

**Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Ltd. and
Subsidiaries**

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

DECLARATION OF CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AFFILIATES

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Ltd. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard 10, “Consolidated Financial Statements.” In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Ltd. and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Very truly yours,

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

By

GUANGHUA HU
Chairman

February 26, 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Ltd. (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statements Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The following is the description for the key audit matter in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Impairment Assessment of Loans

Loans are the most important assets of the Group. As of December 31, 2025, the balance of the Group's loans totaled \$2,067,768,378 thousand, accounting for 61% of the Group's total consolidated assets. The Group 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 Group's consolidated financial statements for related information.

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

When assessing the appropriateness of the impairment on loans, we understood and tested the internal controls relevant to the lending process and assessment of loan impairment. We tested whether the expected credit loss was calculated by loans grouped by borrowers and credit risk characteristics. We further verified whether the parameters utilized in the impairment loss model (including 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.

Other Matter

We have also audited the financial statements of Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Ltd. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms and IFRS, IAS, IFRIC, and SIC endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group 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 Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group'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 Group'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 consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Mei Hui Wu and Tza Li Gung.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

February 26, 2026

Notice to Readers

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

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

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4, 6 and 35)	\$ 38,807,540	1	\$ 41,389,706	1
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks (Notes 4, 6 and 35)	211,749,070	6	187,983,867	6
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 7, 33, 35 and 36)	124,312,609	4	82,798,865	3
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4, 8, 10, 33 and 36)	319,082,057	10	310,155,769	10
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost (Notes 4, 5, 9, 10, 33 and 36)	542,424,600	16	512,721,202	16
Receivables, net (Notes 4, 11 and 12)	26,360,804	1	24,807,709	1
Current tax assets (Notes 4 and 30)	116,626	-	282,646	-
Discounts and loans, net (Notes 4, 5, 12, 33, 34 and 35)	2,067,768,378	61	1,967,920,024	62
Other financial assets, net (Notes 4, 13 and 36)	371,614	-	324,530	-
Property and equipment, net (Notes 4 and 15)	21,962,532	1	21,413,108	1
Right-of-use assets, net (Notes 4 and 16)	1,941,470	-	1,966,622	-
Investment properties, net (Notes 4 and 17)	14,014,912	-	13,932,767	-
Intangible assets, net (Notes 4 and 18)	1,013,697	-	985,194	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 30)	5,204,876	-	4,510,535	-
Other assets, net (Notes 19 and 36)	<u>1,880,453</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,528,587</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	\$ 3,377,011,238	100	\$ 3,172,721,131	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks (Notes 4, 20 and 35)	\$ 333,816,006	10	\$ 234,310,750	8
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 7 and 35)	2,015,551	-	2,881,955	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements (Note 4)	15,879,836	1	11,403,907	1
Payables (Notes 4, 21 and 28)	30,429,530	1	28,023,911	1
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 30)	1,241,065	-	1,841,194	-
Deposits and remittances (Notes 4, 22 and 35)	2,710,322,674	80	2,630,356,510	83
Bank notes payable (Notes 4, 23 and 33)	41,785,176	1	40,805,410	1
Other financial liabilities (Notes 4 and 24)	1,363,223	-	1,290,231	-
Reserve for liabilities (Notes 4, 5, 26 and 27)	2,481,891	-	2,616,244	-
Lease liabilities (Notes 4 and 16)	1,815,412	-	1,837,221	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 30)	11,113,797	-	11,089,598	-
Other liabilities (Notes 4, 16 and 25)	<u>4,420,022</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,866,812</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u>3,156,684,183</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>2,971,323,743</u>	<u>94</u>
EQUITY (Notes 4, 28 and 30)				
Capital stock				
Common stock	117,660,462	4	112,057,583	4
Capital surplus	24	-	24	-
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	55,621,220	2	50,685,866	2
Special reserve	12,201,590	-	12,201,590	-
Unappropriated earnings	18,684,444	1	16,476,237	-
Other equity	<u>16,159,315</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,976,088</u>	<u>-</u>
Total equity	<u>220,327,055</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>201,397,388</u>	<u>6</u>
TOTAL	\$ 3,377,011,238	100	\$ 3,172,721,131	100

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

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2025		2024		Percentage Increase (Decrease) %
	Amount	%	Amount	%	
INTEREST INCOME (Notes 4, 29 and 35)	\$ 77,957,300	172	\$ 76,463,596	183	2
INTEREST EXPENSE (Notes 29 and 35)	<u>(50,850,948)</u>	<u>(112)</u>	<u>(53,499,016)</u>	<u>(128)</u>	(5)
NET INCOME OF INTEREST	<u>27,106,352</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>22,964,580</u>	<u>55</u>	18
NET NON-INTEREST INCOME					
Net service fee income (Notes 4 and 29)	7,187,831	16	6,868,290	16	5
Gain on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 7 and 29)	7,391,939	16	9,286,306	22	(20)
Realized gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 29)	2,211,513	5	1,394,971	3	59
Loss arising from derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost	(1,367)	-	(37,994)	-	(96)
Foreign exchange gain (Notes 4 and 33)	693,886	1	1,059,851	3	(35)
Net other non-interest income (Note 13)	<u>719,935</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>283,533</u>	<u>1</u>	154
Net non-interest income	<u>18,203,737</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>18,854,957</u>	<u>45</u>	(3)
NET REVENUE AND GAINS	<u>45,310,089</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>41,819,537</u>	<u>100</u>	8
BAD DEBTS EXPENSE, COMMITMENT AND GUARANTEE LIABILITY PROVISION (Notes 4 and 12)	<u>(2,866,439)</u>	<u>(7)</u>	<u>(3,050,867)</u>	<u>(7)</u>	(6)
OPERATING EXPENSE					
Employee benefits expenses (Notes 4 and 29)	(13,657,687)	(30)	(13,116,315)	(31)	4
Depreciation and amortization expense (Notes 4 and 29)	(1,747,705)	(4)	(1,618,842)	(4)	8
Other general and administrative expense	<u>(5,921,535)</u>	<u>(13)</u>	<u>(5,679,926)</u>	<u>(14)</u>	4
Total operating expense	<u>(21,326,927)</u>	<u>(47)</u>	<u>(20,415,083)</u>	<u>(49)</u>	4

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CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

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

	2025		2024		Percentage Increase (Decrease) %
	Amount	%	Amount	%	
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	\$ 21,116,723	46	\$ 18,353,587	44	15
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 30)	<u>(3,341,857)</u>	<u>(7)</u>	<u>(3,408,216)</u>	<u>(8)</u>	(2)
NET INCOME	<u>17,774,866</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>14,945,371</u>	<u>36</u>	19
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax:					
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Notes 4 and 27)	352,390	1	599,273	1	(41)
Revaluation gains on investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,395,745	5	2,696,444	6	(11)
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 30)	(70,241)	-	(119,852)	-	(41)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax:					
Exchange differences on translation (Note 4)	(1,184,284)	(2)	2,315,673	6	(151)
Revaluation gains (losses) on investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,146,747	11	(825,483)	(2)	723
Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) from investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,922	-	(6,149)	-	180
Income tax related to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 30)	<u>112,401</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(233,908)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	148
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	<u>6,757,680</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>4,425,998</u>	<u>10</u>	53
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>\$ 24,532,546</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>\$ 19,371,369</u>	<u>46</u>	27

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CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

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

	2025		2024		Percentage Increase (Decrease) %
	Amount	%	Amount	%	
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:					
Owners of the Bank	<u>\$ 17,774,866</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>\$ 14,945,371</u>	<u>36</u>	19
Non-controlling interests	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:					
Owners of the Bank	<u>\$ 24,532,546</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>\$ 19,371,369</u>	<u>46</u>	27
Non-controlling interests	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	-
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 31)					
Basic	<u>\$1.51</u>		<u>\$1.27</u>		
Diluted	<u>\$1.50</u>		<u>\$1.26</u>		

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

(Concluded)

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Bank						Other Equity		Total Equity
	Capital Stock		Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings			Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Financial Statements	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	
	Common Stock (In Thousands)	Amount		Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings			
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2024	10,858,293	\$ 108,582,930	\$ -	\$ 46,674,889	\$ 12,201,590	\$ 13,482,750	\$ (1,211,214)	\$ 8,267,111	\$ 187,998,056
Appropriation of 2023 earnings:									
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	4,010,977	-	(4,010,977)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(5,972,061)	-	-	(5,972,061)
Stock dividends	347,465	3,474,653	-	-	-	(3,474,653)	-	-	-
Other changes in capital surplus:									
Additional paid-in capital	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Due to donated assets received	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	14,945,371	-	-	14,945,371
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	479,421	2,171,916	1,774,661	4,425,998
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	15,424,792	2,171,916	1,774,661	19,371,369
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	1,026,386	-	(1,026,386)	-
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2024	11,205,758	112,057,583	24	50,685,866	12,201,590	16,476,237	960,702	9,015,386	201,397,388
Appropriation of 2024 earnings:									
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	4,935,354	-	(4,935,354)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(5,602,879)	-	-	(5,602,879)
Stock dividends	560,288	5,602,879	-	-	-	(5,602,879)	-	-	-
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	17,774,866	-	-	17,774,866
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	282,149	(1,077,929)	7,553,460	6,757,680
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	18,057,015	(1,077,929)	7,553,460	24,532,546
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	292,304	-	(292,304)	-
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2025	11,766,046	\$ 117,660,462	\$ 24	\$ 55,621,220	\$ 12,201,590	\$ 18,684,444	\$ (117,227)	\$ 16,276,542	\$ 220,327,055

