Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Ltd.

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

Deloitte.

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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, 2022 and 2021, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks 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 the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

The 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, 2022.

Impairment Assessment of Loans

Loans are the most important assets of the Bank. As of December 31, 2022, the balance of the Bank's loans totaled $1,665,842,407 thousand, accounting for 62% 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 the parameters utilized in the impairment loss model (including the probability of default adjusted for forward-looking factors, loss given default, and exposure at default) to reflect the actual situation, and we 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 Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

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

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Bank to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the 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, 2022 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Mei Hui Wu and Tung Feng Lee.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

February 23, 2023

<u>Notice to Readers</u>

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, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022		2021	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4, 6 and 36)	$ 46,490,790	2	$ 40,199,528	2
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks (Notes 4, 6 and 36)	147,435,730	6	244,922,324	10
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 7, 34, 36 and 37)	30,893,372	1	55,409,052	2
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4, 8, 10, 34 and 37)	208,955,699	8	166,225,320	6
Financial assets for hedging (Notes 4 and 13)	-	-	147,321	-
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost (Notes 4, 5, 9, 10, 34 and 37)	485,011,259	18	405,256,329	16
Receivables, net (Notes 4, 11 and 12)	22,348,157	1	22,814,357	1
Current tax assets (Notes 4 and 31)	44,675	-	344,089	-
Discounts and loans, net (Notes 4, 5, 12, 34, 35 and 36)	1,665,842,407	62	1,538,006,854	60
Investments measured by equity method, net (Notes 4 and 15)	14,761,811	1	13,868,146	1
Other financial assets, net (Notes 4, 14, 36 and 37)	7,061,923	-	12,539,676	-
Property and equipment, net (Notes 4 and 16)	20,281,431	1	20,250,352	1
Right-of-use assets, net (Notes 4 and 17)	1,950,552	-	1,929,117	-
Investment property, net (Notes 4 and 18)	13,845,593	-	13,852,096	1
Intangible assets, net (Notes 4 and 19)	1,062,279	-	541,517	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 31)	3,272,664	-	3,339,503	-
Other assets, net (Notes 20 and 37)	1,062,118	-	1,445,218	-
TOTAL	$ 2,670,320,460	100	$ 2,541,090,799	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks (Notes 4, 21 and 36)	$ 51,518,491	2	$ 71,909,828	3
Due to the Central Bank and banks (Notes 6 and 37)	-	-	27,667,470	1
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 7 and 36)	6,920,062	-	3,150,309	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements (Note 4)	941,013	-	1,372,860	-
Payables (Notes 4, 22 and 29)	31,716,456	1	36,527,049	2
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 31)	873,126	-	344,773	-
Deposits and remittances (Notes 4, 23 and 36)	2,337,077,054	88	2,158,023,777	85
Bank notes payable (Notes 4, 24 and 34)	51,219,465	2	51,278,335	2
Other financial liabilities (Notes 4 and 25)	858,883	-	1,001,902	-
Reserve for liabilities (Notes 4, 5, 27 and 28)	3,019,679	-	4,687,052	-
Lease liabilities (Notes 4 and 17)	1,791,821	-	1,757,768	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 31)	9,418,151	1	8,802,086	-
Other liabilities (Notes 4, 16 and 26)	5,938,041	-	3,115,135	-
Total liabilities	2,501,292,242	94	2,369,638,344	93
EQUITY (Notes 4, 29 and 31)				
Capital stock				
Common stock	105,934,566	4	104,885,708	4
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	43,043,607	2	40,320,456	2
Special reserve	12,201,590	-	12,201,590	1
Unappropriated earnings	12,218,872	-	9,130,892	-
Other equity	(4,370,417)	-	4,913,809	-
Total equity	169,028,218	6	171,452,455	7
TOTAL	$ 2,670,320,460	100	$ 2,541,090,799	100

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, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2022		2021		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**	**%**
INTEREST INCOME (Notes 4, 30 and 36)	$ 40,723,269	121	$ 26,677,281	95	53
INTEREST EXPENSE (Notes 30, 36 and 40)	(16,747,760)	(50)	(6,853,773)	(25)	144
NET INCOME OF INTEREST	23,975,509	71	19,823,508	70	21
NET NON-INTEREST INCOME (LOSS)					
Net service fee income (Notes 4 and 30)	4,247,242	13	4,544,357	16	(7)
Gain on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 7 and 30)	3,194,517	9	1,146,190	4	179
Realized gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 30)	17,554	-	1,456,893	5	(99)
(Loss) gain arising from derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost	(1,637)	-	29	-	(5,745)
Foreign exchange gain (Notes 4 and 34)	1,597,718	5	500,015	2	220
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method (Notes 4 and 15)	290,807	1	204,840	1	42
Net other non-interest income (Notes 13 and 15)	214,553	1	450,687	2	(52)
Net non-interest income	9,560,754	29	8,303,011	30	15
NET REVENUE AND GAINS	33,536,263	100	28,126,519	100	19
BAD DEBTS EXPENSE, COMMITMENT AND GUARANTEE LIABILITY PROVISION (Notes 4 and 12)	(3,300,068)	(10)	(1,693,169)	(6)	95

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CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

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

	2022		2021		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**	**%**
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Employee benefit expenses (Notes 4 and 30)	$ (11,405,888)	(34)	$ (11,125,763)	(39)	3
Depreciation and amortization expenses (Notes 4 and 30)	(1,497,382)	(4)	(1,349,416)	(5)	11
Other general and administrative expenses	(4,358,826)	(13)	(3,842,955)	(14)	13
Total operating expenses	(17,262,096)	(51)	(16,318,134)	(58)	6
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	12,974,099	39	10,115,216	36	28
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 31)	(2,002,948)	(6)	(1,311,413)	(5)	53
NET INCOME	10,971,151	33	8,803,803	31	25
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)	1,371,103	4	325,487	1	321
Revaluation (losses) gains on investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(4,670,343)	(14)	2,920,696	11	(260)
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	4,717	-	20,998	-	(78)
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 31)	(274,226)	(1)	(65,126)	-	321

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CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

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

	2022		2021		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**	**%**
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax:					
Exchange differences on translation (Note 4)	$ 2,565,408	7	$ (516,997)	(2)	596
Share of other comprehensive (loss) income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(13,867)	-	82,150	-	(117)
Revaluation losses on investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(7,095,323)	(21)	(1,546,857)	(5)	359
(Impairment loss) reversal of impairment loss on investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,148)	-	13,660	-	(108)
Income tax related to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 31)	(37,424)	-	99,352	-	(138)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(8,151,103)	(25)	1,333,363	5	(711)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	$ 2,820,048	8	$ 10,137,166	36	(72)
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 32)					
Basic	$ 1.04		$ 0.83		
Diluted	$ 1.03		$ 0.83		

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, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Bank								
	Capital Stock		Retained Earnings			Other Equity			
	Common Stock (In Thousands)	Amount	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Financial Statements	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2021	10,384,724	$ 103,847,236	$ 38,266,789	$ 12,201,590	$ 6,884,362	$ (2,870,996)	$ 6,724,809	$ 165,053,790
Appropriation of 2020 earnings								
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	2,053,667	-	(2,053,667)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(3,738,501)	-	-	(3,738,501)
Stock dividends	103,847	1,038,472	-	-	(1,038,472)	-	-	-
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	8,803,803	-	-	8,803,803
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021, net of tax	-	-	-	-	260,361	(442,670)	1,515,672	1,333,363
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	9,064,164	(442,670)	1,515,672	10,137,166
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	13,006	-	(13,006)	-
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2021	10,488,571	104,885,708	40,320,456	12,201,590	9,130,892	(3,313,666)	8,227,475	171,452,455
Appropriation of 2021 earnings								
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	2,723,151	-	(2,723,151)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(5,244,285)	-	-	(5,244,285)
Stock dividends	104,886	1,048,858	-	-	(1,048,858)	-	-	-
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	10,971,151	-	-	10,971,151
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022, net of tax	-	-	-	-	1,096,877	2,397,452	(11,645,432)	(8,151,103)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	12,068,028	2,397,452	(11,645,432)	2,820,048
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	36,246	-	(36,246)	-
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2022	10,593,457	$ 105,934,566	$ 43,043,607	$ 12,201,590	$ 12,218,872	$ (916,214)	$ (3,454,203)	$ 169,028,218

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, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income before income tax	$ 12,974,099	$ 10,115,216
Non-cash (income and gains) or expenses and losses		
Expected credit loss recognized on trade receivables	3,300,068	1,693,169
Depreciation expense	1,166,084	1,115,939
Amortization expense	331,298	233,477
Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries for using equity method	(290,807)	(204,840)
Interest income	(40,723,269)	(26,677,281)
Dividend income	(1,360,398)	(1,067,147)
Interest expense	16,747,760	6,853,773
Net gain on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(4,319,917)	(1,627,919)
Loss (gain) on disposal of investments	1,343,120	(390,066)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	1,125,400	481,729
Other adjustments	504,590	(31,057)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase in due from the Central Bank	(188,487)	(9,575,468)
Decrease (increase) in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	30,887,439	(44,354,794)
Decrease (increase) in receivables	3,183,563	(1,570,740)
Increase in discounts and loans	(131,026,965)	(76,986,093)
Increase in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(55,838,676)	(47,968,565)
Increase in investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	(79,754,815)	(59,972,853)
Decrease in other financial assets	5,471,093	17,473,479
Decrease in other assets	390,473	1,280,286
Decrease in deposits from the Central Bank and banks	(3,383)	(53,653)
Increase in deposits and remittances	179,053,277	247,989,417
(Decrease) increase in payables	(6,601,240)	14,908,164
Increase in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	270,525	273,117
Decrease in reserve for liabilities	(301,913)	(121,086)
Decrease in other financial liabilities	(143,019)	(947,247)
Increase in other liabilities	2,788,848	646,361
Cash flows (used in) generated from operations	(61,015,252)	31,515,318
Interest received	38,261,094	26,912,936
Dividends received	1,363,148	1,066,897
Interest paid	(15,023,191)	(7,200,126)
Income taxes paid	(1,103,341)	(1,348,837)
Net cash flows (used in) generated from operating activities	(37,517,542)	50,946,188

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CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

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

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	$ (400,000)	$ -
Acquisition of property and equipment	(678,995)	(559,491)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(749,939)	(152,312)
Acquisition of investment properties	-	(91)
Proceeds from disposal of properties	19	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(1,828,915)	(711,894)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease in due to the Central Bank and banks	(48,055,424)	(17,391,124)
Repayments of bank notes	-	(10,000,000)
(Decrease) increase in securities sold under repurchase agreement	(431,847)	146,227
Repayments of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(659,207)	(554,079)
Cash dividends paid	(5,244,285)	(3,738,501)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(54,390,763)	(31,537,477)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,353,401	(565,387)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(91,383,819)	18,131,430
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	190,080,088	171,948,658
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	$ 98,696,269	$ 190,080,088

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheets	$ 46,490,790	$ 40,199,528
Call loans to banks qualifying for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	52,205,479	149,880,560
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 98,696,269	$ 190,080,088

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, 2022 AND 2021
(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 23, 2023.

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

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

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

   1) Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020

      Several standards were amended in the annual improvements and in which the Bank applied the amendments to IFRS 9 to modifications and exchanges of financial liabilities that occur on or after January 1, 2022. IFRS 9 requires the comparison of the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received, with that of the cash flows under the original financial liability when there is an exchange or modification of debt instruments. The new terms and the original terms are substantially different if the difference between those discounted present values is at least 10%. The amendments to IFRS 9 clarify that the only fees that should be included in the above assessment are those fees paid or received between the borrower and the lender.

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

The Bank elected to apply the practical expedient provided in the amendments 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 applies the amendment from January 1, 2022 and recognizes the cumulative effect of retrospective application in retained earnings on January 1, 2022.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 16 “Leases Titled Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback”	January 1, 2024 (Note 2)
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 - Comparative Information”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 “Regarding the Classification of Non-current Liabilities with Covenants”	January 1, 2024

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

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

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

4. SUMMARY OF 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. The lease negotiation with the lessee is handled as a new lease from the effective date of lease modification.

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 Act 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 on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are continuously 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 loans, 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 the Bank's expectation, 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	
	2022	2021
Cash on hand	$ 22,687,623	$ 11,968,090
Checks for clearing	13,974,453	14,552,468
Due from banks	8,157,221	12,143,288
Foreign currencies on hand	1,671,493	1,535,682
	$ 46,490,790	$ 40,199,528

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

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Call loans to banks	$ 52,205,479	$ 149,880,560
Reserve for checking accounts	14,710,869	24,508,521
Reserve for demand accounts	62,702,031	54,264,266
Reserve for foreign deposits	680,352	598,428
Others	17,136,999	15,670,549
	$ 147,435,730	$ 244,922,324

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 evaluation is on a 12-month expected credit loss basis.

c. Due to the Central Bank and banks

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Other dues to the Central Bank	$ -	$ 27,667,470

The Bank has set aside $35,000,000 thousand in 2021 in the Central Bank as reserve for demand accounts 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	
	2022	2021
Financial assets mandatorily classified at FVTPL		
Derivative financial assets (not under hedge accounting)		
Futures	$ 1,099,905	$ 159,609
Forward exchange contracts	133,047	86,476
Interest rate swaps	240,578	128,448
Currency swaps	7,782,948	1,728,652
Currency call option premiums	46,904	32,426
Non-derivative financial assets		
Investment in bills	15,170,225	50,539,806
Domestic listed stock	-	23,166
Government bonds	3,621,274	440,518
Corporate bonds	2,764,177	2,269,951
Mutual funds	34,314	-
	$ 30,893,372	$ 55,409,052

The par values of notes provided for transactions with repurchase agreements were $433,500 thousand as of December 31, 2021.

