank notes		<u>2,824,050</u>		<u>117</u>	<u>2,824,167</u>	<u>(1,787)</u>	<u>2,822,380</u>	The overseas branches provided as collateral for operations were \$140,500 thousand
		<u>\$ 345,169,500</u>		<u>\$ 115,734</u>	<u>\$ 345,285,234</u>	<u>\$ (1,787)</u>	<u>\$ 345,283,447</u>	

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS MEASURED BY EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee	Balance at January 1, 2020		Additions		Decrease		Balance at December 31, 2020			Market Value or Net Equity		Valuation Basis	Guarantee or Pledge
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	%	Amount	Price	Amount		
Equity method													
Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	Note	\$ 12,484,226	-	\$ 444,502	-	\$ -	Note	100.00	\$ 12,928,728	-	\$ 12,928,728	Equity method	N
Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	60,000	<u>603,249</u>	-	<u>-</u>	-	<u>(20,209)</u>	60,000	100.00	<u>583,040</u>	9.72	<u>583,040</u>	Equity method	N
		<u>\$ 13,087,475</u>		<u>\$ 444,502</u>		<u>\$ (20,209)</u>			<u>\$ 13,511,768</u>		<u>\$ 13,511,768</u>		

Note: Limited company organization.

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Balance at January 1, 2020	Addition	Reduction	Balance at December 31, 2020
Land	\$ 2,968	\$ 237	\$ (179)	\$ 3,026
Buildings	2,095,601	511,772	(82,968)	2,524,405
Machinery equipment	753	-	(628)	125
Transportation equipment	98,619	24,813	(1,552)	121,880
Miscellaneous equipment	<u>22,655</u>	<u>10,055</u>	<u>(5,336)</u>	<u>27,374</u>
	<u>\$ 2,220,596</u>	<u>\$ 546,877</u>	<u>\$ (90,663)</u>	<u>\$ 2,676,810</u>

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION OF RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Balance at January 1, 2020	Addition	Reduction	Balance at December 31, 2020
Land	\$ 1,332	\$ 1,023	\$ (175)	\$ 2,180
Buildings	572,400	611,752	(88,987)	1,095,165
Machinery equipment	464	115	(488)	91
Transportation equipment	35,942	36,932	(8,139)	64,735
Miscellaneous equipment	<u>9,284</u>	<u>9,525</u>	<u>(5,144)</u>	<u>13,665</u>
	<u>\$ 619,422</u>	<u>\$ 659,347</u>	<u>\$ (102,933)</u>	<u>\$ 1,175,836</u>

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.**STATEMENT OF SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS****DECEMBER 31, 2020****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Par Value	Amount
Notes with repurchase agreements		
Issuer - Taiwan Power Company	\$ 387,600	\$ 386,763
Bonds with repurchase agreements		
Government bonds		
108-7 Note A	<u>762,200</u>	<u>839,870</u>
	<u>\$ 1,149,800</u>	<u>\$ 1,226,633</u>

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

**STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN (LOSS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount
Spot transaction	<u>\$ 350,682</u>

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.**STATEMENT OF NET OTHER NON-INTEREST INCOME (LOSS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount
Lease income	\$ 178,838
Net profit for hedging and fair-value hedging products	71,250
Securities brokerage income	100,379
Other miscellaneous net income	<u>49,622</u>
	<u>\$ 400,089</u>

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

	Employee Benefit Expenses	Net Non-interest Income	Total
Payroll expenses	\$ 8,266,652	\$ 230,879	\$ 8,497,531
Labor and health insurance expenses	607,342	-	607,342
Pension expenses	1,178,713	-	1,178,713
Director compensation	48,907	-	48,907
Other employee benefit expenses	<u>448,709</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>448,709</u>
	<u>\$ 10,550,323</u>	<u>\$ 230,879</u>	<u>\$ 10,781,202</u>

- a. The Bank had 6,685 and 6,634 employees in 2020 and 2019, respectively, including 9 non-employee directors in both years.
- b. The average employee benefits expense was NT\$ 1,607,594 and NT\$ 1,641,876 in 2020 and 2019, respectively.
- c. The average employee payroll expense was NT\$ 1,272,848 and NT\$ 1,325,852 in 2020 and 2019, respectively.
- d. Adjustment of average employee payroll expenses was (4%).
- e. The Bank's remuneration policy:
 - 1) The remuneration of directors (including the chairman of the board and independent directors) is based on the provisions of Article 20, Clause 13 of the Bank's Articles of Incorporation. The amount of remuneration is determined by the board of directors in accordance with the level of remuneration of directors of financial institutions equivalent to the size of the Bank. The Board of Directors' Performance Evaluation Measures, Article 7, Paragraph 1, Paragraph 2, stipulates that, in conjunction with the results of the Board's performance evaluation, the remuneration of directors (including the chairman of the board and independent directors) shall be regularly evaluated annually.
 - 2) The remuneration of the general manager is determined by the board of directors in accordance with Article 20, Clause 14 of the Bank's Articles of Incorporation.
 - 3) The remuneration of the deputy general manager shall be determined by the board of directors in accordance with Article 20, Clause 14 of the Bank's Articles of Incorporation, and shall be paid within the scope of the "Salary of Current Employees of Chang Hwa Bank".
 - 4) For employees of the Bank except for those mentioned, their salaries are based on the "Salary of Current Employees of Chang Hwa Bank".

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

**STATEMENT OF DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount
Depreciation and amortization expenses	
Depreciation expense	\$ 1,126,668
Amortization expense	<u>222,221</u>
	<u>\$ 1,348,889</u>

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.**STATEMENT OF OTHER GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount
Other general and administrative expenses	
Rental expense	\$ 210,994
Repair and warranty expenses	216,254
Insurance expense	470,570
Professional service fees	274,811
Tax	1,557,745
Others	<u>1,131,135</u>
	<u>\$ 3,861,509</u>