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

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income before income tax	\$ 21,116,723	\$ 18,353,587
Non-cash (income and gains) or expenses and losses		
Expected credit loss recognized on trade receivables	2,866,439	3,050,867
Depreciation expense	1,324,368	1,260,054
Amortization expense	423,337	358,788
Interest income	(77,957,300)	(76,463,596)
Dividend income	(2,006,005)	(1,810,838)
Interest expense	50,850,948	53,499,016
Net gain on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(6,512,601)	(20,222,738)
(Gain) loss on disposal of investments	(237,048)	435,503
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	(879,338)	10,936,432
Other adjustments	(40,552)	(34,137)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease (increase) in due from the Central Bank	11,783,231	(42,194,662)
Increase in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(44,691,428)	(2,429,383)
Increase in receivables	(451,852)	(2,235,622)
Increase in discounts and loans	(103,043,269)	(168,478,914)
Increase in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,140,459)	(46,952,463)
Increase in investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	(29,703,303)	(59,575,948)
(Increase) decrease in other financial assets	(60,397)	928,315
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(275,630)	1,559,070
Increase in deposits from the Central Bank and banks	30,082,747	119,845,477
Increase in deposits and remittances	79,966,164	154,567,555
Increase (decrease) in payables	2,775,155	(9,261,893)
Increase (decrease) in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	8,006,437	(2,354,314)
Increase in reserve for liabilities	369,478	9,027
Increase in other financial liabilities	72,992	55,973
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(455,093)	2,402,259
Cash flows used in operations	(57,816,256)	(64,752,585)
Interest received	78,744,285	75,880,711
Dividends received	2,011,748	1,807,488
Interest paid	(51,317,882)	(52,789,857)
Income taxes paid	(4,569,968)	(3,649,862)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	<u>(32,948,073)</u>	<u>(43,504,105)</u>

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CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property and equipment	\$ (1,403,040)	\$ (1,162,037)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	31	2,351
Acquisition of intangible assets	(312,615)	(139,302)
Acquisition of investment properties	(178,498)	(11,795)
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties	<u>430,248</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(1,463,874)</u>	<u>(1,310,783)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in due to the Central Bank and banks	69,422,509	1,247,025
Proceeds from issuing bank notes	1,000,000	1,000,000
Repayments of bank notes	-	(9,330,000)
Increase in securities sold under repurchase agreement	4,475,929	265,581
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(733,060)	(812,388)
Cash dividends paid	<u>(5,602,879)</u>	<u>(5,972,061)</u>
Net cash flows generated from (used in) financing activities	<u>68,562,499</u>	<u>(13,601,843)</u>
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>(1,184,284)</u>	<u>2,315,673</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	32,966,268	(56,101,058)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>78,930,343</u>	<u>135,031,401</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 111,896,611</u>	<u>\$ 78,930,343</u>
	December 31	
	2025	2024
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheets	\$ 38,807,540	\$ 41,389,706
Call loans to banks qualifying for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	<u>73,089,071</u>	<u>37,540,637</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 111,896,611</u>	<u>\$ 78,930,343</u>

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

(Concluded)

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (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 consolidated financial statements are presented in the Bank’s functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Bank’s board of directors on February 26, 2026.

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 “IFRS Accounting Standards”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability”

The initial application of the Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability” did not have a material impact on the Group’s accounting policies.

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

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

1) The amendments to the application guidance of classification of financial assets

The amendments mainly amend the requirements for the classification of financial assets, including:

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

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

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

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

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

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group is continuously assessing the possible impact of the application of the amendments on the Group's financial position and financial performance. The relevant impacts will be disclosed upon completion of the assessment.

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

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	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
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027 (Note 2)
IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures" (Including amendments for 2025)	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21 "Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency"	January 1, 2027

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

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

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

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

- To classify items of income and expenses presented in the statement of profit or loss into the operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations categories, the Group shall assess whether it has specified main business activities of investing in particular types of assets and providing financing to customers.
- The statement of profit or loss shall present totals and subtotals for operating profit or loss, profit or loss before financing and income taxes and profit or loss.
- Provides guidance to enhance the requirements of aggregation and disaggregation: The Group shall identify the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows that arise from individual transactions or other events and shall classify and aggregate them into groups based on shared characteristics, so as to result in the presentation in the primary financial statements of line items that have at least one similar characteristic. The Group shall disaggregate items with dissimilar characteristics in the primary financial statements and in the notes. The Group labels items as "other" only if it cannot find a more informative label.

- Disclosures on Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs): When in public communications outside financial statements and communicating to users of financial statements management’s view of an aspect of the financial performance of the Group as a whole, the Group shall disclose related information about its MPMs in a single note to the financial statements, including the description of such measures, calculations, reconciliations to the subtotal or total specified by IFRS Accounting Standards and the income tax and non-controlling interests effects of related reconciliation items.

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

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

Except for the above impact, as of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group is continuously assessing the other impacts of the above amended standards and interpretations on the Group’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 consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks and the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated 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:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- 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
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

Classification of Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities

Because of its business characteristics, assets and liabilities of the Group are classified according to their liquidity rather than classified as current or noncurrent assets or liabilities.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Bank and the entities controlled by the Bank (i.e., its subsidiaries).

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Bank.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

See Note 14 and Table 1 for detailed information on subsidiaries (including percentages of ownership and main businesses).

Foreign Currencies

In preparing the Group's financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Group'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 consolidated financial statements, the functional currencies of the Group (including subsidiaries or branches whose operating countries or currencies differ from the Company) are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar, as follows: Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

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

Investment Properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals 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 Assets, Investment Properties and Intangible Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment properties 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 Group 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 Group 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 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 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 33.

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) 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.

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) In equity instruments designated at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group 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.

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 in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Group'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 Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including trade receivables) and in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI.

The Group always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) for trade receivables, lease receivables and contract assets. For all other financial instruments, the Group 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 Group 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 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

The repurchase of the Group'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 Group'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 Group'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 33.

b) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group, 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 Group 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 and Securities Purchased/Sold under Specific Agreements

Bonds and securities sold under repurchase agreements recorded at sale price are all accounted for as financing transactions. Interest revenues and expenses recognized from the transactions mentioned above are recorded on accrual basis.

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 Group 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 Group 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 related costs are recognized at a point in time upon completion of the loan 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 Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

For a contract that contains a lease component and non-lease components, the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group, 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 Group as lessee

The Group 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 consolidated balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms. However, if leases transfer ownership of the underlying assets to the Group by the end of the lease terms or if the costs of right-of-use assets reflect that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 consolidated balance sheets.

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 benefits expense in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liability represents the actual deficit in the Group'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 Group provides employees with high-yield savings account. The premium interest rate applies to a fixed amount of principal and the interest is paid to present employees (within employment and retirement) and retired employees. The difference between the premium rate and the market rate is classified as employee benefits.

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

Taxation

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

a. Current tax

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

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

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

b. Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group 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 Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

The governments of United Kingdom and Japan, where the overseas branches of the Group are incorporated, enacted the Pillar Two income tax legislation effective from January 1, 2024. Since the Pillar Two income tax legislation was not effective at the reporting date, the Group has no related current tax exposure.

The Group has applied the exception from the recognition and disclosure of deferred tax assets and liabilities relating to Pillar Two income tax. Accordingly, the Group neither recognizes nor discloses information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

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. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group'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.

When developing material accounting estimates, the Group considers the possible impact of inflation and interest rate fluctuations volatility in markets on the cash flow projection, growth rates, discount rates, profitabilities and other relevant material estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

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 Group uses judgment in making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs for the impairment calculation, which are based on the Group'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 26. 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

a. Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash on hand	\$ 13,884,772	\$ 22,657,752
Checks for clearing	3,496,062	2,862,751
Due from banks	19,366,763	14,006,362
Foreign currencies on hand	<u>2,059,943</u>	<u>1,862,841</u>
	<u>\$ 38,807,540</u>	<u>\$ 41,389,706</u>

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

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Call loans to banks	\$ 73,089,071	\$ 37,540,637
Reserve for checking accounts	42,045,192	50,605,021
Reserve for demand accounts	79,233,428	75,515,078
Reserve for foreign deposits	690,338	715,368
Others	<u>16,691,041</u>	<u>23,607,763</u>
	<u>\$ 211,749,070</u>	<u>\$ 187,983,867</u>

Cash and cash equivalents and due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks are assessed for impairment using an approach similar to those used for investments in debt instruments (refer to Note 10). The Group 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.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

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

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Financial assets mandatorily classified at FVTPL		
Derivative financial assets (not under hedge accounting)		
Futures	\$ 740,804	\$ 668,074
Forward exchange contracts	69,700	89,852
Interest rate swaps	397,469	359,880
Currency swaps	5,270,369	8,435,820
Currency call option premiums	76,056	58,982

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Non-derivative financial assets		
Investment in bills	\$ 112,831,418	\$ 70,630,917
Domestic listed stock and emerging market stock	598,750	447,922
Domestic unquoted stock	567,581	413,312
Funds	262,338	178,700
Government bonds	4,740	4,754
Corporate bonds	<u>3,493,384</u>	<u>1,510,652</u>
	<u>\$ 124,312,609</u>	<u>\$ 82,798,865</u>

(Concluded)

The par values of notes provided for transactions with repurchase agreements were \$121,100 thousand and \$20,400 thousand as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Financial Liabilities at FVTPL

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Derivative financial liabilities (not applying hedge accounting)		
Forward exchange contracts	\$ 160,210	\$ 68,970
Interest rate swaps	390,132	347,569
Currency swaps	1,389,142	2,406,421
Currency put option premiums	<u>76,067</u>	<u>58,995</u>
	<u>\$ 2,015,551</u>	<u>\$ 2,881,955</u>

The Group entered into derivative contracts during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 to manage exposures due to exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations. The financial risk management objective of the Group 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, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Currency swaps	\$ 357,967,924	\$ 428,920,217
Currency options	18,836,162	21,936,081
Forward exchange contracts	14,549,473	8,228,173
Interest rate swaps	124,881,637	93,627,915

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Investments in equity instruments designated at FVTOCI		
Domestic listed stocks	\$ 20,850,799	\$ 19,696,299
Domestic unquoted stocks	16,954,686	13,747,021
Beneficiary and asset-based securities	<u>-</u>	<u>196,076</u>
	<u>37,805,485</u>	<u>33,639,396</u>
Investments in debt instruments designated at FVTOCI		
Government bonds	132,891,067	135,118,656
Corporate bonds	42,793,785	49,872,159
Bank notes	86,055,730	73,780,413
Bonds issued by international organizations	8,839,308	8,834,054
Beneficiary and asset-based securities	<u>10,696,682</u>	<u>8,911,091</u>
	<u>281,276,572</u>	<u>276,516,373</u>
	<u>\$ 319,082,057</u>	<u>\$ 310,155,769</u>

A portion of investments in equity instruments is for strategic instruments and are 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 of investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI.
- b. The par values of bonds provided for transactions with repurchase agreements were \$15,059,600 thousand and \$11,190,300 thousand as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.
- c. Government bonds placed as deposits in courts amounted to \$568,461 thousand and \$424,825 thousand as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Government bonds placed as operating deposits amounted to \$314,099 thousand and \$315,572 thousand as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Government bonds placed as a reserve fund for trust compensation amounted to \$332,769 thousand and \$277,799 thousand as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Government bonds provided as collateral for government bidding were \$1,902 thousand and \$926 thousand as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Overseas branches' bonds provided as collateral for operations were \$540,499 thousand and \$483,331 thousand as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 respectively. Refer to Note 36 for information relating to investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI pledged as security.