Financial Liabilities at FVTPL

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Derivative financial liabilities (not applying hedge accounting)		
Forward exchange contracts	$ 75,175	$ 28,402
Interest rate swaps	213,693	128,981
Currency swaps	6,584,287	2,960,496
Currency put option premiums	46,907	32,430
	$ 6,920,062	$ 3,150,309

The Bank entered into derivative contracts during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 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, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Currency swaps	$ 539,973,723	$ 671,334,286
Currency options	16,582,846	14,821,235
Forward exchange contracts	10,225,060	14,430,824
Interest rate swaps	62,923,726	107,323,685

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI		
Domestic listed stock	$ 13,905,929	$ 15,814,451
Domestic unlisted stock	8,354,418	11,388,759
Beneficiary and asset-based securities	232,875	233,100
	22,493,222	27,436,310
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI		
Government bonds	51,802,752	27,322,940
Corporate bonds	70,619,681	51,529,797
Bank notes	56,194,916	53,317,618
Bonds issued by international organizations	2,845,119	850,502
Beneficiary and asset-based securities	3,831,173	4,651,193
Investments in bills	1,168,836	1,116,960
	186,462,477	138,789,010
	$ 208,955,699	$ 166,225,320

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 $852,800 thousand and $852,600 thousand as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

c. Government bonds placed as deposits in courts amounted to $237,600 thousand and $249,300 thousand as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Government bonds placed as operating deposits amounted to $330,000 thousand; government bonds placed as a reserve fund for trust compensation amounted to $220,000 thousand; overseas branches' bonds provided as collateral for operations were $420,637 thousand and $217,887 thousand as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. On December 31, 2021, the amount of government bonds provided by the central bank as collateral for treasury business was $5,600,000 thousand. 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	
	2022	2021
Investments in bills	$ 363,113,218	$ 360,215,104
Bank notes	45,936,665	11,339,437
Corporate bonds	7,908,926	3,652,914
Government bonds	40,542,330	11,243,118
Bonds issued by international organization	11,583,998	5,323,099
Beneficiary and asset-based securities	15,926,122	13,482,657
	$ 485,011,259	$ 405,256,329

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 $153,625 thousand and $138,275 thousand as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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, 2022 and 2021.

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, 2022

	At FVTOCI	At Amortized Cost	Total
Gross carrying amount	$ 194,381,825	$ 485,024,340	$ 679,406,165
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(49,454)	(13,081)	(62,535)
Amortized cost	194,332,371	$ 485,011,259	679,343,630
Adjustment to fair value	(7,869,894)		(7,869,894)
	$ 186,462,477		$ 671,473,736

December 31, 2021

	At FVTOCI	At Amortized Cost	Total
Gross carrying amount	$ 139,613,035	$ 405,260,925	$ 544,873,960
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(50,601)	(4,596)	(55,197)
Amortized cost	139,562,434	$ 405,256,329	544,818,763
Adjustment to fair value	(773,424)		(773,424)
	$ 138,789,010		$ 544,045,339

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
Default	There is objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date	Lifetime expected credit losses

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

December 31, 2022

Category	Expected Loss Rate	At FVTOCI	At Amortized Cost
Performing	0%-0.3076%	$ 194,381,825	$ 485,024,340

December 31, 2021

Category	Expected Loss Rate	At FVTOCI	At Amortized Cost
Performing	0%-0.3396%	$ 139,613,035	$ 405,260,925

At FVTOCI

Allowance for Impairment Loss	Credit Rating			
	Performing (12-month ECLs)	Doubtful (Lifetime ECLs - Not Credit-impaired)	Defaulted (Lifetime ECLs - Credit-impaired)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 50,601	$ -	$ -	$ 50,601
Purchase of investments in debt instruments	10,582	-	-	10,582
Derecognition	(6,474)	-	-	(6,474)
Change in exchange rates or others	(5,255)	-	-	(5,255)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 49,454	$ -	$ -	$ 49,454
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 36,941	$ -	$ -	$ 36,941
Purchase of investments in debt instruments	30,976	-	-	30,976
Derecognition	(13,811)	-	-	(13,811)
Change in exchange rates or others	(3,505)	-	-	(3,505)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 50,601	$ -	$ -	$ 50,601

At amortized cost

Allowance for Impairment Loss	Credit Rating Performing (12-month ECLs)	Doubtful (Lifetime ECLs - Not Credit-impaired)	Defaulted (Lifetime ECLs - Credit-impaired)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 4,596	$ -	$ -	$ 4,596
Purchase of investments in debt instruments	9,472	-	-	9,472
Change in exchange rates or others	(987)	-	-	(987)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 13,081	$ -	$ -	$ 13,081
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 1,787	$ -	$ -	$ 1,787
Purchase of investments in debt instruments	4,402	-	-	4,402
Derecognition	(1,785)	-	-	(1,785)
Change in exchange rates or others	192	-	-	192
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 4,596	$ -	$ -	$ 4,596

11. RECEIVABLES, NET

a. Details of receivables

	December 31 2022	2021
Accounts receivable	$ 7,955,780	$ 9,987,264
Accrued incomes	9,408	11,666
Interests receivable	5,784,478	2,966,260
Acceptances receivable	4,649,200	4,940,446
Credit cards accounts receivable	2,919,757	3,565,790
Settlement price	475,381	790,929
Accounts receivable for settlement	674,056	606,377
Other receivables	280,178	251,916
	22,748,238	23,120,648
Less: Allowance for bad debts, receivables	(400,081)	(306,291)
	$ 22,348,157	$ 22,814,357

b. Allowance for receivables

1) Movements in the allowance for receivables

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022					
	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	$ 10,876	$ 2,225	$ 153,815	$ 166,916	$ 139,375	$ 306,291
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:						
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(572)	675	(103)	-	-	-
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(307)	(247)	554	-	-	-
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	388	(243)	(145)	-	-	-
Financial assets derecognized for the period	(9,473)	(878)	(130,759)	(141,110)	-	(141,110)
Purchased or originated financial assets	10,624	1,492	135,940	148,056	-	148,056
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	-	-	-	-	106,895	106,895
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(20,412)	(20,412)	-	(20,412)
Changes in exchange rates or others	88	16	257	361	-	361
Ending balance	$ 11,624	$ 3,040	$ 139,147	$ 153,811	$ 246,270	$ 400,081

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021					
	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	$ 20,731	$ 5,228	$ 28,421	$ 54,380	$ 244,520	$ 298,900
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:						
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(8)	130	(122)	-	-	-
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(1)	(437)	438	-	-	-
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	446	(437)	(9)	-	-	-
Financial assets derecognized for the period	(19,934)	(3,254)	(5,316)	(28,504)	-	(28,504)
Purchased or originated financial assets	9,651	992	149,890	160,533	-	160,533
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	-	-	-	-	(105,145)	(105,145)
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(19,453)	(19,453)	-	(19,453)
Changes in exchange rates or others	(9)	3	(34)	(40)	-	(40)
Ending balance	$ 10,876	$ 2,225	$ 153,815	$ 166,916	$ 139,375	$ 306,291

2) Movements in the total carrying amount of receivables

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022			
	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	$ 22,515,937	$ 171,523	$ 433,188	$ 23,120,648
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:				
Transfers to lifetime expected credit loss	(20,316)	20,718	(402)	-
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(8,014)	(3,712)	11,726	-
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	10,323	(7,696)	(2,627)	-
Purchased or originated financial assets	12,557,385	102,448	215,556	12,875,389
Derecognized	(12,732,962)	(144,433)	(386,401)	(13,263,796)
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(20,412)	(20,412)
Changes in exchange rates or others	34,390	1,699	320	36,409
Ending balance	$ 22,356,743	$ 140,547	$ 250,948	$ 22,748,238

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021			
	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	$ 21,225,320	$ 251,947	$ 121,968	$ 21,599,235
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:				
Transfers to lifetime expected credit loss	(6,800)	7,064	(264)	-
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(1,210)	(4,102)	5,312	-
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	15,522	(15,413)	(109)	-
Purchased or originated financial assets	13,183,166	142,637	403,212	13,729,015
Derecognized	(11,896,498)	(210,374)	(77,428)	(12,184,300)
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(19,453)	(19,453)
Changes in exchange rates or others	(3,563)	(236)	(50)	(3,849)
Ending balance	$ 22,515,937	$ 171,523	$ 433,188	$ 23,120,648

12. DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET

a. Details of discounts and loans

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Negotiated and discounted	$ 2,043,136	$ 3,844,746
Overdrafts	1,140,736	1,239,708
Short-term loans	364,213,475	356,697,890
Margin loans receivable	203,307	400,141
Medium-term loans	558,855,123	452,734,008
Long-term loans	757,654,038	738,978,816
Overdue loans	3,473,480	4,152,236
	1,687,583,295	1,558,047,545
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(21,740,888)	(20,040,691)
	$ 1,665,842,407	$ 1,538,006,854

Loans of which the accrual of interest income had ceased internally as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were $3,473,480 thousand and $4,152,236 thousand, respectively. The amounts of interest income that would have been accrued on these loans for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were $101,426 thousand and $106,712 thousand, respectively.

The Bank did not write off any loans without legal claims process during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

b. Allowance for discounts and loans

1) Movements in the allowance for discounts and loans

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022					
	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	$ 2,085,940	$ 2,116,259	$ 5,294,105	$ 9,496,304	$ 10,544,387	$ 20,040,691
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:						
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(68,917)	73,282	(4,365)	-	-	-
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(2,039)	(13,031)	15,070	-	-	-
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	416,233	(415,176)	(1,057)	-	-	-
Financial assets derecognized for the period	(1,002,776)	(806,274)	(1,232,763)	(3,041,813)	-	(3,041,813)
Purchased or originated financial assets	1,246,988	1,875,374	2,348,938	5,471,300	-	5,471,300
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	-	-	-	-	1,568,717	1,568,717
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(2,450,669)	(2,450,669)	-	(2,450,669)
Changes in exchange rates or others	20,204	11,867	120,591	152,662	-	152,662
Ending balance	$ 2,695,633	$ 2,842,301	$ 4,089,850	$ 9,627,784	$ 12,113,104	$ 21,740,888

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021					
	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	$ 1,571,908	$ 2,095,447	$ 5,742,200	$ 9,409,555	$ 9,293,737	$ 18,703,292
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:						
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(13,898)	568,231	(554,333)	-	-	-
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(1,407)	(34,807)	36,214	-	-	-
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	566,543	(560,298)	(6,245)	-	-	-
Financial assets derecognized for the period	(1,325,533)	(1,408,153)	(1,253,309)	(3,986,995)	-	(3,986,995)
Purchased or originated financial assets	1,291,007	1,458,282	3,175,878	5,925,167	-	5,925,167
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	-	-	-	-	1,250,650	1,250,650
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(1,812,505)	(1,812,505)	-	(1,812,505)
Changes in exchange rates or others	(2,680)	(2,443)	(33,795)	(38,918)	-	(38,918)
Ending balance	$ 2,085,940	$ 2,116,259	$ 5,294,105	$ 9,496,304	$ 10,544,387	$ 20,040,691

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

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022			
	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	$ 1,483,572,777	$ 60,087,933	$ 14,386,835	$ 1,558,047,545
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:				
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(19,053,694)	19,081,417	(27,723)	-
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(1,521,407)	(1,185,153)	2,706,560	-
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	8,241,100	(8,229,803)	(11,297)	-
Purchased or originated financial assets	763,140,651	37,643,023	4,734,831	805,518,505
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(2,450,669)	(2,450,669)
Derecognized	(638,019,527)	(36,197,679)	(7,501,844)	(681,719,050)
Changes in exchange rates or others	7,492,156	517,608	177,200	8,186,964
Ending balance	$ 1,603,852,056	$ 71,717,346	$ 12,013,893	$ 1,687,583,295

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021			
	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	$ 1,398,116,906	$ 69,016,869	$ 14,594,110	$ 1,481,727,885
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:				
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(10,506,051)	11,320,539	(814,488)	-
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(620,585)	(1,837,171)	2,457,756	-
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	12,010,460	(11,959,454)	(51,006)	-
Purchased or originated financial assets	741,057,444	34,166,700	6,343,716	781,567,860
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(1,812,505)	(1,812,505)
Derecognized	(654,178,333)	(40,465,866)	(6,275,637)	(700,919,836)
Changes in exchange rates or others	(2,307,064)	(153,684)	(55,111)	(2,515,859)
Ending balance	$ 1,483,572,777	$ 60,087,933	$ 14,386,835	$ 1,558,047,545

c. Details of provision for bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Provision for receivable and loan (including overdue loan) losses	$ 3,294,425	$ 1,866,274
Provision (reversal) for loan commitment	35,197	(157,487)
Reversal for guarantee liability	(20,262)	(19,337)
(Reversal) provision for others	(9,292)	3,719
	$ 3,300,068	$ 1,693,169

13. FINANCIAL ASSETS FOR HEDGING

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Financial assets for hedging		
Fair value hedges - interest rate swaps	$ -	$ 147,321

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, 2021 was $6,000,000 thousand. The maturity period is from September 27, 2023 to September 27, 2026.

The fixed-to-floating interest swaps were designated and effective fair value hedging instruments. During the years ended December 31, 2021, 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 $178,335 thousand as of December 31, 2021; 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: 0.4799%) 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.

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Hedging instrument loss	$ -	$ (12,097)
Fair-value hedging profit	$ -	$ 72,698

The realized gains or losses from hedging instruments and the realized gains or losses from fair-value hedging were accounted for as net other non-interest income or loss.

14. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	$ 7,057,600	$ 12,371,851
Exchange bills negotiated	3,863	21,242
Overdue receivables	4,932	12,557
Call loans to security brokers	-	138,275
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(4,472)	(4,249)
	$ 7,061,923	$ 12,539,676

The market rates of time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months were ranging from 2.35%-3.15% and 2.65%-3.00% for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

15. INVESTMENTS MEASURED BY EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Investments in subsidiaries		
Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	$ 13,629,324	$ 13,209,964
Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	1,132,487	658,182
	$ 14,761,811	$ 13,868,146

The percentage of ownership equity and voting rights to subsidiaries as of balance sheet date were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	100%	100%
Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	100%	100%

16. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Assets used by the Bank	$ 20,079,180	$ 20,040,291
Assets leased under operating leases	202,251	210,061
	$ 20,281,431	$ 20,250,352

a. Asset used by the Bank

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Machinery Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Miscellaneous Equipment	Leasehold Improvement	Construction in Progress and Prepayment for Building and Equipment	Total
Cost								
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 14,817,873	$ 8,615,066	$ 4,699,902	$ 726,615	$ 1,500,977	$ 942,318	$ 323,914	$ 31,626,665
Additions	-	22,666	273,068	20,982	42,128	8,382	311,769	678,995
Disposals	-	(179,599)	(538,121)	(14,703)	(24,090)	-	-	(756,513)
Reclassification	-	5,609	12,514	-	2,224	26,248	(148,787)	(102,192)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	1,501	693	2,029	4,161	37	8,421
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 14,817,873	$ 8,463,742	$ 4,448,864	$ 733,587	$ 1,523,268	$ 981,109	$ 486,933	$ 31,455,376
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ -	$ 4,686,430	$ 4,039,942	$ 642,303	$ 1,357,942	$ 859,757	$ -	$ 11,586,374
Disposals	-	(105,912)	(537,928)	(14,672)	(23,912)	-	-	(682,424)
Depreciation expense	-	164,686	206,071	23,497	42,320	27,997	-	464,571
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	1,052	564	1,918	4,141	-	7,675
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ -	$ 4,745,204	$ 3,709,137	$ 651,692	$ 1,378,268	$ 891,895	$ -	$ 11,376,196
Carrying amount at December 31, 2022	$ 14,817,873	$ 3,718,538	$ 739,727	$ 81,895	$ 145,000	$ 89,214	$ 486,933	$ 20,079,180
Cost								
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 14,814,573	$ 8,636,075	$ 4,624,789	$ 706,409	$ 1,482,236	$ 925,049	$ 85,982	$ 31,275,113
Additions	3,300	20,286	168,056	29,010	34,087	6,546	298,206	559,491
Disposals	-	-	(100,003)	(8,204)	(17,051)	(22,681)	-	(147,939)
Transfers to assets leased under operating leases	-	(41,295)	-	-	-	-	-	(41,295)
Reclassification	-	-	8,453	-	2,524	35,231	(60,105)	(13,897)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(1,393)	(600)	(819)	(1,827)	(169)	(4,808)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 14,817,873	$ 8,615,066	$ 4,699,902	$ 726,615	$ 1,500,977	$ 942,318	$ 323,914	$ 31,626,665
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ -	$ 4,534,651	$ 3,954,081	$ 628,109	$ 1,331,455	$ 859,097	$ -	$ 11,307,393
Disposals	-	-	(99,735)	(8,098)	(16,413)	(22,676)	-	(146,922)
Depreciation expense	-	167,733	186,560	22,688	43,623	24,536	-	445,140
Transfers to assets leased under operating leases	-	(15,954)	-	-	-	-	-	(15,954)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(964)	(396)	(723)	(1,200)	-	(3,283)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ -	$ 4,686,430	$ 4,039,942	$ 642,303	$ 1,357,942	$ 859,757	$ -	$ 11,586,374
Carrying amount at December 31, 2021	$ 14,817,873	$ 3,928,636	$ 659,960	$ 84,312	$ 143,035	$ 82,561	$ 323,914	$ 20,040,291

b. Assets leased under operating leases

	Buildings
Cost	
Balance at January 1 and December 31, 2022	$ 426,505
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 216,444
Depreciation expense	7,810
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 224,254
Carrying amount at December 31, 2022	$ 202,251
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 385,210
Transfers from assets used by the Bank	41,295
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 426,505
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 192,558
Depreciation expense	7,932
Transfers from assets used by the Bank	15,954
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 216,444
Carrying amount at December 31, 2021	$ 210,061

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	
	2022	2021
Year 1	$ 63,842	$ 58,417
Year 2	58,972	52,096
Year 3	28,000	15,014
Year 4	14,279	8,060
Year 5	7,659	6,405
Year 6 onwards	7,619	13,878
	$ 180,371	$ 153,870

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	
	2022	2021
Carrying amount		
Land	$ 1,694	$ 2,045
Buildings	1,865,625	1,846,107
Transportation equipment	72,748	67,898
Miscellaneous equipment	10,485	13,067
	$ 1,950,552	$ 1,929,117

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ 752,635	$ 1,098,227
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	$ 917	$ 933
Buildings	642,936	609,961
Machinery equipment	-	35
Transportation equipment	35,166	36,672
Miscellaneous equipment	8,181	8,361
	$ 687,200	$ 655,962

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Carrying amount	$ 1,791,821	$ 1,757,768

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Land	0.30%-1.23%	0.91%
Buildings	0.20%-4.82%	0.20%-3.53%
Machinery equipment	0.31%-2.89%	0.31%-2.89%
Transportation equipment	0.34%-3.53%	0.35%-3.53%
Miscellaneous equipment	0.26%-3.54%	0.26%-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 $47,999 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 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

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	
	2022	2021
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 29,995	$ 30,563
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	$ 17,718	$ 17,978
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	$ 171,648	$ 170,021
Total cash outflow for leases	$ (219,361)	$ (218,562)

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.

All lease commitments with lease terms commencing after the balance sheet dates are as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Lease commitments	$ 26,349	$ 8,850

18. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Completed Investment Property
Cost	
Balance at January 1 and December 31, 2022	$ 14,233,604
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 381,508
Depreciation expense	6,503
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 388,011
Carrying amount at December 31, 2022	$ 13,845,593
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 14,233,513
Additions	91
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 14,233,604
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 374,603
Depreciation expense	6,905
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 381,508
Carrying amount at December 31, 2021	$ 13,852,096

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, 2022 and 2021 was as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Year 1	$ 176,307	$ 183,334
Year 2	160,873	175,262
Year 3	115,011	129,046
Year 4	98,794	103,365
Year 5	92,461	97,836
Year 6 onwards	130,232	140,988
	$ 773,678	$ 829,831

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 $30,390,299 thousand and $30,164,147 thousand as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Rental incomes	$ 157,910	$ 175,415
Direct operating expenses	$ 101,596	$ 98,955

19. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 541,517
Additions	749,939
Amortization expense	(330,801)
Reclassification	101,530
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences and others	94
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 1,062,279
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 608,517
Additions	152,312
Amortization expense	(233,121)
Reclassification	13,897
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences and others	(88)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 541,517

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	
	2022	2021
Refundable deposits	$ 913,170	$ 1,321,318
Assumed collateral and residuals	23,418	23,418
Less: Accumulated impairment	(23,418)	(23,418)
Prepayments	147,824	123,146
Others	1,124	754
	$ 1,062,118	$ 1,445,218

21. DEPOSITS FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND BANKS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Deposits from the Central Bank	$ 28,790	$ 27,112
Deposits from banks	406,671	360,805
Overdrafts on banks	335,724	19,725
Call loans from banks	50,546,492	71,250,445
Deposits transferred from Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	200,814	251,741
	$ 51,518,491	$ 71,909,828

22. PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Checks issued to payees for clearing	$ 14,700,835	$ 15,243,021
Accounts payable	1,752,017	3,721,750
Accrued expenses	2,636,320	2,348,970
Accrued interests	3,091,759	1,301,112
Acceptances	4,805,221	5,154,739
Others	4,730,304	8,757,457
	$ 31,716,456	$ 36,527,049

23. DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Checking account deposits	$ 50,326,098	$ 48,561,432
Demand deposits	574,362,190	599,608,214
Time deposits	647,872,640	481,233,070
Negotiable certificates of deposit	3,993,710	2,793,315
Savings account deposits	1,058,786,678	1,024,182,439
Remittances	1,735,738	1,645,307
	$ 2,337,077,054	$ 2,158,023,777

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 $2,200 million subordinated bank notes A 103-1 with 7-year term on April 16, 2014. The bank notes had been redeemed on April 16, 2021.

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 2022**	**December 31 2021**
Hedged financial liabilities at fair value		
103-1 Note B, 10-year term, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.85%, maturity date: April 16, 2024	$ -	$ 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
105-1 Note B, 10-year term, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.20%, maturity date: September 27, 2026	-	2,000,000
Valuation adjustment	-	178,335
	-	6,178,335
Non-hedged bank notes payable		
103-1 Note B, 10-year term, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.85%, maturity date: April 16, 2024	5,300,000	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	3,000,000	2,000,000
105-1 Note B, 10-year term, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.20%, maturity date: September 27, 2026	3,300,000	1,300,000
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	4,040,000
109-2, no maturity date, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.25%	6,800,000	6,800,000
Valuation adjustment	119,465	-
	51,219,465	45,100,000
	$ 51,219,465	$ 51,278,335

The Bank engaged in derivative transactions as hedging instruments for the 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	
	2022	2021
Principal received on structured notes	$ 592,873	$ 576,199
Appropriations for loans	266,010	425,703
	$ 858,883	$ 1,001,902

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	
	2022	2021
Advance receipts	$ 728,508	$ 602,394
Guarantee deposits	5,200,374	2,503,523
Deferred revenue	9,159	9,218
	$ 5,938,041	$ 3,115,135

27. RESERVE FOR LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Reserve for employee benefits (Note 28)	$ 2,100,080	$ 3,769,721
Reserve for guarantee liabilities	652,031	651,435
Reserve for loan commitments	189,972	155,156
Reserve for decommissioning restoration and rehabilitation costs	45,944	49,960
Others	31,652	60,780
	$ 3,019,679	$ 4,687,052

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

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022					
	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	$ 360,613	$ 13,496	$ 23,531	$ 397,640	$ 469,731	$ 867,371
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:						
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(2,011)	2,011	-	-	-	-
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(14)	-	14	-	-	-
Transfers to 12-months expected credit losses	1,712	(1,712)	-	-	-	-
Financial instruments derecognized for the period	(191,293)	(9,320)	(2,729)	(203,342)	-	(203,342)
Purchased or originated financial instruments	181,090	34,792	1,440	217,322	-	217,322
Recognized impairment difference based on regulations	-	-	-	-	(8,536)	(8,536)
Changes in exchange rates and others	831	9	-	840	-	840
Ending balance	$ 350,928	$ 39,276	$ 22,256	$ 412,460	$ 461,195	$ 873,655

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021					
	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	$ 414,170	$ 82,190	$ 33,456	$ 529,816	$ 510,919	$ 1,040,735
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:						
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(1,635)	1,635	-	-	-	-
Transfers to 12-months expected credit losses	13,303	(13,303)	-	-	-	-
Financial instruments derecognized for the period	(255,021)	(63,595)	(11,265)	(329,881)	-	(329,881)
Purchased or originated financial instruments	189,987	6,578	1,340	197,905	-	197,905
Recognized impairment difference based on regulations	-	-	-	-	(41,188)	(41,188)
Changes in exchange rates and others	(191)	(9)	-	(200)	-	(200)
Ending balance	$ 360,613	$ 13,496	$ 23,531	$ 397,640	$ 469,731	$ 867,371

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 Act 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	
	2022	**2021**
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 8,220,462	$ 9,383,544
Fair value of plan assets	(7,719,255)	(7,260,262)
Deficit	501,207	2,123,282
Others	14,732	14,098
Net defined benefit liability	$ 515,939	$ 2,137,380

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, 2022	$ 9,383,544	$ 7,260,262	$ 2,123,282
Service cost			
Current service cost	209,070	-	209,070
Net interest cost	45,652	35,739	9,913
Recognized in profit or loss	254,722	35,739	218,983
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	582,950	(582,950)
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	(951,865)	-	(951,865)
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	163,824	-	163,824
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(788,041)	582,950	(1,370,991)
Contributions from the employer	-	470,067	(470,067)
Benefits paid	(629,763)	(629,763)	-
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 8,220,462	$ 7,719,255	$ 501,207

(Continued)

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liability (Asset)
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 9,980,084	$ 7,231,186	$ 2,748,898
Service cost			
Current service cost	229,160	-	229,160
Net interest cost	29,720	21,928	7,792
Recognized in profit or loss	258,880	21,928	236,952
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	107,799	(107,799)
Actuarial gain - population changes assumption	15,719	-	15,719
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	(180,914)	-	(180,914)
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	(52,014)	-	(52,014)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(217,209)	107,799	(325,008)
Contributions from the employer	-	537,560	(537,560)
Benefits paid	(638,211)	(638,211)	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 9,383,544	$ 7,260,262	$ 2,123,282

(Concluded)

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Act, 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	
	2022	2021
Discount rate(s)	1.75%	0.50%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	2.05%	2.05%

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

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Discount rate(s)		
0.25% increase	$ (172,540)	$ (219,177)
0.25% decrease	$ 178,165	$ 226,939
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
0.25% increase	$ 177,192	$ 222,877
0.25% decrease	$ (172,457)	$ (216,425)

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	
	2022	**2021**
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	$ 276,744	$ 281,664
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	
	2022	**2021**
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 1,584,141	$ 1,632,342
Less: Fair value of defined benefit plan assets	-	-
Assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period	$ 1,584,141	$ 1,632,342

2) Analysis of defined benefit obligation

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
All or part of defined benefit obligation contributed	$ -	$ -
Defined benefit obligation not contributed	1,584,141	1,632,342
	$ 1,584,141	$ 1,632,342

3) Movements of the present value of defined benefit obligation

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	$ 1,632,342	$ 1,445,445
Interest cost	62,200	54,787
Actuarial gains and losses	184,499	428,724
Benefits paid	(294,900)	(296,614)
Balance at December 31	$ 1,584,141	$ 1,632,342

4) Movements of the fair value of plan assets

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	$ -	$ -
Contribution by employers	294,900	296,614
Benefits paid	(294,900)	(296,614)
Balance at December 31	$ -	$ -

5) Details of gains and losses recognized in expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Interest cost	$ 62,200	$ 54,787
Actuarial gains and losses	184,499	272,048
Actuarial gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive profit or loss	-	156,676
	$ 246,699	$ 483,511

6) Main actuarial assumptions

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
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	1.38%-1.52%	0.84%-1.05%

29. EQUITY

a. Capital

Common stock

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Share granted (in thousands)	12,000,000	12,000,000
Capital stock granted	$ 120,000,000	$ 120,000,000
Share issued and fully paid (in thousands)	10,593,457	10,488,571
Capital stock issued	$ 105,934,566	$ 104,885,708

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, 2021, 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 $103,847,436 thousand. The Bank's authorized capital was increased by $10,000,000 thousand in August 2021. In August 2022 and September 2021, the paid-in capital was increased by $1,048,858 thousand and $1,038,472 thousand, respectively. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank's authorized capital was both of $120,000,000 thousand; the number of authorized shares was both of 12,000,000 thousand shares, and the paid-in capital was $105,934,566 thousand and $104,885,708 thousand, representing 10,593,457 thousand shares and 10,488,571 thousand shares respectively, both of which are ordinary shares with a par value of $10 per share.

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 compensation of employees and remuneration of directors after amendment, refer to Note 30 (g) "Compensation of employees 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.