9. INVESTMENTS IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Investments in bills	\$ 337,698,179	\$ 362,392,924
Bank notes	113,684,613	91,776,427
Corporate bonds	45,529,242	9,160,822
Government bonds	23,958,125	27,493,537
Bonds issued by international organizations	125,779	4,166,899
Beneficiary and asset-based securities	<u>21,428,662</u>	<u>17,730,593</u>
	<u>\$ 542,424,600</u>	<u>\$ 512,721,202</u>

- a. Refer to Note 10 for information relating to their credit risk management and impairment of investments in financial assets at amortized cost.
- b. The amounts of the overseas branches' bonds provided as collateral for operations were \$163,925 thousand as of December 31, 2024, 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, 2025 and 2024.
- d. Refer to Note 36 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, 2025

	At FVTOCI	At Amortized Cost
Gross carrying amount	\$ 281,829,505	\$ 542,480,392
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(57,234)</u>	<u>(55,792)</u>
Amortized cost	281,772,271	<u>\$ 542,424,600</u>
Adjustment to fair value	<u>(495,699)</u>	
	<u>\$ 281,276,572</u>	

December 31, 2024

	At FVTOCI	At Amortized Cost
Gross carrying amount	\$ 282,216,052	\$ 512,752,266
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(52,312)</u>	<u>(31,064)</u>
Amortized cost	282,163,740	<u>\$ 512,721,202</u>
Adjustment to fair value	<u>(5,647,367)</u>	
	<u>\$ 276,516,373</u>	

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

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

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

December 31, 2025

Category	Expected Loss Rate	At FVTOCI	At Amortized Cost
Performing	0%-0.3880%	<u>\$ 281,829,505</u>	<u>\$ 542,480,392</u>

December 31, 2024

Category	Expected Loss Rate	At FVTOCI	At Amortized Cost
Performing	0%-0.4204%	<u>\$ 282,216,052</u>	<u>\$ 512,752,266</u>

At FVTOCI

Allowance for Impairment Loss	Credit Rating			Total
	Performing (12-month ECLs)	Doubtful (Lifetime ECLs - Not Credit-impaired)	Defaulted (Lifetime ECLs - Credit-impaired)	
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 52,312	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 52,312
Purchase of investments in debt instruments	11,182	-	-	11,182
Derecognition	(13,907)	-	-	(13,907)
Change in exchange rates or others	<u>7,647</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,647</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 57,234</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 57,234</u>

(Continued)

Allowance for Impairment Loss	Credit Rating			Total
	Performing (12-month ECLs)	Doubtful (Lifetime ECLs - Not Credit- impaired)	Defaulted (Lifetime ECLs - Credit- impaired)	
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 58,460	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,460
Purchase of investments in debt instruments	9,003	-	-	9,003
Derecognition	(17,469)	-	-	(17,469)
Change in exchange rates or others	<u>2,318</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,318</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 52,312</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 52,312</u> (Concluded)

At amortized cost

Allowance for Impairment Loss	Credit Rating			Total
	Performing (12-month ECLs)	Doubtful (Lifetime ECLs - Not Credit- impaired)	Defaulted (Lifetime ECLs - Credit- impaired)	
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 31,064	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31,064
Purchase of investments in debt instruments	28,172	-	-	28,172
Derecognition	(1,259)	-	-	(1,259)
Change in exchange rates or others	<u>(2,185)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,185)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 55,792</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 55,792</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 19,223	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,223
Purchase of investments in debt instruments	10,094	-	-	10,094
Derecognition	(890)	-	-	(890)
Change in exchange rates or others	<u>2,637</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,637</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 31,064</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 31,064</u>

11. RECEIVABLES, NET

a. Details of receivables

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Accounts receivable	\$ 5,982,122	\$ 5,774,271
Accrued incomes	3,564	4,042
Interests receivable	10,536,719	9,618,619
Acceptances receivable	3,579,526	3,979,153
Credit cards accounts receivable	3,081,706	4,170,975
Settlement price	1,826,314	660,184
Accounts receivable for settlement	1,530,825	784,042
Other receivables	<u>57,669</u>	<u>270,044</u>
	26,598,445	25,261,330
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(237,641)</u>	<u>(453,621)</u>
	<u>\$ 26,360,804</u>	<u>\$ 24,807,709</u>

b. Allowance for impairment loss

1) Movements in the allowance for impairment loss

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2025					
	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	\$ 10,877	\$ 5,671	\$ 154,465	\$ 171,013	\$ 282,608	\$ 453,621
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:						
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(1,996)	2,019	(23)	-	-	-
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(1,491)	(675)	2,166	-	-	-
Transfers to 12-months expected credit losses	1,382	(763)	(619)	-	-	-
Financial assets derecognized for the period	(7,199)	(2,796)	(134,510)	(144,505)	-	(144,505)
Purchased or originated financial assets	14,066	2,406	24,108	40,580	-	40,580
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	-	-	-	-	(93,886)	(93,886)
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(17,382)	(17,382)	-	(17,382)
Changes in exchange rates or others	<u>(27)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(759)</u>	<u>(787)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(787)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 15,612</u>	<u>\$ 5,861</u>	<u>\$ 27,446</u>	<u>\$ 48,919</u>	<u>\$ 188,722</u>	<u>\$ 237,641</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	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	\$ 15,977	\$ 3,874	\$ 141,807	\$ 161,658	\$ 177,217	\$ 338,875
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:						
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(2,533)	2,545	(12)	-	-	-
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(1,813)	(199)	2,012	-	-	-
Transfers to 12-months expected credit losses	1,413	(378)	(1,035)	-	-	-
Financial assets derecognized for the period	(15,840)	(1,681)	3,883	(13,638)	-	(13,638)
Purchased or originated financial assets	13,553	1,499	19,137	34,189	-	34,189
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	-	-	-	-	105,391	105,391
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(20,651)	(20,651)	-	(20,651)
Changes in exchange rates or others	120	11	9,324	9,455	-	9,455
Ending balance	<u>\$ 10,877</u>	<u>\$ 5,671</u>	<u>\$ 154,465</u>	<u>\$ 171,013</u>	<u>\$ 282,608</u>	<u>\$ 453,621</u>

2) Movements in the total carrying amount of receivables

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

	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	\$ 24,795,110	\$ 197,684	\$ 268,536	\$ 25,261,330
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:				
Transfers to lifetime expected credit loss	(50,875)	50,999	(124)	-
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(8,110)	(7,413)	15,523	-
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	12,241	(7,328)	(4,913)	-
Purchased or originated financial assets	12,225,095	127,660	50,409	12,403,164
Derecognized	(10,636,512)	(144,483)	(227,914)	(11,008,909)
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(17,381)	(17,381)
Changes in exchange rates or others	(38,721)	(37)	(1,001)	(39,759)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 26,298,228</u>	<u>\$ 217,082</u>	<u>\$ 83,135</u>	<u>\$ 26,598,445</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024			Total
	12-Month Expected Credit Losses	Significant Increase in Risk Due to Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Credit Impairment Due to Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	
Beginning balance	\$ 20,868,783	\$ 215,948	\$ 245,768	\$ 21,330,499
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:				
Transfers to lifetime expected credit loss	(32,392)	32,452	(60)	-
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(11,906)	(613)	12,519	-
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	23,258	(14,953)	(8,305)	-
Purchased or originated financial assets	12,722,516	114,692	42,376	12,879,584
Derecognized	(8,849,583)	(150,777)	(16,944)	(9,017,304)
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(20,651)	(20,651)
Changes in exchange rates or others	<u>74,434</u>	<u>935</u>	<u>13,833</u>	<u>89,202</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 24,795,110</u>	<u>\$ 197,684</u>	<u>\$ 268,536</u>	<u>\$ 25,261,330</u>

12. DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET

a. Details of discounts and loans

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Negotiated and discounted	\$ 1,662,283	\$ 1,745,853
Overdrafts	600,751	1,167,870
Short-term loans	463,254,506	437,178,852
Margin loans receivable	682,582	447,349
Medium-term loans	718,615,603	668,311,512
Long-term loans	908,085,723	881,321,719
Overdue loans	<u>2,993,689</u>	<u>2,733,127</u>
	2,095,895,137	1,992,906,282
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(28,126,759)</u>	<u>(24,986,258)</u>
	<u>\$ 2,067,768,378</u>	<u>\$ 1,967,920,024</u>

Loans of which the accrual of interest income had ceased internally as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$2,993,689 thousand and \$2,733,127 thousand, respectively. The amounts of interest income that would have been accrued on these loans for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$99,091 thousand and \$90,467 thousand, respectively.