The amendments explicitly stipulate that when a special reserve is appropriated for cumulative net debit balance reserves from prior period, the sum of net profit for current period and items other than net profit that are included directly in the unappropriated earnings for current period is used if the prior unappropriated earnings is not sufficient. Before the amendment of the Articles, the special reserve is appropriated from the prior unappropriated earnings.

Under Rule No. 10510001510 issued by the FSC on May 25, 2016, the Bank should appropriate 0.5%-1.0% 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 any of the situations 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 based on 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 2021 and 2020 were approved in the stockholders' meetings on June 17, 2022 and July 20, 2021, respectively. The appropriations of earnings and dividends per stock were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	
	2021	**2020**
Legal reserve	$ 2,723,151	$ 2,053,667
Cash dividends	$ 5,244,285	$ 3,738,501
Share dividends	$ 1,048,858	$ 1,038,472
Cash dividends per share (NT$)	$0.50	$0.36
Share dividends per share (NT$)	$0.10	$0.10

The appropriation of earnings for 2022 is subject to the resolution of shareholders in the shareholders' meeting to be held in June 2023.

c. Special reserve

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Initial application of IFRSs	$ 12,201,590	$ 12,201,590

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	
	2022	2021
Interest income		
Loans	$ 31,760,429	$ 22,509,101
Due from and call loans to banks	2,142,117	817,612
Investments in marketable securities	6,658,221	3,240,608
Others	162,502	109,960
	40,723,269	26,677,281
Interest expense		
Deposits	(14,202,629)	(5,712,832)
Due to central bank and call loans from banks	(1,411,821)	(166,301)
Others	(1,133,310)	(974,640)
	(16,747,760)	(6,853,773)
Net interest income	$ 23,975,509	$ 19,823,508

b. Net service fee income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Service fee income		
Fees from import and export	$ 248,563	$ 275,037
Remittance fees	348,801	357,003
Loan fees	697,252	627,134
Fees from trust	820,544	1,128,765
Fees from trust business	420,583	451,485
Fees from insurance agency	1,582,641	1,532,489
Others (1) (2)	1,353,646	1,265,574
	5,472,030	5,637,487
Service charge		
Interbank charges	(165,706)	(150,261)
Charges from trust	(2,040)	(11,584)
Custodian charges	(114,274)	(125,890)
Charges from insurance agency	(201,383)	(146,321)
Others	(741,385)	(659,074)
	(1,224,788)	(1,093,130)
Net service fee income	$ 4,247,242	$ 4,544,357

1) The service fee income from electronic payment business was $538 thousand and $673 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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 both of $0.1 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Realized gain (loss) on financial assets or liabilities measured at FVTPL		
Stock	$ (18,244)	$ (11,806)
Bonds	(14,990)	2,782
Bills	(1,427)	(70)
Derivative financial instruments	1,567,648	774,158
Net interest gain	321,985	139,417
Stock dividends and bonus	1,361	291
	1,856,333	904,772
Valuation gain (loss) on financial assets or liabilities measured at FVTPL		
Stock	191	(191)
Bonds	98,604	154,712
Bills	10,374	(8,211)
Derivative financial instruments	1,229,015	95,108
	1,338,184	241,418
	$ 3,194,517	$ 1,146,190

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Stock dividends and bonus	$ 1,359,037	$ 1,066,856
Disposal gains		
Beneficiary securities	-	9,077
Bonds	201,466	564,922
Disposal losses		
Beneficiary securities	-	(3,861)
Bonds	(1,542,949)	(180,101)
	$ 17,554	$ 1,456,893

e. Depreciation and amortization expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Property and equipment	$ 472,381	$ 453,072
Investment property	6,503	6,905
Right-of-use assets	687,200	655,962
Intangible assets and other deferred assets	331,298	233,477
	$ 1,497,382	$ 1,349,416

f. Employee benefits expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Short-term employee benefits	$ 10,264,441	$ 9,783,372
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	280,129	224,886
Defined benefit plans	218,983	236,952
High-yield savings account for employees	246,699	483,511
Other post-employment benefits	390,810	383,084
Termination benefits	4,826	13,958
	$ 11,405,888	$ 11,125,763

Salary adjustments for 2022:

1) As recognition of the employees' dedication and hard work and to boost employee morale, the Bank made an adjustment to annual salary in 2022 and implemented overall evaluation on April 1, 2022.

2) In order to continuously implement the differentiated salary adjustment based on performance and take care of the basic living expenses of grass-roots employees, the Bank's 2022 annual salary adjustment method is a combination of "comparing with civil servants salary increase" and "annual salary adjustment":

   a) Comparing with civil servants salary increase:

      In response to rising prices and in response to the 4% salary increase for civil servants in 2022, and taking into account the practice of financial peers, those who scored 1 to 6 in the performance appraisal in 2022 will be increased by 4% of their monthly salary.

   b) Annual salary adjustment

      In order to continuously implement performance-differentiated salary adjustments and at the same time take care of the basic living expenses of grass-roots employees, this salary adjustment method is proposed to be handled in a combination of "performance salary adjustment" and "fixed salary adjustment":

      i. Performance salary adjustment: Based on the employee's personal annual performance appraisal rating in 2021 as the standard, the performance appraisal rating of 6 will add 3.3% of the monthly salary, the 5A rating will add 2.5% of the monthly salary, the 5B rating will add 2.3% of the monthly salary, the 4A ratings will add 1.8% of the monthly basic salary, the 4B rating will add 1.6% of the monthly salary, the 4C rating will add 1.4% of the monthly salary, 1% of the monthly basic salary for those rated 3.

      ii. Fixed salary adjustment: NT$500 per person per month (same below).

3) The annual salary adjustment in 2022 was implemented on April 1, 2022. The average salary increase of all employees was 6.02%, and the maximum salary increase can reach 8.46%. In spite of the environment continuously 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.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="4">Level / Rating</th><th colspan="3">2022</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">All Members Salary Adjustment</th></tr>
<tr><th>Comparing with Civil Servants Salary Increase</th><th colspan="2">Annual Salary Adjustment</th></tr>
<tr><th>Salary Adjustment</th><th>Fixed Salary Adjustment</th><th>Performance Salary Adjustment</th></tr>
<tr><td>6 (premium)</td><td>4%</td><td>500</td><td>3.3%</td></tr>
<tr><td>5A (excellent)</td><td>4%</td><td>500</td><td>2.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>5B (excellent)</td><td>4%</td><td>500</td><td>2.3%</td></tr>
<tr><td>4A (good)</td><td>4%</td><td>500</td><td>1.8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>4B (well)</td><td>4%</td><td>500</td><td>1.6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>4C (normal)</td><td>4%</td><td>500</td><td>1.4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>3 (qualified)</td><td>4%</td><td>500</td><td>1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>2 (unqualified)</td><td>4%</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>1 (unqualified)</td><td>4%</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Average</td><td colspan="3">6.02%</td></tr>
</table>

g. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors

The Bank accrued compensation of employees and remuneration of directors at the rates of 1%-6% and no higher than 0.8%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, compensation of employees, and remuneration of directors. The compensation of employees and the remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, which were approved by the Bank's board of directors on March 2023 and March 29, 2022, respectively, are as follows:

<u>Accrual rate</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022 (Expected)	2021
Employees' compensation	5.0%	5.0%
Remuneration of directors	0.4%	0.4%

<u>Amount</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022 (Expected)	2021
Employees' compensation	$ 692,192	$ 534,849
Remuneration of directors	$ 55,000	$ 42,788

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

Due to changes in accounting estimates, the actual amount of compensation of employees and directors' remuneration, which was resolved in the meeting of the board of directors dated on March 29, 2022 and March 26, 2021 differs from what was accrued in the financial statements for 2021 and 2020. The difference was then adjusted to profit and loss for 2022 and 2021.

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2021		2020	
	Employees' Compensation	Remuneration of Directors	Employees' Compensation	Remuneration of Directors
Amounts approved in the board of directors' meeting	$ 534,849	$ 42,788	$ 360,242	$ 28,995
Amounts recognized in the annual consolidated financial statements	$ 537,415	$ 42,707	$ 447,199	$ 35,200
Differences	$ (2,566)	$ 81	$ (86,957)	$ (6,205)

Information on the compensation of employees and remuneration of directors resolved by the Bank's board of directors 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 loss

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Current income tax		
In respect of the current period	$ 1,627,585	$ 878,770
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	3,044	280
Deferred income tax		
In respect of the current period	372,319	432,363
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 2,002,948	$ 1,311,413

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Profit before tax	$ 12,974,099	$ 10,115,216
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	2,594,819	2,023,043
Non-deductible expenses in determining taxable income	17,178	4,122
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	3,044	280
Overseas' branch's additional income of deferred tax effect	28,601	85,837
Tax-exempt income	(743,156)	(740,396)
Non-deductible tax of overseas branches	119,201	-
Adjustments for prior years' tax	(118,956)	(211,396)
Others	102,217	149,923
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 2,002,948	$ 1,311,413

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year:		
Exchange differences on translation	$ 167,956	$ (74,327)
Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at FVTOCI	(130,532)	(25,025)
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit plan	274,226	65,126
Total income tax benefit recognized in other comprehensive income	$ 311,650	$ (34,226)

c. Current tax assets and liabilities

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Current tax assets		
Others	$ 44,675	$ 344,089
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	$ 873,126	$ 344,773

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, 2022

	Beginning Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Others	Ending Balance
Deferred tax assets					
Temporary differences					
Doubtful debts	$ 970,050	$ (21,194)	$ -	$ -	$ 948,856
Others	2,369,453	264,940	(311,650)	1,065	2,323,808
	$ 3,339,503	$ 243,746	$ (311,650)	$ 1,065	$ 3,272,664
Deferred tax liabilities					
Land value increment tax	$ 6,154,216	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 6,154,216
Temporary differences	2,647,870	616,065	-	-	3,263,935
	$ 8,802,086	$ 616,065	$ -	$ -	$ 9,418,151

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Beginning Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Others	Ending Balance
Deferred tax assets					
Temporary differences					
Doubtful debts	$ 1,242,885	$ (272,835)	$ -	$ -	$ 970,050
Others	2,002,568	347,812	34,226	(15,153)	2,369,453
	$ 3,245,453	$ 74,977	$ 34,226	$ (15,153)	$ 3,339,503
Deferred tax liabilities					
Land value increment tax	$ 6,154,216	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 6,154,216
Temporary differences	2,140,531	507,339	-	-	2,647,870
	$ 8,294,747	$ 507,339	$ -	$ -	$ 8,802,086

e. Income tax assessments

The Bank’s income tax returns through 2019 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, 2022. The basic and diluted after-tax earnings per stock for 2021 were adjusted retrospectively as follows:

Unit: NT$ Per Stock

	Before Adjusted Retrospectively	After Adjusted Retrospectively
Basic earnings per stock	$ 0.84	$ 0.83
Diluted earnings per stock	$ 0.84	$ 0.83

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	
	2022	2021
Net profit for the year	$ 10,971,151	$ 8,803,803

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Weighted average number of common stock in the computation of basic earnings per stock	10,593,457	10,593,457
Effect of potentially dilutive common stock:		
Compensation of employees issued	47,156	35,946
Weighted average number of common stock used in the computation of diluted earnings per stock	10,640,613	10,629,403

The Bank may settle compensation or bonuses paid to employees in cash or stock; therefore, the Bank assumes that the entire amount of the compensation or bonus will be settled in stocks and the resulting potential stocks will be included in the weighted average number of stocks outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per stock, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential stocks is included in the computation of diluted earnings per stock until the number of stocks 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 that the Bank is able to meet the capital heeds, it should be evaluated periodicity 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, 2022	December 31, 2021
Self-owned capital	Common equity Tier I		$ 151,087,455	$ 147,811,903
	Other Tier I capital		26,800,000	23,112,609
	Tier II capital		44,729,315	40,719,243
	Self-owned capital		222,616,770	211,643,755
Risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized approach	1,478,748,906	1,341,705,186
		IRB	-	-
		Securitization	4,048,285	3,727,948
	Operation risk	Basic indicator approach	-	-
		Standardized approach/ optional standard	53,254,318	50,940,357
		Advanced internal rating based approach	-	-
	Market price risk	Standardized approach	20,328,112	17,132,475
		Internal model approach	-	-
	Total		1,556,379,621	1,413,505,966
Capital adequacy ratio			14.30%	14.97%
Common equity Tier I to risk-weighted assets ratio			9.71%	10.46%
Tier I capital to risk-weighted assets ratio			11.43%	12.09%
Leverage ratio			6.26%	6.31%

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, 2022

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost	$ 485,011,259	$ 91,016,207	$ 384,038,310	$ -	$ 475,054,517
Financial liabilities					
Bank notes payable	51,219,465	-	119,465	51,169,917	51,289,382

December 31, 2021

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost	$ 405,256,329	$ 38,553,326	$ 366,213,556	$ -	$ 404,766,882
Financial liabilities					
Bank notes payable	51,278,335	-	6,178,335	46,595,019	52,773,354

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

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2022

Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non-derivative financial products				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	$ 3,616,416	$ 17,973,574	$ -	$ 21,589,990
Financial assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL				
Bond investments	3,616,416	2,769,035	-	6,385,451
Others	-	15,204,539	-	15,204,539
Financial assets at FVTOCI	111,312,590	89,288,691	8,354,418	208,955,699
Stock investments	13,905,929	-	8,354,418	22,260,347
Bond investments	92,173,777	89,288,691	-	181,462,468
Others	5,232,884	-	-	5,232,884
Derivative financial products				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	1,099,905	8,203,477	-	9,303,382
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	6,920,062	-	6,920,062

December 31, 2021

Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non-derivative financial products				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	$ 458,150	$ 52,815,291	$ -	$ 53,273,441
Financial assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL				
Stock investments	23,166	-	-	23,166
Bond investments	434,984	2,275,485	-	2,710,469
Others	-	50,539,806	-	50,539,806
Financial assets at FVTOCI	93,652,544	61,184,017	11,388,759	166,225,320
Stock investments	15,814,451	-	11,388,759	27,203,210
Bond investments	71,836,840	61,184,017	-	133,020,857
Others	6,001,253	-	-	6,001,253
Derivative financial products				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	159,609	1,976,002	-	2,135,611
Other financial assets				
Financial assets for hedging	-	147,321	-	147,321
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	3,150,309	-	3,150,309

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, 2022

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTOCI Equity Instrument
Beginning balance	$ 11,388,759
Recognized in other comprehensive income (unrealized loss on financial assets at FVTOCI)	(3,034,341)
Ending balance	$ 8,354,418

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTOCI
	Equity Instrument
Beginning balance	$ 8,811,998
Recognized in other comprehensive income (unrealized gain on financial assets at FVTOCI)	2,567,396
Purchase	9,365
Ending balance	$ 11,388,759

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 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 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 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 depositary 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. The impact of the interest rate benchmark reform

The financial instruments of the Bank affected by the interest rate benchmark reform include loan, floating-rate bonds and asset exchanges. The link of interest rate benchmark is London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR).It is expected that LIBOR will be replaced by the alternative interest rate recommended by the interest rate reform group of various countries; the differences of the two rates are discussed in the next paragraph.