The Group did not write off any loans without legal claims process for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

b. Allowance for impairment loss

1) Movements in the allowance for impairment loss

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025						
	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
Loans						
Beginning balance	\$ 2,664,957	\$ 2,399,305	\$ 1,676,641	\$ 6,740,903	\$ 18,245,355	\$ 24,986,258
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:						
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(129,185)	132,878	(3,693)	-	-	-
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(1,905)	(52,771)	54,676	-	-	-
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	346,296	(339,148)	(7,148)	-	-	-
Financial assets derecognized for the period	(1,137,749)	(565,932)	(1,154,345)	(2,858,026)	-	(2,858,026)
Purchased or originated financial assets	1,650,968	1,752,073	1,832,886	5,235,927	-	5,235,927
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	-	-	-	-	795,858	795,858
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(2,448,839)	(2,448,839)	-	(2,448,839)
Changes in exchange rates or others	(9,232)	(4,428)	2,429,241	2,415,581	-	2,415,581
Ending balance	<u>\$ 3,384,150</u>	<u>\$ 3,321,977</u>	<u>\$ 2,379,419</u>	<u>\$ 9,085,546</u>	<u>\$ 19,041,213</u>	<u>\$ 28,126,759</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024						
	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
Loans						
Beginning balance	\$ 2,937,671	\$ 2,907,188	\$ 2,371,543	\$ 8,216,402	\$ 14,129,867	\$ 22,346,269
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:						
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(44,165)	47,840	(3,675)	-	-	-
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(1,750)	(34,449)	36,199	-	-	-

(Continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	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
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	\$ 846,420	\$ (844,209)	\$ (2,211)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Financial assets derecognized for the period	(2,198,153)	(1,039,286)	(138,910)	(3,376,349)	-	(3,376,349)
Purchased or originated financial assets	1,109,496	1,354,710	1,045,069	3,509,275	-	3,509,275
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	-	-	-	-	4,115,488	4,115,488
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(1,647,119)	(1,647,119)	-	(1,647,119)
Changes in exchange rates or others	<u>15,438</u>	<u>7,511</u>	<u>15,745</u>	<u>38,694</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>38,694</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 2,664,957</u>	<u>\$ 2,399,305</u>	<u>\$ 1,676,641</u>	<u>\$ 6,740,903</u>	<u>\$ 18,245,355</u>	<u>\$ 24,986,258</u>

(Concluded)

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

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2025			
	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	\$ 1,909,850,964	\$ 76,555,537	\$ 6,499,781	\$ 1,992,906,282
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:				
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(22,438,643)	22,458,410	(19,767)	-
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(1,525,059)	(1,266,258)	2,791,317	-
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	8,224,489	(8,158,369)	(66,120)	-
Financial assets derecognized for the period	(760,931,605)	(40,062,998)	(2,029,012)	(803,023,615)
Purchased or originated financial assets	868,060,854	40,513,807	3,438,071	912,012,732
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(2,448,839)	(2,448,839)
Changes in exchange rates or others	<u>(3,345,708)</u>	<u>(180,392)</u>	<u>(25,323)</u>	<u>(3,551,423)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,997,895,292</u>	<u>\$ 89,859,737</u>	<u>\$ 8,140,108</u>	<u>\$ 2,095,895,137</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024			
	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	\$ 1,741,258,692	\$ 75,225,471	\$ 8,386,802	\$ 1,824,870,965
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:				
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(15,997,542)	16,019,547	(22,005)	-
Transfers to credit-impaired financial assets	(1,062,387)	(833,353)	1,895,740	-
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	10,583,570	(10,563,545)	(20,025)	-
Financial assets derecognized for the period	(723,638,856)	(39,670,591)	(4,452,727)	(767,762,174)
Purchased or originated financial assets	892,756,280	36,121,298	2,332,208	931,209,786
Doubtful debts written off	-	-	(1,647,119)	(1,647,119)
Changes in exchange rates or others	<u>5,951,207</u>	<u>256,710</u>	<u>26,907</u>	<u>6,234,824</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,909,850,964</u>	<u>\$ 76,555,537</u>	<u>\$ 6,499,781</u>	<u>\$ 1,992,906,282</u>

- c. Details of provision for bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Provision for receivable and loan (including overdue loan) losses	\$ 3,017,879	\$ 3,151,219
Provision (reversal) for loan commitment	29,884	(207,827)
(Reversal) provision for guarantee liabilities	(181,136)	123,532
Reversal provision for others	<u>(188)</u>	<u>(16,057)</u>
	<u>\$ 2,866,439</u>	<u>\$ 3,050,867</u>

13. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	\$ 360,000	\$ 313,880
Exchange bills negotiated	11,604	10,758
Overdue receivables	3,946	3,594
Less: Allowance for bad debts	<u>(3,936)</u>	<u>(3,702)</u>
	<u>\$ 371,614</u>	<u>\$ 324,530</u>

The rates of time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months were 1.50% and 2.25% for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

14. SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries Included in Consolidated Financial Statements

Investor	Investee	Main Business	% of Ownership	
			December 31 2025	December 31 2024
The Bank	Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	Banking	100	100
The Bank	Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Investing	100	100

15. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Assets used by the Group	\$ 21,750,924	\$ 21,192,384
Assets leased under operating leases	<u>211,608</u>	<u>220,724</u>
	<u>\$ 21,962,532</u>	<u>\$ 21,413,108</u>

a. Asset used by the Group

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Machinery Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Miscellaneous Equipment	Leasehold Improvement	Construction in Progress and Prepayment for Building and Equipment	Total
Cost								
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 15,024,617	\$ 9,391,351	\$ 4,909,577	\$ 760,872	\$ 1,612,107	\$ 1,079,746	\$ 497,478	\$ 33,275,748
Additions	166,926	116,648	296,383	42,946	75,778	11,397	692,962	1,403,040
Disposals	-	-	(323,281)	(27,081)	(38,562)	(4,287)	-	(393,211)
Reclassification	(121,695)	91,323	32,296	-	6,445	70,743	(363,172)	(284,060)
Transfers to assets leased under operating leases	-	(34)	-	-	-	-	-	(34)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	2,656	(499)	(417)	(990)	(2,145)	11	(1,384)
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 15,069,848</u>	<u>\$ 9,601,944</u>	<u>\$ 4,914,476</u>	<u>\$ 776,320</u>	<u>\$ 1,654,778</u>	<u>\$ 1,155,454</u>	<u>\$ 827,279</u>	<u>\$ 34,000,099</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ -	\$ 5,005,919	\$ 4,063,768	\$ 648,213	\$ 1,396,772	\$ 968,692	\$ -	\$ 12,083,364
Disposals	-	-	(322,358)	(27,024)	(38,509)	(4,287)	-	(392,178)
Depreciation expense	-	215,004	254,311	29,602	53,974	30,858	-	583,749
Reclassification	-	(24,074)	-	-	-	-	-	(24,074)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	1,258	85	(273)	(867)	(1,889)	-	(1,686)
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,198,107</u>	<u>\$ 3,995,806</u>	<u>\$ 650,518</u>	<u>\$ 1,411,370</u>	<u>\$ 993,374</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 12,249,175</u>
Carrying amount on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 15,069,848</u>	<u>\$ 4,403,837</u>	<u>\$ 918,670</u>	<u>\$ 125,802</u>	<u>\$ 243,408</u>	<u>\$ 162,080</u>	<u>\$ 827,279</u>	<u>\$ 21,750,924</u>
Cost								
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 14,962,032	\$ 8,922,794	\$ 4,673,136	\$ 757,083	\$ 1,558,793	\$ 1,062,832	\$ 671,004	\$ 32,607,674
Additions	110,069	76,198	344,150	39,665	76,157	14,442	501,356	1,162,037
Disposals	-	-	(128,409)	(37,765)	(28,251)	(16,748)	-	(211,173)
Reclassification	(47,484)	399,297	14,105	826	3,106	14,828	(675,743)	(291,065)
Transfers to assets leased under operating leases	-	(32,832)	-	-	-	-	-	(32,832)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	25,894	6,595	1,063	2,302	4,392	861	41,107
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 15,024,617</u>	<u>\$ 9,391,351</u>	<u>\$ 4,909,577</u>	<u>\$ 760,872</u>	<u>\$ 1,612,107</u>	<u>\$ 1,079,746</u>	<u>\$ 497,478</u>	<u>\$ 33,275,748</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ -	\$ 4,843,480	\$ 3,938,365	\$ 658,708	\$ 1,374,974	\$ 955,259	\$ -	\$ 11,770,786
Disposals	-	-	(127,633)	(37,375)	(28,188)	(16,749)	-	(209,945)
Depreciation expense	-	189,590	248,706	26,162	47,975	26,229	-	538,662
Reclassification	-	(17,939)	-	-	-	-	-	(17,939)
Transfers to assets leased under operating leases	-	(13,766)	-	-	-	-	-	(13,766)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	4,554	4,330	718	2,011	3,953	-	15,566
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,005,919</u>	<u>\$ 4,063,768</u>	<u>\$ 648,213</u>	<u>\$ 1,396,772</u>	<u>\$ 968,692</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 12,083,364</u>
Carrying amount on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 15,024,617</u>	<u>\$ 4,385,432</u>	<u>\$ 845,809</u>	<u>\$ 112,659</u>	<u>\$ 215,335</u>	<u>\$ 111,054</u>	<u>\$ 497,478</u>	<u>\$ 21,192,384</u>

b. Assets leased under operating leases

	Buildings
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 492,061
Transfers from assets used by the Group	<u>34</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 492,095</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>	
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 271,337
Depreciation expense	<u>9,150</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 280,487</u>
Carrying amount on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 211,608</u>
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 459,229
Transfers from assets used by the Group	<u>32,832</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 492,061</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>	
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 248,417
Depreciation expense	9,154
Transfers from assets used by the Group	<u>13,766</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 271,337</u>
Carrying amount on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 220,724</u>

Operating leases relate to buildings owned by the Group 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 Group was as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Year 1	\$ 40,311	\$ 43,516
Year 2	34,051	39,689
Year 3	17,397	15,639
Year 4	11,500	8,374
Year 5	7,041	6,892
Year 5 onwards	<u>-</u>	<u>1,149</u>
	<u>\$ 110,300</u>	<u>\$ 115,259</u>

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

Building	
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

16. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
<u>Carrying amounts</u>		
Land	\$ 4,613	\$ 1,156
Buildings	1,824,163	1,865,439
Machinery equipment	2,071	4,671
Transportation equipment	96,109	81,332
Miscellaneous equipment	<u>14,514</u>	<u>14,024</u>
	<u>\$ 1,941,470</u>	<u>\$ 1,966,622</u>
	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Additions to right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 706,393</u>	<u>\$ 716,639</u>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	\$ 994	\$ 850
Buildings	662,448	648,076
Machinery equipment	5,178	5,453
Transportation equipment	44,025	41,752
Miscellaneous equipment	<u>7,565</u>	<u>8,469</u>
	<u>\$ 720,210</u>	<u>\$ 704,600</u>

b. Lease liabilities

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Carrying amount	<u>\$ 1,815,412</u>	<u>\$ 1,837,221</u>

Range of discount rates for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Land	0.31%-1.81%	0.31%-1.81%
Buildings	0.20%-5.52%	0.20%-5.52%
Machinery equipment	0.31%-4.69%	0.31%-4.91%
Transportation equipment	0.35%-4.71%	0.22%-4.71%
Miscellaneous equipment	0.26%-4.89%	0.17%-4.89%

c. Material lease-in activities and terms

The Group 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 Group can sublease the underlying assets. The lease contracts for offices located in Hong Kong and Taiwan specify that the premium for lease was \$59,141 thousand and lease payments will be adjusted each year. In addition, the Group was prohibited from subleasing all or any portion of the underlying assets.

The Group did not have significant acquisition of lease contracts for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

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 15 and 17.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Expenses relating to short-term leases	<u>\$ 52,739</u>	<u>\$ 44,514</u>
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	<u>\$ 29,103</u>	<u>\$ 29,471</u>
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	<u>\$ 259,966</u>	<u>\$ 273,118</u>
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$ (341,808)</u>	<u>\$ (347,103)</u>

The Group'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 Group 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	
	2025	2024
Lease commitments	<u>\$ 40,577</u>	<u>\$ 37,033</u>

17. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Completed Investment Property
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 14,367,957
Additions	178,498
Reclassification	143,086
Disposals	(201,079)
Retirements	<u>(9,990)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 14,478,472</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>	
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 435,190
Depreciation expense	11,259
Reclassification	24,074
Retirements	<u>(6,963)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 463,560</u>
Carrying amount on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 14,014,912</u>
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 14,290,300
Additions	11,795
Retirements	(11,241)
Reclassification	<u>77,103</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 14,367,957</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>	
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 417,603
Depreciation expense	7,638
Retirements	(7,990)
Reclassification	<u>17,939</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 435,190</u>
Carrying amount on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 13,932,767</u>

Operating leases relate to the investment property owned by the Group 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 expiration of the lease period.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating leases of investment properties as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Year 1	\$ 260,015	\$ 218,240
Year 2	253,753	227,996
Year 3	135,089	136,906
Year 4	108,139	100,994
Year 5	102,105	91,093
Year 5 onwards	<u>157,984</u>	<u>238,263</u>
	<u>\$ 1,017,085</u>	<u>\$ 1,013,492</u>

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

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

The investment properties are measured and stated at cost in the consolidated balance sheets. For management's purpose, the Group periodically measures the fair value of investment properties in accordance with the Group's internal rules and procedures. The Group conducts valuation process regularly, which is measured by Level 3 inputs. The fair values were \$31,087,871 thousand and \$34,017,161 thousand as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Rental incomes	<u>\$ 228,222</u>	<u>\$ 172,441</u>
Direct operating expenses	<u>\$ 109,000</u>	<u>\$ 106,433</u>

18. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 985,194
Additions	312,615
Amortization expense	(422,409)
Reclassification	140,974
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences and others	<u>(2,677)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 1,013,697</u>

(Continued)

	Computer Software
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 996,476
Additions	139,302
Amortization expense	(358,361)
Reclassification	204,517
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences and others	<u>3,260</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 985,194</u>

(Concluded)

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

19. OTHER ASSETS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Guarantee deposits paid	\$ 842,989	\$ 920,987
Collaterals	23,418	196,328
Accumulated impairment	(23,418)	(127,415)
Prepayments	383,820	264,342
Prepaid pension cost	646,282	265,855
Others	<u>7,362</u>	<u>8,490</u>
	<u>\$ 1,880,453</u>	<u>\$ 1,528,587</u>

20. DEPOSITS FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND BANKS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Deposits from the Central Bank	\$ 25,874	\$ 24,897
Deposits from banks	214,244	116,978
Overdrafts on banks	208,959	313,496
Call loans from banks	183,251,126	113,724,080
Deposits transferred from Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	<u>150,115,803</u>	<u>120,131,299</u>
	<u>\$ 333,816,006</u>	<u>\$ 234,310,750</u>

21. PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Checks issued to payees for clearing	\$ 6,066,398	\$ 5,519,762
Accounts payable	2,843,585	2,298,748
Accrued expenses	4,006,488	3,630,845
Accrued interests	6,528,020	6,897,556
Acceptances	3,621,743	4,032,828
Others	<u>7,363,296</u>	<u>5,644,172</u>
	<u>\$ 30,429,530</u>	<u>\$ 28,023,911</u>

22. DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Checking account deposits	\$ 51,788,195	\$ 49,880,450
Demand deposits	598,930,692	573,909,670
Time deposits	829,639,800	770,487,422
Negotiable certificates of deposit	3,562,110	3,515,332
Savings account deposits	1,224,392,870	1,231,212,647
Remittances	<u>2,009,007</u>	<u>1,350,989</u>
	<u>\$ 2,710,322,674</u>	<u>\$ 2,630,356,510</u>

23. BANK NOTES PAYABLE

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

The Group issued \$3,000 million subordinated bank notes A 105-1 with 7-year term on September 27, 2016. The Bank notes had been redeemed on September 27, 2023.

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

The Group issued \$1,530 million subordinated bank notes A 106-1 with 7-year term on March 29, 2017. The Bank notes had been redeemed on March 29, 2024.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Group issued \$1,000 million ordinated bank notes 112-1 with 5-year term on February 22, 2023.

The Group issued \$1,000 million ordinated bank notes 113-1 with 5-year term on February 5, 2024.

The Group issued \$1,000 million ordinated bank notes 114-1 with 5-year term on February 26, 2025.

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

Bank Note, Interest Rate and Maturity Date	December 31	
	2025	2024
<u>Non-hedged bank notes payable</u>		
105-1 Note B, 10-year term, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.20%, maturity date: September 27, 2026	\$ 3,300,000	\$ 3,300,000
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
112-1 5-year term, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.40%, maturity date: February 22, 2028	1,000,000	1,000,000
113-1 5-year term, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.50%, maturity date: February 5, 2029	1,000,000	1,000,000
114-1, 5-year term, interest payable annually, interest rate 1.80%, maturity date: February 26, 2030	1,000,000	-
Valuation adjustment	<u>15,176</u>	<u>35,410</u>
	<u>\$ 41,785,176</u>	<u>\$ 40,805,410</u>

24. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Principal received on structured notes	\$ 1,328,000	\$ 1,225,162
Appropriations for loans	<u>35,223</u>	<u>65,069</u>
	<u>\$ 1,363,223</u>	<u>\$ 1,290,231</u>

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

25. OTHER LIABILITIES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Advance receipts	\$ 973,884	\$ 903,876
Guarantee deposits	3,424,408	3,936,422
Deferred revenue	16,764	20,923
Business tax received	<u>4,966</u>	<u>5,591</u>
	<u>\$ 4,420,022</u>	<u>\$ 4,866,812</u>

26. RESERVE FOR LIABILITIES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Reserve for employee benefits (Note 27)	\$ 1,634,599	\$ 1,610,392
Reserve for guarantee liabilities	600,248	781,975
Reserve for loan commitments	192,210	162,767
Reserve for decommissioning restoration and rehabilitation costs	23,097	28,983
Reserve for contingencies	-	130
Others	<u>31,737</u>	<u>31,997</u>
	<u>\$ 2,481,891</u>	<u>\$ 2,616,244</u>

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

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31, 2025</u>					
	<u>12-month Expected Credit Losses</u>	<u>Lifetime Expected Credit Losses</u>	<u>Realized Credit Impairment</u>	<u>Loss Recognized Based on IFRS 9</u>	<u>Recognized Impairment Difference Based on the Laws</u>	<u>Total</u>
Beginning balance	\$ 268,790	\$ 10,024	\$ 19,675	\$ 298,489	\$ 678,250	\$ 976,739
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:						
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(3,304)	3,304	-	-	-	-
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	105	(105)	-	-	-	-
Financial instruments derecognized for the period	(140,222)	(8,060)	(313)	(148,595)	-	(148,595)
Purchased or originated financial instruments	180,689	20,724	-	201,413	-	201,413
Recognized impairment difference based on the laws	-	-	-	-	(205,016)	(205,016)
Changes in exchange rates and others	<u>(257)</u>	<u>(89)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(346)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(346)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 305,801</u>	<u>\$ 25,798</u>	<u>\$ 19,362</u>	<u>\$ 350,961</u>	<u>\$ 473,234</u>	<u>\$ 824,195</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024					
	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Realized Credit Impairment	Loss Recognized Based on IFRS 9	Recognized Impairment Difference Based on the Laws	Total
Beginning balance	\$ 530,377	\$ 53,099	\$ 19,642	\$ 603,118	\$ 456,093	\$ 1,059,211
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:						
Transfers to lifetime expected credit losses	(4,076)	4,076	-	-	-	-
Transfers to 12-month expected credit losses	6,782	(6,782)	-	-	-	-
Financial instruments derecognized for the period	(413,063)	(45,694)	(53)	(458,810)	-	(458,810)
Purchased or originated financial instruments	147,865	5,311	86	153,262	-	153,262
Recognized impairment difference based on regulations	-	-	-	-	222,157	222,157
Changes in exchange rates and others	905	14	-	919	-	919
Ending balance	<u>\$ 268,790</u>	<u>\$ 10,024</u>	<u>\$ 19,675</u>	<u>\$ 298,489</u>	<u>\$ 678,250</u>	<u>\$ 976,739</u>

27. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The Group adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

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

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 7,659,142	\$ 7,867,754
Fair value of the plan assets	<u>(8,305,424)</u>	<u>(8,133,609)</u>
Surplus	<u>\$ (646,282)</u>	<u>\$ (265,855)</u>

Some overseas branch employees of our bank, in accordance with local regulatory requirements, recorded liabilities for retirement benefits of \$11,359 thousand and \$11,685 thousand as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