LIBOR is a forward-looking interest rate indicator that implies market expectations for future interest rate trends, and includes inter-bank credit discounts. The alternative interest rate recommended by the interest rate reform group of various countries is Overnight Financing Rate (secured or unsecured), which is a retrospective interest rate indicator calculated using actual transaction data, and does not include credit discounts. Therefore, when an existing contract is modified from a linked LIBOR to a linked Overnight Financing Rate, additional adjustments must be made to the aforementioned differences to ensure that the interest rate basis before and after the modification is economically equivalent.

The Bank has formulated a plan for LIBOR conversion and exit and has handled risk management policy adjustments, internal process adjustments, information system updates, financial instrument evaluation model adjustments, and related accounting or tax issues required to match the interest benchmark reform. The Bank has identified all the information systems and internal processes that need to be updated, and has updated some of them. The Bank has started to discuss with the counterparties of the financial instruments how to amend the affected contracts, which is expected to be completed by December 31, 2021 for the position other than U.S. dollars and by December 31, 2022 for U.S. dollars.

Due to the interest benchmark reform, the Bank faces interest rate basis risks. If the Bank fails to complete the negotiation with the counterparty in the financial instrument, it will bring about material uncertainty, and trigger exposure to interest rate risk that the Bank had not expected.

December 31, 2022

	Projects Affected by Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Indicators							
	USD LIBOR		GBP LIBOR		JPY LIBOR		EUR LIBOR	
	Adjusted Average Assets	Number of Contracts	Adjusted Average Assets	Number of Contracts	Adjusted Average Assets	Number of Contracts	Adjusted Average Assets	Number of Contracts
Non-derivative financial assets								
Loans - syndicated loans	$ 105,617,832	221	$ -	-	$ -	-	$ -	-
Loans - other loans	10,183,900	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holding bonds	6,369,028	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets								
ECB asset exchange and structured products	2,458,000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

December 31, 2021

	Projects Affected by Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Indicators							
	USD LIBOR		GBP LIBOR		JPY LIBOR		EUR LIBOR	
	Adjusted Average Assets	Number of Contracts	Adjusted Average Assets	Number of Contracts	Adjusted Average Assets	Number of Contracts	Adjusted Average Assets	Number of Contracts
Non-derivative financial assets								
Loans - syndicated loans	$ 223,412,336	308	$ 900,906	1	$ -	-	$ -	-
Loans - other loans	15,173,857	45	-	-	53,872	1	6,553	1
Holding bonds	13,166,077	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets								
ECB asset exchange and structured products	2,212,400	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

d. 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. The 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

Every financial derivative listed in the trading book is affected by changes in exchange rate risk factors that affect the profit and loss of the commodity, and all foreign exchange positions of the Bank must be included in the measurement. The exchange rate risk of the Bank is mainly due to the derivatives business as spot and forward foreign exchange and exchange rate options. Most of the foreign exchange transactions that the Bank engages in are based on the principle of leveling customer positions on the same day. The exchange rate option is based on back-to-back transactions, so the exchange rate risk assumed is relatively small.

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

To control exchange rate risk, the Bank has set operating limits and stop-loss limits for the trading rooms and traders of each unit, and keep losses within an acceptable range.

Exchange rate derivatives use Delta, Gamma, Vega, and other sensitivity factors to measure the sensitivity of such commodities to exchange rates and their volatility.

The exchange rate risk is mainly based on the risk value control basis, 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

Avoid drastic fluctuations in the price of equity securities, which may adversely affect the Bank's financial position or suffer loss of earnings. Hoping to improve the efficiency of capital utilization and improve business operations.

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 the 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 Bank. 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, 2022 and 2021, the Bank's VaR factors based on historical simulation method were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022			
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Ending Balance
Exchange VaR	$ 170,459	$ 249,923	$ 109,264	$ 234,694
Interest rate VaR	8,036	31,360	1,452	31,275
Equity securities VaR	1,823	3,887	-	-
Value at risk	$ 180,318	$ 285,170	$ 110,716	$ 265,969

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021			
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Ending Balance
Exchange VaR	$ 156,023	$ 204,762	$ 102,778	$ 123,113
Interest rate VaR	6,382	16,927	982	12,458
Equity securities VaR	1,899	8,165	-	991
Value at risk	$ 164,304	$ 229,854	$ 103,760	$ 136,562

2) Primary foreign currencies

The significant foreign-currency financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

(In Thousands of Foreign Currencies/New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2022		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 8,137,762	30.7250	$ 250,032,737
GBP	356,134	37.0700	13,201,887
AUD	2,423,383	20.7800	50,357,899
HKD	1,027,693	3.9400	4,049,110
CAD	43,921	22.6800	996,128
ZAR	4,280,300	1.8090	7,743,063
JPY	80,499,585	0.2321	18,683,954
EUR	1,353,741	32.7600	44,348,555
NZD	230,290	19.4500	4,479,141
RMB	10,994,419	4.4110	48,496,382

(Continued)

	December 31, 2022		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 15,126,087	30.7250	$ 464,749,023
GBP	211,420	37.0700	7,837,339
AUD	1,614,432	20.7800	33,547,897
HKD	672,085	3.9400	2,648,015
CAD	64,088	22.6800	1,453,516
ZAR	4,003,323	1.8090	7,242,011
JPY	121,225,588	0.2321	28,136,459
EUR	1,135,119	32.7600	37,186,498
NZD	172,095	19.4500	3,347,248
RMB	10,545,234	4.4110	46,515,027

(Concluded)

(In Thousands of Foreign Currencies/New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2021		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 8,291,774	27.6550	$ 229,309,010
GBP	59,616	37.3600	2,227,254
AUD	1,732,166	20.0900	34,799,215
HKD	962,204	3.5460	3,411,975
CAD	107,092	21.6600	2,319,613
ZAR	4,358,966	1.7340	7,558,447
JPY	101,648,750	0.2405	24,446,524
EUR	774,520	31.3800	24,304,438
NZD	4,643	18.9400	87,938
RMB	10,750,297	4.3410	46,667,039
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 14,857,423	27.6550	$ 410,882,033
GBP	61,173	37.3600	2,285,423
AUD	1,147,194	20.0900	23,047,127
HKD	755,394	3.5460	2,678,627
CAD	105,834	21.6600	2,292,364
ZAR	4,139,630	1.7340	7,178,118
JPY	96,264,900	0.2405	23,151,708
EUR	805,580	31.3800	25,279,100
NZD	47,440	18.9400	898,514
RMB	11,735,341	4.3410	50,943,115

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, net foreign exchange gains were $1,597,718 thousand and $500,015 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. "Chang Hwa Bank Customer Credit Define Notice and Control Index Notice" has been developed to strengthen the control of customer credit risk and to prevent the Bank's debts from being damaged.

iv. To control concentration risk, the Bank sets limits for statutory single creditors, related companies, stakeholders limit of the Bank, industries, real estate, and high-risk industries in mainland China to monitor and control the overall credit risk. In addition, in order to effectively control the credit risk limit control of the Bank's credit, securities investment and derivative financial product transactions with customers, the credit risk limit of the same legal person and group companies are distinguished according to the risk rating, so as to strengthen the Bank's management on credit, investment and of derivative financial product transactions.

v. The Bank actively utilizes the database system and related risk quantification tools to identify, measure and monitor risks. The Bank also adjusts risk management policies and procedures in a timely manner to implement an independent and professional risk management mechanism, which enhances risk management effectiveness.

vi. 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.

vii. The Bank is holding sessions and training in risk management to strengthen risk management intelligence and increase the Group's financial institution of loan.

viii. Information on credit risk would be presented to the high-level management periodically.

The Bank's expected credit loss and measuring methods for major business operations are described as follows:

i. Credit business (including loan commitments and guarantees)

The various types of credit assets of the Bank are classified as follows based on credit quality and internal and external ratings.

i) A determined significant 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

  <u>A change in internal credit rating</u>

  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.

  A list of early warning accounts and the latest financial statements show a net worth of less than three-fourths of the share capital.

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.

- Enterprises apply to the Ministry of Economic Affairs for credit and debt negotiation in accordance with the “Operating Guidelines for Assisting Enterprises in Bank Credit and Debt Negotiation by 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 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 credit risk 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 and individual banking business. Macroeconomic indicators for each the above categories are estimated using the domestic economic growth rate, global 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 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	
	2022	**2021**
Discounts and loans	$ 4,734,831	$ 6,343,716

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

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.

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 Bank has 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. For the Bank's credit extension, securities investment and derivative financial product transactions with customers, the credit risk limit for the same legal person and group company is distinguished according to the risk rating, to manage the concentration risk on the assets, and the Bank has set credit limits by industry, conglomerate, real estate loan, and high-risk industries in China to supervise concentration of credit risk in these categories, and control single counterparties, related companies, group, industries, and ultimate risks concentration of various types of credit risk by country. Various credit limits are regularly evaluated and revised in a timely manner based on the economic circumstances, financial environment and business development strategies, etc.

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, 2022

		Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk Mitigated by			
	Carrying Amount	**Collateral**	**Master Netting Arrangement**	**Other Credit Enhancements**	**Total**
Discounts and loans	$ 1,687,583,295	$ 1,182,196,535	$ -	$ -	$ 1,182,196,535
Financial assets at FVTPL	30,893,372	5,204,239	-	-	5,204,239
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	186,462,477	6,554,790	-	-	6,554,790
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	485,011,259	-	-	-	-

December 31, 2021

		Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk Mitigated by			
	Carrying Amount	**Collateral**	**Master Netting Arrangement**	**Other Credit Enhancements**	**Total**
Discounts and loans	$ 1,558,047,545	$ 1,141,074,804	$ -	$ -	$ 1,141,074,804
Financial assets at FVTPL	55,409,052	5,463,610	-	-	5,463,610
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	138,789,010	5,673,099	-	-	5,673,099
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	405,256,329	-	-	-	-

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

	Discounts and Loans			
	December 31, 2022			
	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	$ 943,632,595	$ 24,385,520	$ 5,101	$ 968,023,216
Levels 16-18	-	45,404,532	1,359,402	46,763,934
Levels 19-21	-	-	8,816,887	8,816,887
No rating	660,219,461	1,927,294	1,832,503	663,979,258
Total carrying amount	$ 1,603,852,056	$ 71,717,346	$ 12,013,893	$ 1,687,583,295
Expected credit losses	$ 2,695,633	$ 2,842,301	$ 4,089,850	$ 9,627,784
Recognized impairment based on the Regulations of the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing Loans and Bad Debts				12,113,104
				$ 21,740,888

	Discounts and Loans			
	December 31, 2021			
	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	$ 843,628,326	$ 1,400,133	$ 7,218	$ 845,035,677
Levels 16-18	-	55,351,067	2,358,013	57,709,080
Levels 19-21	-	-	9,938,976	9,938,976
No rating	639,944,451	3,336,733	2,082,628	645,363,812
Total carrying amount	$ 1,483,572,777	$ 60,087,933	$ 14,386,835	$ 1,558,047,545
Expected credit losses	$ 2,085,940	$ 2,116,259	$ 5,294,105	$ 9,496,304
Recognized impairment based on the Regulations of the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing Loans and Bad Debts				10,544,387
				$ 20,040,691

	Guarantees Issued in Guarantee Business			
	December 31, 2022			
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	**Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses**	**Stage 3 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses**	**Total**
Carrying amount	$ 54,825,450	$ 170,792	$ 102,548	$ 55,098,790
Expected credit losses	194,409	3,714	22,132	220,255

	Guarantees Issued in Guarantee Business			
	December 31, 2021			
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	**Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses**	**Stage 3 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses**	**Total**
Carrying amount	$ 56,701,087	$ 209,997	$ 96,777	$ 57,007,861
Expected credit losses	209,916	2,198	22,221	234,335

	Loan Commitments			
	December 31, 2022			
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	**Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses**	**Stage 3 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses**	**Total**
Carry amount - non-cancellable	$ 72,274,764	$ 3,983,795	$ 366	$ 76,258,925
Carry amount - cancellable	709,441,295	15,349,959	51,776	724,843,030
	$ 781,716,059	$ 19,333,754	$ 52,142	$ 801,101,955
Expected credit losses - non-cancellable	$ 64,879	$ 35,365	$ 102	$ 100,346
Expected credit losses - cancellable	88,202	215	105	88,522
	$ 153,081	$ 35,580	$ 207	$ 188,868

	Loan Commitments			
	December 31, 2021			
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Stage 3 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Total
Carry amount - non-cancellable	$ 84,678,473	$ 1,837,912	$ -	$ 86,516,385
Carry amount - cancellable	619,875,212	9,699,276	697,165	630,271,653
	$ 704,553,685	$ 11,537,188	$ 697,165	$ 716,788,038
Expected credit losses - non-cancellable	$ 48,561	$ 10,757	$ -	$ 59,318
Expected credit losses - cancellable	93,726	121	137	93,984
	$ 142,287	$ 10,878	$ 137	$ 153,302

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, 2022 and 2021, the maximum exposure to credit risk (before deducting the guarantees or other credit enhancement instruments and the irrepealably maximum amount of exposure) was as follows:

Financial Instrument Type	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Unused loan commitments (excluding credit card)	$ 76,258,925	$ 86,516,385
Credit card commitments	197,579	206,280
Unused issued letters of credit	20,023,484	27,110,452
Guarantees issued in guarantee business	55,098,790	57,007,861

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:

	December 31, 2022	
Industry Type	**Carrying Amount**	**Percentage of Item (%)**
Financial and insurance	$ 97,045,484	6
Manufacturing	421,576,092	25
Wholesale and retail	154,938,416	9
Real estate and leasing	146,820,811	9
Service	40,762,873	2
Individuals	617,202,084	37
Others	209,237,535	12
	$ 1,687,583,295	

	December 31, 2021	
Industry Type	**Carrying Amount**	**Percentage of Item (%)**
Financial and insurance	$ 63,359,170	4
Manufacturing	389,189,156	25
Wholesale and retail	143,892,162	9
Real estate and leasing	114,427,751	7
Service	36,749,544	2
Individuals	614,841,150	40
Others	195,588,612	13
	$ 1,558,047,545	

	December 31, 2022	
Geographic Location	**Carrying Amount**	**Percentage of Item (%)**
Asia	$ 1,563,624,424	93
America	72,040,281	4
Europe	29,883,525	2
Others	22,035,065	1
	$ 1,687,583,295	

	December 31, 2021	
Geographic Location	**Carrying Amount**	**Percentage of Item (%)**
Asia	$ 1,470,803,500	94
America	59,710,639	4
Europe	15,729,593	1
Others	11,803,813	1
	$ 1,558,047,545	

Securities Type	December 31, 2022 Carrying Amount	Percentage of Item (%)
Unsecured	$ 505,386,760	30
Secured		
Properties	1,017,315,891	60
Others	164,880,644	10
	$ 1,687,583,295	

Securities Type	December 31, 2021 Carrying Amount	Percentage of Item (%)
Unsecured	$ 416,972,742	27
Secured		
Properties	972,031,286	62
Others	169,043,517	11
	$ 1,558,047,545	

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, 2022 and 2021, the ratio of the liquidity reserve was 25.85% and 26.00%, 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, 2022					
	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	$ 36,768,481	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 36,768,481
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	52,332,478	6,785,046	5,523,061	10,018,270	34,693,445	109,352,300
Financial assets at FVTPL	18,825,813	-	-	-	-	18,825,813
Receivables	18,079,086	890,733	729,658	399,852	80,787	20,180,116
Discounts and loans	59,366,288	136,351,436	149,994,206	244,601,248	858,856,067	1,449,169,245
Investments in equity instruments designated at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	22,493,222	22,493,222
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	-	-	-	199,525	96,263,206	96,426,731
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	218,200,000	25,760,000	15,230,000	43,384,513	42,201,947	344,776,460
Other maturity funds inflow items	-	-	-	-	29,068,913	29,068,913
	403,572,146	169,787,215	171,476,925	298,603,408	1,083,657,587	2,127,097,281
Major maturity fund outflows						
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	286,172	60,616	5,064	149,356	-	501,208
Due to the Central Bank and banks	3,005,000	25,000	-	-	-	3,030,000
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	496,182	444,831	-	-	-	941,013
Payables	28,885,714	2,058,487	488,913	1,501,902	1,507,816	34,442,832
Deposits and remittances	157,480,058	185,378,800	151,457,310	274,728,162	950,415,489	1,719,459,819
Bank notes payable	-	-	-	13,000,000	38,100,000	51,100,000
Other maturity fund outflow items	29,629	49,670	38,606	359,464	3,379,697	3,857,066
	190,182,755	188,017,404	151,989,893	289,738,884	993,403,002	1,813,331,938
Gap	$ 213,389,391	$ (18,230,189)	$ 19,487,032	$ 8,864,524	$ 90,254,585	$ 313,765,343

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

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	December 31, 2021					
	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	$ 26,681,099	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 26,681,099
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	75,976,832	5,901,721	4,675,895	8,091,754	30,672,032	125,318,234
Financial assets at FVTPL	51,003,490	-	-	-	-	51,003,490
Receivables	25,145,289	905,208	500,264	196,204	87,743	26,834,708
Discounts and loans	76,529,787	108,388,729	139,624,212	212,658,856	822,413,018	1,359,614,602
Investments in equity instruments designated at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	27,436,310	27,436,310
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	-	-	-	728,190	69,964,173	70,692,363
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	235,800,000	22,710,509	7,441,118	30,844,596	30,988,164	327,784,387
Other maturity funds inflow items	-	-	-	-	27,961,232	27,961,232
	491,136,497	137,906,167	152,241,489	252,519,600	1,009,522,672	2,043,326,425
Major maturity fund outflows						
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	254,509	82,463	8,527	174,145	-	519,644
Due to the Central Bank and banks	10,000	20,000	-	27,667,470	-	27,697,470
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	641,099	731,761	-	-	-	1,372,860
Payables	29,990,603	701,412	1,568,020	1,218,942	822,588	34,301,565
Deposits and remittances	158,022,344	167,767,198	140,541,223	243,210,099	921,455,085	1,630,995,949
Bank notes payable	-	-	-	-	51,100,000	51,100,000
Other maturity fund outflow items	15,723	70,013	100,269	341,186	5,205,674	5,732,865
	188,934,278	169,372,847	142,218,039	272,611,842	978,583,347	1,751,720,353
Gap	$ 302,202,219	$ (31,466,680)	$ 10,023,450	$ (20,092,242)	$ 30,939,325	$ 291,606,072

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

(In Thousands of United States Dollars)

Item	December 31, 2022					
	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	$ 60,862	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 60,862
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	849,818	34,966	42,625	82,630	4,003	1,014,042
Financial assets at FVTPL	89,965	-	-	-	-	89,965
Receivables	497,439	109,982	150,994	19,334	7,115	784,864
Discounts and loans	647,118	507,504	319,289	327,298	4,128,702	5,929,911
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	12,973	15,508	117,836	131,499	1,920,155	2,197,971
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	-	-	213,859	322,732	2,213,833	2,750,424
Other maturity fund inflow items	-	-	-	-	14,055	14,055
	2,158,175	667,960	844,603	883,493	8,287,863	12,842,094
Major maturity fund outflows						
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	6,265	-	-	-	67	6,332
Due to the Central Bank and banks	770,306	556,000	45,000	-	-	1,371,306
Payables	580,962	76,972	11,339	7,617	5	676,895
Deposits and remittances	4,326,561	4,397,019	2,411,723	2,460,315	3,668,771	17,264,389
Other maturity fund outflow items	55,951	2,000	-	2,500	105,590	166,041
	5,740,045	5,031,991	2,468,062	2,470,432	3,774,433	19,484,963
Gap	$ (3,581,870)	$ (4,364,031)	$ (1,623,459)	$ (1,586,939)	$ 4,513,430	$ (6,642,869)

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

(In Thousands of United States Dollars)

Item	December 31, 2021					
	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	$ 176,846	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 176,846
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	3,169,276	511,972	22,785	118,873	5,937	3,828,843
Financial assets at FVTPL	82,081	-	-	-	-	82,081
Receivables	494,061	137,489	127,592	35,407	3,164	797,713
Discounts and loans	939,068	718,644	590,578	439,866	3,190,700	5,878,856
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	-	26,038	34,043	87,208	1,375,585	1,522,874
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	1,006,044	1,006,044
Other maturity fund inflow items	5,000	-	-	-	33,391	38,391
	4,866,332	1,394,143	774,998	681,354	5,614,821	13,331,648
Major maturity fund outflows						
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	8,507	502	753	1,506	340	11,608
Due to the Central Bank and banks	2,050,652	170,000	-	-	-	2,220,652
Payables	822,514	73,005	3,468	749	1	899,737
Deposits and remittances	3,538,068	2,523,086	2,348,136	2,431,175	5,027,068	15,867,533
Other maturity fund outflow items	63,938	2,169	581	189	10,210	77,087
	6,483,679	2,768,762	2,352,938	2,433,619	5,037,619	19,076,617
Gap	$ (1,617,347)	$ (1,374,619)	$ (1,577,940)	$ (1,752,265)	$ 577,202	$ (5,744,969)

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, 2022					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Foreign currency derivative instruments						
Outflows	$ 150,244,270	$ 241,318,607	$ 100,107,030	$ 36,591,391	$ -	$ 528,261,298
Inflows	150,002,889	244,262,189	100,651,970	36,571,312	-	531,488,360
Interest rate derivative instruments						
Outflows	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflows	1,088,772	-	-	-	-	1,088,772
Others						
Outflows	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflows	17,251	-	-	-	-	17,251
Total outflows	$ 150,244,270	$ 241,318,607	$ 100,107,030	$ 36,591,391	$ -	$ 528,261,298
Total inflows	$ 151,108,912	$ 244,262,189	$ 100,651,970	$ 36,571,312	$ -	$ 532,594,383

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

Item	December 31, 2021					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Foreign currency derivative instruments						
Outflows	$ 183,810,946	$ 228,568,500	$ 138,358,458	$ 131,047,484	$ 1,382,750	$ 683,168,138
Inflows	183,006,206	228,316,604	138,273,044	131,266,791	1,376,650	682,239,295
Interest rate derivative instruments						
Outflows	413	-	-	-	30,762	31,175
Inflows	116,609	-	-	-	-	116,609
Others						
Outflows	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflows	18,843	-	-	-	-	18,843
Total outflows	$ 183,811,359	$ 228,568,500	$ 138,358,458	$ 131,047,484	$ 1,413,512	$ 683,199,313
Total inflows	$ 183,141,658	$ 228,316,604	$ 138,273,044	$ 131,266,791	$ 1,376,650	$ 682,374,747

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, 2022					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Unused loan commitments (excluding credit card)	$ 61,360,301	$ 36,335	$ 4,298,327	$ 1,176,446	$ 9,387,516	$ 76,258,925
Credit card commitments	10	91	104	501	196,873	197,579
Unused issued letters of credit	20,016,257	7,227	-	-	-	20,023,484
Guarantees issued in guarantee business	54,992,187	371	18,435	1,158	86,639	55,098,790
	$ 136,368,755	$ 44,024	$ 4,316,866	$ 1,178,105	$ 9,671,028	$ 151,578,778

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	December 31, 2021					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Unused loan commitments (excluding credit card)	$ 74,143,110	$ 1,169,762	$ 1,821,642	$ 1,855,484	$ 7,526,387	$ 86,516,385
Credit card commitments	12	154	129	687	205,298	206,280
Unused issued letters of credit	27,092,365	18,087	-	-	-	27,110,452
Guarantees issued in guarantee business	56,861,910	373	71,134	-	74,444	57,007,861
	$ 158,097,397	$ 1,188,376	$ 1,892,905	$ 1,856,171	$ 7,806,129	$ 170,840,978

35. OTHER DISCLOSURES OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

a. Asset quality

Business Type		Item	December 31, 2022					December 31, 2021				
			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)**
Corporate finance	Secured		$ 2,152,505	$ 571,720,648	0.38%	$ 7,213,424	335.12%	$ 3,566,751	$ 533,356,439	0.67%	$ 6,718,066	188.35%
	Unsecured		332,152	498,660,563	0.07%	6,324,627	1,904.14%	590,183	409,849,957	0.14%	5,149,362	872.50%
Consumer finance	Mortgage loans (Note d)		360,172	388,687,623	0.09%	5,860,609	1,627.17%	319,492	386,469,129	0.08%	5,827,803	1,824.08%
	Cash cards (Note h)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Credit loans (Note e)		6,257	3,669,172	0.17%	47,556	760.04%	2,522	2,750,615	0.09%	33,714	1,336.80%
	Others (Note f)	Secured	555,976	223,546,150	0.25%	2,279,206	409.95%	700,731	223,977,709	0.31%	2,293,008	327.23%
		Unsecured	253	1,299,139	0.02%	15,466	6,113.04%	113	1,643,696	0.01%	18,738	16,582.30%
Total			3,407,315	1,687,583,295	0.20%	21,740,888	638.07%	5,179,792	1,558,047,545	0.33%	20,040,691	386.90%

Business Type / Item	December 31, 2022					December 31, 2021				
	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)**
Credit card	$ 3,693	$ 2,798,234	0.13%	$ 23,323	631.55%	$ 3,863	$ 2,395,976	0.16%	$ 21,557	558.04%
No recourse receivable factoring (Note g)	-	7,154,838	-	121,548	-	-	8,262,760	-	132,628	-

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.

Business Type \ Item	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	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)	$ -	$ 283	$ -	$ 483
Negotiated accounts receivable transacted in accordance with the agreement and exempted from reporting as non-performing receivables (Note b)	702	18,851	379	18,973
Total	702	19,134	379	19,456

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, 2022			
Rank (Note a)	**Transaction Party (Note b)**	**Loans (Note c)**	**As Proportion of Net Equity (%) (Note d)**
1	A Corporation (railway transportation industry)	$ 20,371,434	12.05
2	B Group (uncategorized other financial services)	15,547,588	9.20
3	C Group (other holdings industry)	15,018,908	8.89
4	D Group (steel smelting industry)	13,074,879	7.74
5	E Group (airline industry)	12,680,935	7.50
6	F Group (panel and component manufacturing industry)	10,642,737	6.30
7	G Group (integrated circuit manufacturing)	9,829,664	5.82
8	H Group (steel manufacturing industry)	8,103,038	4.79
9	I Group (vessel carriers industry)	7,635,656	4.52
10	J Group (real estate development industry)	7,630,000	4.51

December 31, 2021			
Rank (Note a)	Transaction Party (Note b)	Loans (Note c)	As Proportion of Net Equity (%) (Note d)
1	A Corporation (railway transportation industry)	$ 22,877,522	13.34
2	E Group (airline industry)	21,367,459	12.46
3	D Group (steel smelting industry)	17,094,552	9.97
4	B Group (uncategorized other financial services)	15,640,000	9.12
5	C Group (other holdings industry)	13,987,639	8.16
6	K Group (uncategorized other electronic components manufacturing)	8,866,543	5.17
7	H Group (steel manufacturing industry)	8,407,940	4.90
8	I Group (chemical material manufacturing)	6,437,970	3.75
9	L Group (financial leasing industry)	6,314,622	3.68
10	G Group (integrated circuit manufacturing)	6,066,755	3.54

Note a: Sorted by the balance of loans on December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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, 2022				
	1-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	More Than 1 Year	Total
Interest-sensitive assets	$ 1,723,831,510	$ 28,194,615	$ 61,887,025	$ 212,740,968	$ 2,026,654,118
Interest-sensitive liabilities	460,738,064	1,128,589,010	85,028,062	51,199,618	1,725,554,754
Interest sensitivity gap	1,263,093,446	(1,100,394,395)	(23,141,037)	161,541,350	301,099,364
Net equity					145,891,689
Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to liabilities					117.45%
Ratio of interest sensitivity gap to net equity					206.39%