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 on January 1, 2025	<u>\$ 7,867,754</u>	<u>\$ (8,133,609)</u>	<u>\$ (265,855)</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	162,389	-	162,389
Net interest cost	<u>117,526</u>	<u>(123,016)</u>	<u>(5,490)</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>279,915</u>	<u>(123,016)</u>	<u>156,899</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(572,999)	(572,999)
Actuarial loss			
- changes in financial assumptions	166,982	-	166,982
- experience adjustments	<u>54,358</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>54,358</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>221,340</u>	<u>(572,999)</u>	<u>(351,659)</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(185,667)	(185,667)
Benefits paid	<u>(709,867)</u>	<u>709,867</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 7,659,142</u>	<u>\$ (8,305,424)</u>	<u>\$ (646,282)</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	<u>\$ 8,236,631</u>	<u>\$ (7,609,423)</u>	<u>\$ 627,208</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	174,429	-	174,429
Net interest cost	<u>98,915</u>	<u>(92,227)</u>	<u>6,688</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>273,344</u>	<u>(92,227)</u>	<u>181,117</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(691,186)	(691,186)
Actuarial (gain) loss			
- changes in financial assumptions	(185,721)	-	(185,721)
- experience adjustments	<u>277,574</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>277,574</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>91,853</u>	<u>(691,186)</u>	<u>(599,333)</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(474,847)	(474,847)
Benefits paid	<u>(734,074)</u>	<u>734,074</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 7,867,754</u>	<u>\$ (8,133,609)</u>	<u>\$ (265,855)</u>

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

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Discount rate(s)	1.25%	1.55%
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:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Discount rate(s)		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ (139,392)</u>	<u>\$ (149,777)</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 143,456</u>	<u>\$ 154,302</u>
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ 141,963</u>	<u>\$ 153,154</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ (138,650)</u>	<u>\$ (149,414)</u>

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

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 176,700</u>
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	10 years	10 years

c. Plan of high-yield savings account for employee

The Group 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 29 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	
	2025	2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 1,623,240	\$ 1,598,707
Less: Fair value of defined benefit plan assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period	<u>\$ 1,623,240</u>	<u>\$ 1,598,707</u>

- 2) Analysis of defined benefit obligation

	December 31	
	2025	2024
All or part of defined benefit obligation contributed	\$ -	\$ -
Defined benefit obligation not contributed	<u>1,623,240</u>	<u>1,598,707</u>
	<u>\$ 1,623,240</u>	<u>\$ 1,598,707</u>

- 3) Movements of the present value of defined benefit obligation

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Balance, January 1	\$ 1,598,707	\$ 1,572,447
Interest cost	60,899	59,904
Actuarial gains and losses	266,629	263,847
Benefits paid	<u>(302,995)</u>	<u>(297,491)</u>
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 1,623,240</u>	<u>\$ 1,598,707</u>

- 4) Movements of the fair value of plan assets

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Balance, January 1	\$ -	\$ -
Contribution by employers	302,995	297,491
Benefits paid	<u>(302,995)</u>	<u>(297,491)</u>
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

5) Details of gains and losses recognized in expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest cost	\$ 60,899	\$ 59,904
Actuarial gains and losses	<u>266,629</u>	<u>263,847</u>
	<u>\$ 327,528</u>	<u>\$ 323,751</u>

6) Main actuarial assumptions

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
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 Table 6	Based on Taiwan Life Insurance Industry Mortality Table 6
Rate provided to ordinary clients for similar deposit	1.76%-1.90%	1.63%-1.77%

28. EQUITY

a. Capital

Common stock

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Shares granted (in thousands)	<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>12,000,000</u>
Capital stock granted	<u>\$ 150,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 120,000,000</u>
Shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	<u>11,766,046</u>	<u>11,205,758</u>
Capital stock issued	<u>\$ 117,660,462</u>	<u>\$ 112,057,583</u>

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

As of January 1, 2024, the Bank's authorized and registered capital was \$120,000,000 thousand divided into 12,000,000 thousand shares at \$10 par value; the total paid-in capital was \$108,582,930 thousand. The Bank's authorized capital was increased by \$30,000,000 thousand in July 2025. The paid-in capital increased by \$5,602,879 thousand and \$3,474,653 thousand out of retained earnings in August 2025 and August 2024, respectively. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank's authorized and registered capital were \$150,000,000 thousand and \$120,000,000 thousand divided into 15,000,000 thousand shares and 12,000,000 thousand shares, respectively. Also on that date, the total amounts of paid-in capital amounted to \$117,660,462 thousand and \$112,057,583 thousand, divided into 11,766,046 thousand and 11,205,758 thousand outstanding shares at \$10 par value, respectively.

b. Distribution of earnings and dividends policy

Under the dividends 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 29 (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 adopted 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 stocks 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 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 2024 and 2023 were approved in the stockholders' meeting on June 13, 2025 and June 21, 2024, respectively. The appropriations of earnings and dividends per share were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Legal reserve	<u>\$ 4,935,354</u>	<u>\$ 4,010,977</u>
Cash dividends	<u>\$ 5,602,879</u>	<u>\$ 5,972,061</u>
Share dividends	<u>\$ 5,602,879</u>	<u>\$ 3,474,653</u>
Cash dividends per share (NT\$)	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.55
Share dividends per share (NT\$)	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.32

c. Special reserve

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Initial application of IFRSs	<u>\$ 12,201,590</u>	<u>\$ 12,201,590</u>

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 IFRS Accounting Standards. Any special reserve appropriated may be reversed to the extent that the net debit balance reverses and is thereafter distributed.

29. NET INCOME

a. Net interest income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest income		
Loans	\$ 55,676,188	\$ 54,719,745
Due from and call loans to banks	3,679,258	5,024,848
Investments in marketable securities	18,327,287	16,449,573
Others	<u>274,567</u>	<u>269,430</u>
	<u>77,957,300</u>	<u>76,463,596</u>
Interest expense		
Deposits	(39,536,276)	(44,505,039)
Due to Central Bank and call loans from banks	(10,063,854)	(7,397,764)
Others	<u>(1,250,818)</u>	<u>(1,596,213)</u>
	<u>(50,850,948)</u>	<u>(53,499,016)</u>
Net interest income	<u>\$ 27,106,352</u>	<u>\$ 22,964,580</u>

b. Net service fee income

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Service fee income		
Fees from import and export	\$ 197,344	\$ 233,854
Remittance fees	344,060	351,735
Loan fees	1,001,981	1,256,956
Fees from trust	1,545,476	1,808,446
Fees from trust affiliated	712,968	595,236
Fees from insurance agency	3,794,935	2,935,717
Others (1) (2)	<u>1,756,605</u>	<u>1,466,017</u>
	<u>9,353,369</u>	<u>8,647,961</u>
Service charge		
Interbank charges	(198,291)	(193,931)
Charges from trust	(2,428)	(2,450)
Custodian charges	(212,241)	(162,142)
Charges from insurance agency	(417,217)	(364,247)
Others	<u>(1,335,361)</u>	<u>(1,056,901)</u>
	<u>(2,165,538)</u>	<u>(1,779,671)</u>
Net service fee income	<u>\$ 7,187,831</u>	<u>\$ 6,868,290</u>

- 1) The service fee income from electronic payment business was \$406 thousand and \$475 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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 \$3 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

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

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Realized gain (loss) on financial assets or liabilities measured at FVTPL		
Stock and mutual funds	\$ 31,077	\$ 70,764
Bonds	141	2,587
Bills	-	(1)
Derivative financial instruments	7,058,288	8,477,059
Net interest gain	1,696,782	1,134,343
Stock dividends and bonus	<u>32,907</u>	<u>18,357</u>
	<u>8,819,195</u>	<u>9,703,109</u>
Valuation gain (loss) on financial assets or liabilities measured at FVTPL		
Stock and mutual funds	85,046	44,799
Bonds	(93,119)	(15,047)
Bills	(32,994)	6,743
Derivative financial instruments	<u>(1,386,189)</u>	<u>(453,298)</u>
	<u>(1,427,256)</u>	<u>(416,803)</u>
	<u>\$ 7,391,939</u>	<u>\$ 9,286,306</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Stock dividends and bonus	\$ 1,973,098	\$ 1,792,480
Disposal gains		
Beneficiary certificates	1,630	-
Bonds	733,444	279,103
Disposal losses		
Beneficiary certificates	(127,344)	(241,624)
Bonds	<u>(369,315)</u>	<u>(434,988)</u>
	<u>\$ 2,211,513</u>	<u>\$ 1,394,971</u>

e. Depreciation and amortization expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Property and equipment	\$ 592,899	\$ 547,816
Investment property	11,259	7,638
Right-of-use assets	720,210	704,600
Intangible assets and other deferred assets	<u>423,337</u>	<u>358,788</u>
	<u>\$ 1,747,705</u>	<u>\$ 1,618,842</u>

f. Employee benefits expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 12,434,422	\$ 11,906,508
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	286,183	274,696
Defined benefit plans (Note 27)	156,899	181,117
High-yield savings account for employees (Note 27)	327,528	323,751
Other post-employment benefits	426,665	413,212
Termination benefits	<u>25,990</u>	<u>17,031</u>
	<u>\$ 13,657,687</u>	<u>\$ 13,116,315</u>

Salary adjustments for 2025:

- 1) The bank considering the changes in prices, referencing the salary standards of the financial industry and take care of grassroots employees, thereby enhancing the competitiveness of subsequent talent recruitment initiatives and fostering more robust organizational development. In 2025, the Bank not only implemented annual salary adjustments but also raised the ceiling of base salaries, ensuring that employees benefit from such increases, while those who have already reached the maximum base salary for their respective grades are likewise entitled to both ceiling bonuses and salary adjustments, thereby giving full effect to the Bank's commitment to employee well-being.

2) The bank's 2025 salary adjustment was implemented through a combination of “fixed salary adjustment” and “performance salary adjustment”:

a) Fixed salary adjustment:

i. Levels 1-4: NT\$2,400 per person per month (same below).

ii. Levels 5-8: NT\$2,000 per person per month

iii. Over levels 9-12: NT\$1,800 per person per month

iv. Over levels 13: NT\$1,200 per person per month

b) Performance salary adjustment: To further implement differentiated salary adjustments based on performance and take care of grassroots employees, concurrently to retain top-performing employees, they were categorized into four tiers according to their individual job grades, with corresponding salary adjustment rates aligned with their 2024 performance evaluation ratings. The performance salary adjustment for the current year (2025) is structured as follows:

Performance Evaluation Ratings	Individual Job Grades			
	Levels 1-4	Levels 5-8	Over levels 9-12	Over levels 13
6	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	4.0%
5A	4.3%	4.0%	3.7%	3.4%
5B	4.1%	3.8%	3.5%	3.2%
4A	3.5%	3.2%	2.9%	2.6%
4B	3.3%	3.0%	2.7%	2.4%
4C	3.1%	2.8%	2.5%	2.2%
3	1.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%

3) The annual salary adjustment in 2025 was implemented on April 1, 2025. The average salary increase of 5.5%, in addition, to take care of grassroots employees, the 2025 annual salary adjustment plan provided for employees at grade 8 and below, with overall salary increases exceeding those granted to employees at grade 9 and above.

g. Employee compensation and directors’ remuneration

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.