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars; %)

Item	December 31, 2021				
	1-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	More Than 1 Year	Total
Interest-sensitive assets	$ 1,672,672,463	$ 43,876,223	$ 49,178,969	$ 171,185,747	$ 1,936,913,402
Interest-sensitive liabilities	378,882,176	1,105,812,367	118,959,750	60,709,834	1,664,364,127
Interest sensitivity gap	1,293,790,287	(1,061,936,144)	(69,780,781)	110,475,913	272,549,275
Net equity					148,085,043
Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to liabilities					116.38%
Ratio of interest sensitivity gap to net equity					184.05%

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, 2022				
	1-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	More Than 1 Year	Total
Interest-sensitive assets	$ 13,445,593	$ 705,325	$ 516,568	$ 3,527,508	$ 18,194,994
Interest-sensitive liabilities	20,635,711	2,181,705	1,967,327	-	24,784,743
Interest sensitivity gap	(7,190,118)	(1,476,380)	(1,450,759)	3,527,508	(6,589,749)
Net equity					573,517
Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to liabilities					73.41%
Ratio of interest sensitivity gap to net equity					(1,149.01%)

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

Item	December 31, 2021				
	1-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	More Than 1 Year	Total
Interest-sensitive assets	$ 14,561,894	$ 694,462	$ 144,977	$ 1,863,808	$ 17,265,141
Interest-sensitive liabilities	19,175,855	1,969,321	1,739,879	-	22,885,055
Interest sensitivity gap	(4,613,961)	(1,274,859)	(1,594,902)	1,863,808	(5,619,914)
Net equity					649,452
Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to liabilities					75.44%
Ratio of interest sensitivity gap to net equity					(865.33%)

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, 2022	December 31, 2021
Return on total assets	Pretax	0.50%	0.42%
	After tax	0.42%	0.36%
Return on net equity	Pretax	7.62%	6.01%
	After tax	6.44%	5.23%
Profit margin		32.71%	31.30%

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 2022 and 2021, respectively.

e. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Total	December 31, 2022					
		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	$ 2,306,494,030	$ 248,078,952	$ 195,324,110	$ 259,257,470	$ 190,562,686	$ 309,141,234	$ 1,104,129,578
Major maturity cash outflows	2,949,482,586	127,536,810	207,184,526	457,116,195	382,618,074	618,665,350	1,156,361,631
Gap	(642,988,556)	120,542,142	(11,860,416)	(197,858,725)	(192,055,388)	(309,524,116)	(52,232,053)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Total	December 31, 2021					
		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	$ 2,315,889,039	$ 251,993,312	$ 278,639,240	$ 248,859,098	$ 195,039,004	$ 310,008,280	$ 1,031,350,105
Major maturity cash outflows	2,914,907,121	137,695,915	230,111,918	422,515,450	360,554,220	621,619,719	1,142,409,899
Gap	(599,018,082)	114,297,397	48,527,322	(173,656,352)	(165,515,216)	(311,611,439)	(111,059,794)

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, 2022				
		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	$ 30,662,540	$ 11,480,936	$ 5,610,436	$ 3,537,987	$ 1,728,954	$ 8,304,227
Major maturity cash outflows	36,061,005	13,387,602	7,751,665	4,247,844	4,833,468	5,840,426
Gap	(5,398,465)	(1,906,666)	(2,141,229)	(709,857)	(3,104,514)	2,463,801

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	December 31, 2021				
		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	$ 32,636,693	$ 14,105,738	$ 5,594,662	$ 3,802,090	$ 3,142,718	$ 5,991,485
Major maturity cash outflows	37,258,437	12,393,915	5,928,287	5,147,960	6,365,736	7,422,539
Gap	(4,621,744)	1,711,823	(333,625)	(1,345,870)	(3,223,018)	(1,431,054)

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

f. Non-performing loan selling information

December 31, 2022							
Transaction Date	Trading Partners	Non-perform Loan Composition	Book Value	Price	Distribution Profit	Accompanying	Relationship
2021.10.21	FitzWalter Capital Partners (Financial Trading) Limited	International lending	$ 543,227	$ 554,313	$ 11,086	None	None

g. 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, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Special purpose trust accounts - domestic	$ 36,374,202	$ 35,332,088
Special purpose trust accounts - foreign	74,276,891	69,433,968
Insurance trust	9,855	9,792
Retirement and breeds trust	947,490	469,848
Umbilical cord blood trust	14,827,483	13,398,917
Money claim and guarantee trust	51,800	53,800
Marketable securities trust	1,647,702	1,599,911
Real estate trust	27,958,276	17,611,862
Securities under custody	278,623,588	269,259,270
Other money trust	2,573,759	2,965,986
	$ 437,291,046	$ 410,135,442

h. 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 2022	December 31 2021	Trust Liabilities	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Bank deposits	$ 5,026,631	$ 5,001,811	Trust capital		
Insurance claims	51,800	53,800	Money trust	$ 128,459,307	$ 121,240,527
Financial assets			Insurance claims	51,800	53,800
Common stock	5,384,097	4,489,515	Marketable securities trust	1,640,284	1,596,332
Mutual funds	120,366,081	112,146,085	Real estate trust	27,957,778	17,612,800
Bonds	4,492,791	2,168,259	Securities under custody payable	278,623,588	269,259,270
Interest receivable	3,845	-	Withholding income tax	299	-
Land	15,456,039	12,993,462	Profit and loss	314,937	94,093
Buildings	543,815	543,815	Unappropriated retained earnings - realized capital gain/loss	(9,378)	1,783
Construction in progress	7,342,359	3,479,425	Unappropriated retained earnings - gain on revenue/ expense investment	1,340,123	1,216,709
Securities under custody	278,623,588	269,259,270	Unappropriated retained earning	(1,087,692)	(939,872)
Total trust assets	$ 437,291,046	$ 410,135,442	Total trust liabilities	$ 437,291,046	$ 410,135,442

Trust Assets Register

Investments	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Bank deposits	$ 5,026,631	$ 5,001,811
Insurance claims	51,800	53,800
Financial assets		
Common stock	5,384,097	4,489,515
Mutual funds	120,366,081	112,146,085
Bonds	4,492,791	2,168,259
Land	15,456,039	12,993,462
Buildings	543,815	543,815
Construction in progress	7,342,359	3,479,425
Others	3,845	-
Securities under custody	278,623,588	269,259,270
Total trust assets	$ 437,291,046	$ 410,135,442

Income Statement of Trust

Investments	For the Year Ended December 31 2022	For the Year Ended December 31 2021
Revenue		
Interest income	$ 59,786	$ 56,687
Dividends	186,288	76,737
Gain on mutual funds	27,445	20,801
Foreign exchange gains	943,610	848,921
Realized capital gain - mutual funds	15,300	5,456
Realized capital gain - bonds	-	6,091
Realized capital gain - quoted stock	-	208
	1,232,429	1,014,901
Expense		
Maintenance	(3,877)	(3,813)
Tax expense	(5,624)	(3,899)
Others	(447)	(832)
Foreign exchange losses	(898,420)	(882,843)
Realized capital loss - bonds	(3,226)	(13,386)
Realized capital loss - mutual funds	(5,898)	(4,381)
Realized capital loss - quoted stock	-	(11,654)
	(917,492)	(920,808)
	$ 314,937	$ 94,093

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
Taishin International Bank	The subsidiary of Bank's related party in substance
Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	The Bank's subsidiary
Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	The Bank's subsidiary
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	The Bank's corporate director
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
Kaohsiung Rapid Transit 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	Other related parties (IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures")

b. Significant transactions with related parties

1) Loans

	Balance	Percentage of Loans (%)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	$ 24,104,591	1.45
Balance as of December 31, 2021	26,472,136	1.72

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, interest rates ranged from 1.26%-6.51% and from 0.89%-3.57%, respectively, and interest income amounted to $501,057 thousand and $476,325 thousand, respectively.

	December 31, 2022					
	Ending Balance	Highest Amount	Normal Loans	Non-performing Loans	Collateral	Difference in Terms Between Related Parties and Non-related Parties
Consumer loans						
42 accounts	$ 19,774	$ 21,246	$ 19,774	$ -	Credit	None
Self-use residential mortgage loans						
249 accounts	1,554,719	1,635,516	1,554,719	-	Real estate	None
Others						
Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation	20,237,161	20,318,882	20,237,161	-	Credit and station equipment	None
China Airlines, Ltd.	750,000	750,000	750,000	-	Credit and fund guarantee	None
Unity Opto Technology Co., Ltd.	633,239	635,886	633,239	-	Credit and land and plant	None
CSBC Corporation	365,795	2,007,292	365,795	-	Credit	None
Lungteh Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.	203,326	286,782	203,326	-	Credit and land and plant	None
Other - 9 corporation accounts (Note 1)	333,610	3,599,491	333,610	-	Credit and fund guarantee and real estate	None
Other - 6 individual accounts (Note 2)	6,967	8,451	6,967	-	Foreign currencies and deposit	None

	December 31, 2021					
	Ending Balance	Highest Amount	Normal Loans	Non-performing Loans	Collateral	Difference in Terms Between Related Parties and Non-related Parties
Consumer loans						
46 accounts	$ 25,121	$ 26,009	$ 25,121	$ -	Credit	None
Self-use residential mortgage loans						
243 accounts	1,544,923	1,584,022	1,544,923	-	Real estate	None
Others						
Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation	22,559,661	23,962,050	22,559,661	-	Credit and station equipment	None
China Airlines, Ltd.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	Credit and fund guarantee	None
Unity Opto Technology Co., Ltd.	628,471	629,593	628,471	-	Credit and land and plant	None
Powertec Electronical Corporation	266,512	466,027	-	266,512	Plant	None
Lungteh Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.	108,899	168,705	108,899	-	Credit and land and plant	None
Other - 11 corporation accounts (Note 1)	338,342	1,765,235	338,342	-	Credit and fund guarantee and real estate	None
Other - 5 individual accounts (Note 2)	207	414	207	-	Deposit	None

Note 1: The balance of each corporate entity does not exceed $0.1 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 were 1.64% and 1.01% in December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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, 2022				
	Ending Balance	Highest Amount	Reserve for Guarantee Liabilities	Interest Rate (Per Annum %)	Collateral
CSBC Corporation	$ 2,082,149	$ 2,236,261	$ 20,821	0.50-0.65	None
Yang Ming Marine Transport Corporation	1,514,475	1,514,475	15,145	0.80-1.00	None
Lungteh Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.	102,347	127,162	1,023	1.00	None
Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation	6,000	6,000	60	0.50	None

	December 31, 2021				
	Ending Balance	Highest Amount	Reserve for Guarantee Liabilities	Interest Rate (Per Annum %)	Collateral
Yang Ming Marine Transport Corporation	$ 1,514,475	$ 1,514,475	$ 15,145	0.80-1.00	None
Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation	6,000	6,000	60	0.50	None
CSBC Corporation	2,116,261	2,136,516	21,163	0.50-0.65	None
Lungteh Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.	128,642	131,447	1,286	1.00	None

3) Deposits

	Balance	Percentage of Loans (%)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	$ 31,294,718	1.34
Balance as of December 31, 2021	52,357,498	2.43

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the interest rates intervals were both between 0.00%-13.00%; the interest expense amounted to $479,935 thousand and $71,517 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 other 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)

	December 31, 2022					
					Balance Sheet	
Name	Contract	Duration	Nominal Principle Amount	Current Valuation Gain (Loss)	Subject	Amount
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	Currency swaps	2022.4.7-2023.5.22	$ 20,524,300	$ 320,947	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$ 320,947

	December 31, 2021					
					Balance Sheet	
Name	Contract	Duration	Nominal Principle Amount	Current Valuation Gain (Loss)	Subject	Amount
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	Currency swaps	2021.7.22-2022.7.22	$ 13,274,400	$ (88,984)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	$ 88,984

5) Call loans to banks and call loans from banks

Call loans to banks

(In Thousands of Original Currencies)

Name	Department	Currency	Ending Balance	Interest Rate (Per Annum %)	Interest Income
	December 31, 2022				
Land Bank	DBU	NTD	$ 25,000	0.08-1.30	$ 8,198
	OBU	USD	30,000	0.05-4.28	1,339
	Hong Kong Branch	USD	26,000	0.23-4.32	1,008
	Singapore Branch	USD	10,000	4.25	105

Name	Department	Currency	Ending Balance	Interest Rate (Per Annum %)	Interest Income
	December 31, 2021				
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	DBU	NTD	$ 15,000	0.08-0.62	$ 89
Land Bank	DBU	NTD	10,000	0.08-0.47	1,583
	OBU	USD	116,000	0.06-0.33	203
	London Branch	USD	20,000	0.18-0.29	19
	Hong Kong Branch	USD	25,000	0.08-0.48	214
Taiwan Business Bank	OBU	USD	30,000	0.06-0.32	22
	Tokyo Branch	USD	15,000	0.13-0.53	29
Taichung Commercial Bank	DBU	NTD	900,000	0.15-0.31	1,787

Call loans from banks

(In Thousands of Original Currencies)

Name	Department	Currency	Ending Balance	Interest Rate (Per Annum %)	Interest Expense
	December 31, 2022				
Land Bank	DBU	NTD	$ 5,000	0.08-1.22	$ 85

Name	Department	Currency	Ending Balance	Interest Rate (Per Annum %)	Interest Expense
	December 31, 2021				
Land Bank	DBU	NTD	$ 5,000	0.08-0.48	$ 136
	OBU	ZAR	20,000	4.30-5.45	2,133
Taiwan Business Bank	Singapore Branch	SGD	8,000	0.19-0.35	12
Taichung Commercial Bank	OBU	ZAR	30,000	3.70-6.00	558

6) Due from banks and deposits from banks

Due from banks

(In Thousands of Original Currencies)

Name	Department	Currency	December 31 2022 Ending Balance	December 31 2021 Ending Balance
Land Bank	DBU	NTD	$ 4	$ 4
Taiwan Business Bank	DBU	NTD	7	11
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	DBU	NTD	113	227
Chang Hua Commercial	DBU	USD	1,188	3,875
Bank, Ltd.	DBU	RMB	10,153	4,590

Deposits from banks

(In Thousands of Original Currencies)

Name	Department	Currency	December 31 2022 Ending Balance	December 31 2021 Ending Balance
Land Bank	DBU	NTD	$ 277	$ 277
The Export-Import Bank	DBU	NTD	2,388	1,972
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	DBU	NTD	275,361	312,843
Taishin International Bank	New York Branch	USD	67	68
Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	Tokyo Branch	JPY	535,980	69,099
	Hong Kong Branch	USD	235	338
	Hong Kong Branch	HKD	352	376

7) Other financial assets

(In Thousands of Original Currencies)

Name	Department	Currency	December 31 2022 Ending Balance	December 31 2021 Ending Balance
Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	DBU	RMB	$ 1,200,000	$ 2,000,000

The interest income recognized by the Bank in 2022 and 2021 was $242,404 thousand and $135,823 thousand, respectively.