In accordance with the amendments to the Securities and Exchange Act in August 2024, the shareholders of the Company resolved the amendment to the Company’s Articles at their 2025 regular meeting. The amendments explicitly stipulate the allocation of employees at rates of no less than 20% of the actual employee remuneration distributed for the fiscal year as compensation distributions for non-executive employees.

The employees' compensation and remuneration of directors (including non-executive employees) for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, which were approved by the Group's board of directors on March 2026 and March 20, 2025, respectively, are as follows:

Accrual rate

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025 (Expected)	2024
Compensation of employees	5.1%	5.0%
Remuneration of directors	0.4%	0.4%

Amount

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025 (Expected)	2024
Compensation of employees	<u>\$ 1,154,647</u>	<u>\$ 970,119</u>
Remuneration of directors	<u>\$ 89,500</u>	<u>\$ 77,609</u>

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual consolidated 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 remuneration of directors, which was resolved by the board of directors in their meetings dated on March 20, 2025 and March 20, 2024, differs from what was accrued in the consolidated financial statements. The difference was then adjusted to profit and loss for 2025 and 2024, respectively.

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024	
	Compensation of Employees	Remuneration of Directors
Amounts approved in the board of directors' meeting	<u>\$ 970,119</u>	<u>\$ 77,609</u>
Amounts recognized in the annual consolidated financial statements	<u>\$ 981,276</u>	<u>\$ 77,837</u>
Differences	<u>\$ (11,157)</u>	<u>\$ (228)</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	
	Compensation of Employees	Remuneration of Directors
Amounts approved in the board of directors' meeting	<u>\$ 858,114</u>	<u>\$ 68,649</u>
Amounts recognized in the annual consolidated financial statements	<u>\$ 864,242</u>	<u>\$ 69,400</u>
Differences	<u>\$ (6,128)</u>	<u>\$ (751)</u>

Information on the employees' compensation 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.

30. INCOME TAX

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Current income tax		
In respect of the current period	\$ 4,018,587	\$ 3,659,902
Deferred income tax		
In respect of the current period	<u>(676,730)</u>	<u>(251,686)</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 3,341,857</u>	<u>\$ 3,408,216</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Profit before tax	<u>\$ 21,116,723</u>	<u>\$ 18,353,587</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	4,223,345	3,670,717
Tax-exempt income	(1,006,338)	(433,027)
Non-deductible tax of overseas branches	151,164	123,509
Adjustments for prior years' tax	2,064	(774)
Others	<u>(28,378)</u>	<u>47,791</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 3,341,857</u>	<u>\$ 3,408,216</u>

- b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
<u>Deferred tax</u>		
In respect of the current year:		
Exchange differences on translation	\$ (106,355)	\$ 143,757
Unrealized valuation (losses) gains on financial assets at FVTOCI	(6,046)	90,151
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	<u>70,241</u>	<u>119,852</u>
Total income tax benefit recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>\$ (42,160)</u>	<u>\$ 353,760</u>

c. Current tax assets and liabilities

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current tax assets		
Tax refund receivable	\$ 14,365	\$ -
Others	<u>102,261</u>	<u>282,646</u>
	<u>\$ 116,626</u>	<u>\$ 282,646</u>
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	<u>\$ 1,241,065</u>	<u>\$ 1,841,194</u>

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Beginning Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Compre- hensive Income	Other	Ending Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>					
Temporary differences					
Doubtful debts	\$ 1,050,722	\$ 374,284	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,425,006
Others	<u>3,459,813</u>	<u>(37,908)</u>	<u>(31,457)</u>	<u>389,422</u>	<u>3,779,870</u>
	<u>\$ 4,510,535</u>	<u>\$ 336,376</u>	<u>\$ (31,457)</u>	<u>\$ 389,422</u>	<u>\$ 5,204,876</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>					
Land value increment tax	\$ 6,154,216	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,154,216
Temporary differences	<u>4,935,382</u>	<u>(340,354)</u>	<u>10,703</u>	<u>353,850</u>	<u>4,959,581</u>
	<u>\$ 11,089,598</u>	<u>\$ (340,354)</u>	<u>\$ 10,703</u>	<u>\$ 353,850</u>	<u>\$ 11,113,797</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Beginning Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Compre- hensive Income	Other	Ending Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>					
Temporary differences					
Doubtful debts	\$ 842,177	\$ 208,545	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,050,722
Others	<u>2,519,368</u>	<u>1,258,558</u>	<u>(353,760)</u>	<u>35,647</u>	<u>3,459,813</u>
	<u>\$ 3,361,545</u>	<u>\$ 1,467,103</u>	<u>\$ (353,760)</u>	<u>\$ 35,647</u>	<u>\$ 4,510,535</u>

(Continued)

	Beginning Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Compre- hensive Income	Other	Ending Balance
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>					
Land value increment tax	\$ 6,154,216	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,154,216
Temporary differences	<u>3,719,965</u>	<u>1,215,417</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,935,382</u>
	<u>\$ 9,874,181</u>	<u>\$ 1,215,417</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11,089,598</u>

(Concluded)

e. Income tax assessments

The Bank's income tax returns through 2023 have been examined and cleared by the tax authority.

The income tax returns of Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd. through 2023 have been examined and cleared by the tax authority.

31. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The computation of earnings per share was retrospectively adjusted for the effects of adjustments resulting from bonus stock issues on August 6, 2025. The basic and diluted after-tax earnings per stock of 2024 were adjusted retrospectively as follows:

	Unit: NT\$ Per Stock	
	Before Adjusted Retrospectively	After Adjusted Retrospectively
Basic earnings per stock	<u>\$ 1.33</u>	<u>\$ 1.27</u>
Diluted earnings per stock	<u>\$ 1.33</u>	<u>\$ 1.26</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Net profit for the year	<u>\$ 17,774,866</u>	<u>\$ 14,945,371</u>

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

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Weighted average number of common stock used in the computation of basic earnings per stock	11,766,046	11,766,046
Effect of potentially dilutive common stock:		
Compensation of employees issued	<u>67,398</u>	<u>65,280</u>
Weighted average number of common stock used in the computation of diluted earnings per stock	<u>11,833,444</u>	<u>11,831,326</u>

The Group may settle compensation or bonuses paid to employees in cash or stock; therefore, the Group assumes that 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 stock 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.

32. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

a. Summary

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

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

b. Capital management procedures

The Group 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 Group were carried out according to the regulation of local administrations.

The Group'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 Group 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, 2025	December 31, 2024
Self-owned capital	Common equity Tier I		\$ 195,369,902	\$ 179,386,893
	Other Tier I capital		26,800,000	26,800,000
	Tier II capital		42,015,971	42,200,082
	Self-owned capital		264,185,873	248,386,975
Risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized approach	1,755,624,015	1,655,183,571
		IRB	-	-
		Securitization	-	5,436,817
	Operation risk	Basic indicator approach	-	-
		Standardized approach/ optional standard	37,772,640	72,991,419
		Advanced internal rating based approach	-	-
	Market price risk	Standardized approach	22,190,975	23,524,344
		Internal model approach	-	-
	Total		1,815,587,630	1,757,136,151
	Capital adequacy ratio			14.55%
Common equity Tier I to risk-weighted assets ratio			10.76%	10.21%
Tier I capital to risk-weighted assets ratio			12.24%	11.73%
Leverage ratio			6.38%	6.16%

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.

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities have material difference at carrying amount

December 31, 2025

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Financial assets at amortized cost	\$ 542,424,600	\$ 110,214,750	\$ 426,067,727	\$ -	\$ 536,282,477
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Bank notes payable	41,785,176	-	15,176	40,533,406	40,548,582

December 31, 2024

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Financial assets at amortized cost	\$ 512,721,202	\$ 103,610,833	\$ 399,391,069	\$ -	\$ 503,001,902
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Bank notes payable	40,805,410	-	35,410	39,452,924	48,640,435

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

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2025

Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial products</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	\$ 298,476	\$ 116,386,348	\$ 1,073,387	\$ 117,758,211
Financial assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL				
Stock and fund investments	298,476	56,806	1,073,387	1,428,669
Bond investments	-	3,498,124	-	3,498,124
Others	-	112,831,418	-	112,831,418
Financial assets at FVTOCI	167,623,378	134,503,993	16,954,686	319,082,057
Stock investments	20,850,799	-	16,954,686	37,805,485
Bond investments	136,075,897	134,503,993	-	270,579,890
Others	10,696,682	-	-	10,696,682
<u>Derivative financial products</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	740,804	5,813,594	-	6,554,398
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	2,015,551	-	2,015,551

December 31, 2024

Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial products</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	\$ 292,368	\$ 72,147,066	\$ 746,823	\$ 73,186,257
Financial assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL				
Stock and fund investments	292,368	743	746,823	1,039,934
Bond investments	-	1,515,406	-	1,515,406
Others	-	70,630,917	-	70,630,917
Financial assets at FVTOCI	156,884,577	139,524,171	13,747,021	310,155,769
Stock investments	19,696,299	-	13,747,021	33,443,320
Bond investments	128,081,111	139,524,171	-	267,605,282
Others	9,107,167	-	-	9,107,167
<u>Derivative financial products</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	668,074	8,944,534	-	9,612,608
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	2,881,955	-	2,881,955

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, 2025

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTPL	Financial Assets at FVTOCI
	Equity Instrument	Equity Instrument
Beginning balance	\$ 746,823	\$ 13,747,021
Recognized in profit or loss (gain on financial assets or liabilities measured at FVTPL)	47,842	-
Recognized in other comprehensive income (unrealized gain on financial assets at FVTOCI)	-	1,225,275
Purchase	484,032	1,991,115
Sell	-	(8,725)
Transfer out of Level 3	<u>(205,310)</u>	<u>-</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,073,387</u>	<u>\$ 16,954,686</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTPL	Financial Assets at FVTOCI
	Equity Instrument	Equity Instrument
Beginning balance	\$ 423,375	\$ 12,040,323
Recognized in profit or loss (gain on financial assets or liabilities measured at FVTPL)	77,787	-
Recognized in other comprehensive income (unrealized gain on financial assets at FVTOCI)	-	1,706,698
Purchase	296,715	-
Sell	(10,142)	-
Transfer out of Level 3	<u>(40,912)</u>	<u>-</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 746,823</u>	<u>\$ 13,747,021</u>