8) Deposits and remittances

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name	Department	Currency	December 31 2022 Ending Balance	December 31 2021 Ending Balance
Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	DBU	NTD	$ 418,696	$ 197,877

The interest expense recognized by the Bank in 2022 and 2021 was $1,484 thousand and $248 thousand, respectively.

c. Compensation of directors and management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31 2022	For the Year Ended December 31 2021
Short-term employee benefits	$ 105,290	$ 89,029
Post-employment benefits	12,311	11,707
	$ 117,601	$ 100,736

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 in 2022, the Bank recognized other income according to the former contract in the amount of $1,250 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 2022, the Bank recognized other income in the amount of $65 thousand.

The Bank signed three-year information system service contracts in the amounts of $4,410 thousand and $68 thousand each on April 6, 2022 and February 15, 2022, with its subsidiaries Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd. and Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd. In 2022, the Bank recognized other income according to the latter contract in the amount of $21 thousand.

37. PLEDGED ASSETS

The summary of the Bank's pledged assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

Pledged Assets	Description	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	Bonds	$ 1,208,237	$ 6,617,187
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	Bonds and certificates of deposit	41,453,625	41,438,275
Refundable deposits	Cash	913,170	1,321,318
Reserves for demand Account	Cash	-	35,000,000

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, 2022 and 2021:

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Trust liabilities	$ 437,291,046	$ 410,135,442
Unused loan commitments (excluding credit cards)	76,258,925	86,516,385
Credit card commitments	197,579	206,280
Unused issued letters of credit	20,023,484	27,110,452
Guarantees issued in guarantee business	55,098,790	57,007,861
Repayment notes and times deposit held for custody	18,843,464	14,130,756
Liabilities on joint loans	271,744	434,699

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, 2022 were $741,987 thousand, $73,083 thousand, $805,782 thousand and $142,801 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 appealed to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court held hearings on September 3, 2019, November 4, 2019, January 14, 2020, May 11, 2020, July 16, 2020, September 30, 2020, November 25, 2020, January 25, 2021, April 12, 2021 and July 26, 2021. On September 7, 2021, the Taiwan Superior Court ruled in favor of the Bank without damages, but on October 26, 2021, TDK Corporation appealed to the Taiwan Superior Court. The Supreme Court convened a mediation court for TDK Corporation on February 8, 2022 and the Court rendered a judgment in favor of the Bank in the form of Supreme Court Judgment No. 1307 of 2022 on July 7, 2022.

c. The Bank's North Taichung branch was fined due to the misappropriation of customers' deposits. The customer filed a lawsuit against the Bank at the Taiwan Taichung District Court on June 25, 2021 regarding the misappropriation of the deposit amount and the loss of wealth management products. The subject-matter amount of money was $369,778 thousand. On December 20, 2022, the amount of the subject matter of the lawsuit was changed to $422,695 thousand. The fourth trial was held on October 4, 2022, and no decision has yet been made.

39. 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, 2021	None
2	Acquisition of fixed assets over NT$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital for the year ended December 31, 2021	None
3	Disposal of fixed assets over NT$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital for the year ended December 31, 2021	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, 2021	None
6	Sale of NPL	Note 35
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, 2021	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, 2021	None
6	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment over NT$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital for the year ended December 31, 2021	None
7	Disposal of property, plant and equipment over NT$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital for the year ended December 31, 2021	None
8	Receivables from related parties over NT$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital as of December 31, 2021	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)

40. INFORMATION ON INVESTEES

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	$ 13,629,324	$ 221,218	(Note 3)	-	(Note 3)	100.00
Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Venture capital business	100.00	1,132,487	69,589	104,268,647	-	104,268,647	100.00
Asia Pacific Broadband Telecom Co.	Taipei City	Type I and type II telecommunications business	0.23	59,972	-	9,831,471	-	9,831,471	0.23
Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation	Taipei City	High speed railroad	0.79	1,279,375	-	44,500,000	-	44,500,000	0.79
Taiwan Stock Exchange Co.	Taipei City	Securities brokerage, margin lending, and underwriting financial products	3.00	2,752,521	-	30,764,737	-	30,764,737	3.00
Taiwan Sugar Co.	Tainan City	Manufacture correlative products of sugar and crop	0.41	1,427,547	-	23,246,159	-	23,246,159	0.41
Taiwan Power Co.	Taipei City	Generate electric power, power distribution, and cable assemble	0.71	1,355,428	-	235,726,532	-	235,726,532	0.71
Taipei Foreign Exchange Inc.	Taipei City	Exchange trading, DEPOS, and Swap	3.53	33,103		700,000	-	700,000	3.53
Lieu-An Service Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	ATM purchase, rental, and repair or maintenance	5.00	1,661	-	125,000	-	125,000	5.00
CDIB & Partners Investment Holding Co.	Taipei City	Investment	4.95	442,800	-	54,000,000	-	54,000,000	4.95
Nomura Asset Management Taiwan Ltd.	Taipei City	Securities investment trust	4.09	64,961	-	1,413,725	-	1,413,725	4.09
Financial Information Service Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Type II telecommunications business	1.26	181,468	-	6,589,242	-	6,589,242	1.26
Taiwan Futures Exchange	Taipei City	Futures exchange	1.00	379,565	-	4,786,449	-	4,786,449	1.00
Taiwan Assets Management Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Acquisition of delinquent loans, evaluation, auction, and management	11.35	1,567,200	-	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	48,500	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	2.94
Financial Evolution Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Financial information systems development	4.12	8,385	-	905,475	-	905,475	4.12
Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation	Taipei City	Provide book-entry of securities transactions	0.08	68,515	-	484,550	-	484,550	0.08
Sunlight Assets Management Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Acquisition of delinquent loans, evaluation, auction, and management	0.70	507	-	41,768	-	41,768	0.70
Taiwan Mobile Payment Corporation	Taipei City	Electronic information provider	3.00	9,558	-	1,800,000	-	1,800,000	3.00
Taiwan Urban Regeneration & Financial Service Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Urban Regeneration	5.00	12,700	-	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	5.00

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: Limited company organization.

41. 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 INVESTEES' NAMES, LOCATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(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 2022	End of Year 2021	Stock	Ownership Interest (%)	Book Value			
Chang Hwa Bank	Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	China	Banking	$ 12,117,288	$ 12,117,288	Note	100	$ 13,629,324	$ 221,218	$ 221,218	
	Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Venture capital	1,042,686	600,000	104,268,647	100	1,132,487	69,589	69,589	

Note: Limited company organization.

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(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, 2022	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee (Note 2)	% of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2022	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)	$ 221,218	100	$ 221,218	$ 13,629,324	$ -	

2.

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China December 31, 2022	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)	$ 25,354,233

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

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

Note 2: Equity in the profit (loss):

a. If the entity is still in the preparation stage and there is no equity in profit (loss), the condition should be noted.

b. 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.

1) Financial statements audited (reviewed) by international accounting firms that cooperate with the accounting firms in the ROC.
2) Financial statements audited (reviewed) by the Taiwan-based parent company's CPA.
3) 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:

a. 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.
b. 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, 2022

Name of Major Shareholders	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Ministry of Finance	1,291,658,617	12.19
Taishin Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	1,102,324,849	10.40
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	794,554,300	7.50
National Development Fund, Executive Yuan	574,468,579	5.42

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

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Item	Maturity	Shares (Thousand)	Amounts	Rate (%)	Cost	Fair Value Price	Fair Value Amounts
Investment in bills							
Commercial papers	January 3, 2023 - January 19, 2023	-	$ 15,186,000	1.17-1.66	$ 15,170,703		$ 15,170,225
Government bonds		-	3,604,700		3,616,543		3,621,274
Corporate bonds		-	2,611,625		2,611,625		2,764,177
Derivative financial instruments							
Futures		-	-		1,073,020		1,099,905
Forward exchange contracts		-	-		-		133,047
Interest rate swaps		-	-		-		240,578
Currency swaps		-	-		-		7,782,948
Currency call option premiums		-	-		85,554		46,904
Others		-	-		34,314		34,314
			-		1,192,888		9,337,696
			$ 21,402,325		$ 22,591,759		$ 30,893,372

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
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Item	Maturity	Shares (Thousand)	Par Value	Rate (%)	Cost	Valuation Adjustment	Fair Value Price	Fair Value Amount	Guarantee or Pledge
Domestic listed stock		351,122	$ 3,511,220		$ 14,128,197	$ (222,268)		$ 13,905,929	
Domestic unquoted stock		488,084	4,880,840		3,905,999	4,448,419		8,354,418	
Beneficiary and asset-based securities		22,500	225,000		225,000	7,875		232,875	
			8,617,060		18,259,196	4,234,026		22,493,222	
Government bonds			54,222,655		54,057,307	(2,254,555)		51,802,752	Deposits in courts amounted to $237,600 thousand, operating deposits amounted to $330,000 thousand and reserve fund for trust compensation amounted to $220,000 thousand
Corporate bonds			70,553,996		72,467,900	(1,848,219)		70,619,681	
Bank notes			61,083,246		58,964,841	(2,769,925)		56,194,916	The overseas branches provided as collateral for operations were $420,637 thousand
Short-term notes			1,167,550		1,167,532	1,304		1,168,836	
Bond issued by international organizations		-	3,025,718		2,932,312	(87,193)		2,845,119	
Beneficiary and asset - based securities		-	4,805,668		4,791,933	(960,760)		3,831,173	
			$ 203,475,893		$ 212,641,021	$ (3,685,322)		$ 208,955,699	

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, 2022
(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 3, 2023 - November 14, 2024	$ 360,425,000	0.20-1.40	$ -	$ 360,425,000	$ -	$ 360,425,000	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		2,700,386		(12,168)	2,688,218	-	2,688,218	
		363,125,386		(12,168)	363,113,218	-	363,113,218	
Government bonds		40,794,401		(252,071)	40,542,330	-	40,542,330	
Bank notes		45,935,123		12,801	45,947,924	(11,259)	45,936,665	The overseas branches provided as collateral for operations were $153,625 thousand
Corporate bonds		7,918,125		(7,376)	7,910,749	(1,823)	7,908,926	
Bond issued by international organizations		11,881,810		(297,812)	11,583,998	-	11,583,998	
Beneficiary and asset - based securities		16,066,801		(140,679)	15,926,122	-	15,926,122	
		$ 485,721,646		$ (697,305)	$ 485,024,341	$ (13,082)	$ 485,011,259	

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS MEASURED BY EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee	Balance at January 1, 2022		Additions		Decrease		Balance at December 31, 2022			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	$ 13,209,964	-	$ 419,360	-	$ -	Note	100	$ 13,629,324	-	$ 13,629,324	Equity method	N
Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	60,000	658,182	44,269	474,305	-	-	104,269	100	1,132,487	10.86	1,132,487	Equity method	N
		$ 13,868,146		$ 893,665		$ -			$ 14,761,811		$ 14,761,811		

Note: Limited company organization.

STATEMENT 5

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

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

Item	Balance at January 1, 2022	Addition	Reduction	Balance at December 31, 2022
Land	$ 3,634	$ 656	$ (455)	$ 3,835
Buildings	3,090,615	708,223	(320,743)	3,478,095
Transportation equipment	140,070	38,372	(21,467)	156,975
Miscellaneous equipment	27,362	5,384	(4,871)	27,875
	$ 3,261,681	$ 752,635	$ (347,536)	$ 3,666,780

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION OF RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Balance at January 1, 2022	Addition	Reduction	Balance at December 31, 2022
Land	$ 1,589	$ 917	$ (365)	$ 2,141
Buildings	1,244,508	642,936	(274,974)	1,612,470
Transportation equipment	72,172	35,166	(23,111)	84,227
Miscellaneous equipment	14,295	8,181	(5,086)	17,390
	$ 1,332,564	$ 687,200	$ (303,536)	$ 1,716,228

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

STATEMENT OF SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Per Value	Amount
Bonds with repurchase agreements		
Government bonds		
108-7 Note A	$ 852,800	$ 941,013

STATEMENT 8

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN (LOSS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Spot transaction	$ 1,597,718

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

STATEMENT OF NET OTHER NON-INTEREST INCOME (LOSS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Lease income	$ 157,910
Securities brokerage income	109,881
Other miscellaneous net loss	(53,238)
	$ 214,553

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

	Employee Benefit Expenses	Net Non-interest Income	Total
Payroll expenses	$ 9,068,385	$ 244,598	$ 9,312,983
Labor and health insurance expenses	661,401	-	661,401
Pension expenses	1,136,621	-	1,136,621
Director compensation	68,948	-	68,948
Other employee benefit expenses	470,533	-	470,533
	$ 11,405,888	$ 244,598	$ 11,650,486

a. The Bank had 6,687 and 6,619 employees in 2022 and 2021, respectively, including 9 non-employee directors in both years.

b. The average employee benefits expense was $1,734,282 and $1,705,394 in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

c. The average employee payroll expense was $1,394,577 and $1,341,869 in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

d. Adjustment of average employee payroll expenses was 3.93%.

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".

STATEMENT 11

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

STATEMENT OF DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Depreciation and amortization expenses	
Depreciation expense	$ 1,166,084
Amortization expense	331,298
	$ 1,497,382

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

STATEMENT OF OTHER GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Other general and administrative expenses	
Rental expense	$ 219,361
Repair and warranty expenses	214,090
Insurance expense	522,468
Professional service fees	268,759
Tax	1,932,745
Others	1,201,403
	$ 4,358,826