3) Definition for the hierarchy classifications of fair value measurements

a) Level 1

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

The fair values of the Group investments in listed stocks, 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 Group's investments in off-the-run government bonds, corporate bonds, bank debentures, convertible bonds and most derivative bank debentures issued by the Group 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 Group'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 Group usually adopts 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 Group 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 Group uses the appropriate credit rate and the remaining period to calculate the yield rate and convert it to price-per-hundred.
 - iii. NTD convertible corporate bonds: The closing prices of outright purchase/sale trading are listed on TPEX on the valuation day. If the price is not available, the price is referenced from the outright purchase/sale trading information listed on TPEX.
 - iv. Securitization instruments: Prices are those quoted from Bloomberg.
 - v. NTD short-term bills: The TAIBIR (page 02) secondary market fixing rates used by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation are discounted from future cash flows.
 - vi. Foreign securities: The latest prices quoted from Bloomberg, Reuters or other systems on the valuation day are used, if there is no available price or valuation, then the price used is that which is quoted from counterparties.
 - vii. Listed stock, call/put warrants and depository receipts: The closing price listed on TWSE or TPEX is adopted.

- viii. Unlisted stock: The fair value is referenced from related financial information or estimated using the price and parameters 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. Mixing Tools: The price from the active market, deal brokers and valuation 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 Group does not default.

c. The impact of the interest rate benchmark reform

The financial instruments of the Group 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 Group 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 Group has identified all the information systems and internal processes that need to be updated, and has updated some of them. For affected financial instrument contracts, the Group has completed amendments with most contract counterparties, and some of them are still in the process of agreement amendments.

Due to the interest benchmark reform, the Group faces interest rate basis risks. If the Group 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 Group had not expected.

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 Group are equity securities price risks, interest rate risks, and exchange rate risks. The majority of equity securities risk includes domestic public stocks and unlisted stocks and foreign currency bond funds. 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 Group's investments denominated in foreign currencies, such as foreign currency spots, currency futures and foreign currency options.

b) Market risk management policy

The Group classifies the financial instruments held by the Group as trading book and banking book, and determines the market risk as interest rate risk, exchange rate risk, and equity security price risk. The Group establishes "Market Risk Management Regulation", "Derivative Financial Trading Process" and various financial instrument 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 board of director 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 Group 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 Group'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 Group, within the framework of its overall risk appetite, shall define its market risk appetite and limits based on business strategy, Prevailing market conditions, and risk-adjusted returns. It shall assess the market risks faced by the company according to the results of regular risk assessments. The Risk Management Department shall continuously monitor the company's financial market transactions on a daily basis in accordance with established risk monitoring procedures. This includes monitoring changes in positions, profit and loss fluctuations, trading patterns, and trading instruments. If any breaches of limits or abnormal conditions are identified, they must be promptly reported to senior management, and necessary actions must be taken.

The reporting principles are as follows:

- i) Regularly report the status of market risk monitoring to the Risk Management Committee providing sufficient information to enable effective oversight.
- ii) In the event of limit breaches or abnormal conditions, necessary information shall be provided according to the reporting structure for breaches or internal reporting procedures.
- iii) Regularly report to the Board of Directors and the Risk Management Committee regarding the risk status and concentration of the company's investment portfolio to assist in evaluating whether strategic adjustments are needed.

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 Group 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 Group 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 Group follows “Market Risk Management Rules”, “Derivative Financial Trading Process” and various financial instrument 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 Group’s Value at Risk assumptions and calculation methods, refer to item i.

iii) The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group’s Value at Risk assumptions and calculation methods, refer to item i.

f) Banking book interest rate risk management

i. Definition of banking book interest rate risk

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

ii. Management strategy on banking book interest rate risk

According to the Group's interest rate risk management policy, the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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, which includes 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 keeps 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 Group when the equity security price changes. The Group'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 and hope to improve the efficiency of capital utilization and business operations.

iii. Equity security price risk management procedures

The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group would use proxy to respond to the limitations mentioned above.

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

- ii. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group's VaR factors based on historical simulation method were as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025				
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Ending Balance
Exchange VaR	\$ 142,775	\$ 201,813	\$ 93,270	\$ 102,262
Interest rate VaR	14,244	55,746	1,061	2,633
Equity securities VaR	<u>8,508</u>	<u>16,590</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Value at risk	<u>\$ 165,527</u>	<u>\$ 274,149</u>	<u>\$ 94,331</u>	<u>\$ 104,895</u>
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024				
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Ending Balance
Exchange VaR	\$ 270,077	\$ 420,201	\$ 122,842	\$ 160,561
Interest rate VaR	13,896	68,533	1,033	1,099
Equity securities VaR	<u>4,798</u>	<u>9,658</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>3,903</u>
Value at risk	<u>\$ 288,771</u>	<u>\$ 498,392</u>	<u>\$ 124,118</u>	<u>\$ 165,563</u>

2) Primary foreign currencies

The significant foreign-currency financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

(In Thousands of Foreign Currencies/New Taiwan Dollars)

December 31, 2025			
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 11,504,484	31.4450	\$ 361,758,499
GBP	62,251	42.3500	2,636,330
AUD	2,333,857	21.0600	49,151,028
HKD	564,962	4.0390	2,281,882
CAD	44,787	22.9700	1,028,757
CHF	40,834	39.7150	1,621,722
ZAR	719,627	1.8940	1,362,974
JPY	279,662,161	0.2011	56,240,061
EUR	1,229,227	36.9400	45,407,645
NZD	65,771	18.2000	1,197,032
RMB	7,000,454	4.5000	31,502,043

(Continued)

	December 31, 2025		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 16,404,453	31.4450	\$ 515,838,025
GBP	53,449	42.3500	2,263,565
AUD	1,705,801	21.0600	35,924,169
HKD	1,098,129	4.0390	4,435,343
CAD	64,458	22.9700	1,480,600
CHF	23,801	39.7150	945,257
ZAR	2,145,322	1.8940	4,063,240
JPY	263,491,142	0.2011	52,988,069
EUR	1,152,875	36.9400	42,587,203
NZD	71,492	18.2000	1,301,154
RMB	6,793,699	4.5000	30,571,646
			(Concluded)

(In Thousands of Foreign Currencies/New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2024		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 9,699,030	32.7850	\$ 317,982,699
GBP	57,398	41.1800	2,363,650
AUD	1,962,081	20.4200	40,065,694
HKD	852,948	4.2220	3,601,146
CAD	69,869	22.8600	1,597,205
CHF	74,663	36.3050	2,710,640
ZAR	2,368,163	1.7440	4,130,076
JPY	259,629,148	0.2096	54,418,269
EUR	1,204,346	34.1400	41,116,372
NZD	99,777	18.5000	1,845,875
RMB	6,150,062	4.4840	27,576,878

Financial liabilities

Monetary items			
USD	15,395,692	32.7850	504,747,762
GBP	53,434	41.1800	2,200,412
AUD	1,396,258	20.4200	28,511,588
HKD	1,401,266	4.2220	5,916,145
CAD	92,730	22.8600	2,119,808
CHF	39,560	36.3050	1,436,226
ZAR	2,999,694	1.7440	5,231,466
JPY	254,423,680	0.2096	53,327,203
EUR	1,149,291	34.1400	39,236,795
NZD	87,614	18.5000	1,620,859
RMB	6,843,662	4.4840	30,686,980

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, net foreign exchange gains were \$693,886 thousand and \$1,059,851 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 of the Group 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 Group 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 Group's risk management technology.
- ii. The Group 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 Group 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 prevent the Bank's debts from being damaged.
- iv. To control concentration risk, the Group sets limits for statutory single creditors, related companies, stakeholders, 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 Group's credit, securities investment and derivative financial product transactions with customers, the credit risk limit of the same legal person and group companies is distinguished according to the risk rating, so as to strengthen the Group's management on credit, investment and derivative financial product transactions.
- v. The Group actively utilizes the database system and related risk quantification tools to identify, measure and monitor risks. The Group 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 Group implements strict and forward-looking credit risk stress testing to respond to the events or changes that may be unfavorable to the Group, in compliance with the requirements of the competent authority supervising risk management and to improve the effectiveness of the Group's risk management.

- vii. The Group 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 Group'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 Group 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 Group 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 Group considers corroborative information (including forward-looking information) that indicates a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition of the credit assets. The key indicators include:

- Quantitative indicators

A change in internal credit rating

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 scoring of a housing loan debtor is lower than 340.

- Qualitative indicators

A credit account is rated as ordinary-overdue in accordance with the Group'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 Group 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 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 Group 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 Group.

iii) Expected credit loss measurement

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

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

The Group measures the expected credit loss as follows:

- Stage 1, no significant increase in credit risk

The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 meaning of 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 Group 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 credit risk the standardized approach of the Capital Adequacy Ratio as either 0%, 20%, 50% or 100% by referring to the respective off-balance sheet item's characteristics.
- The LGD is one minus the present value of the annual recovery rate. The annual recovery rate refers to the annual recovery amount of principal (including litigation expenses) and interest over non-performing loans plus accrued interest and litigation expenses.

iv) Forward-looking information

The Group segments credit assets as either domestic banking, overseas corporate banking - overseas, and individual banking business. Macroeconomic indicators for segment are estimated using the domestic economic growth rate, global economic growth rate, economic growth rate in Southeast Asia 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 ECLs at the time of initial recognition of the credit impaired financial assets - loans which were purchased or originated is as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Discounts and loans	<u>\$ 3,438,071</u>	<u>\$ 2,332,208</u>

ii. Call loans to banks

The Group evaluates the credit status of counterparties before deals are closed. The Group grants different limits to counterparties in the foreign exchange market and New Taiwan Dollar call loans to banks limit based on their respective credit ratings as suggested by domestic and foreign credit rating agencies. The Group efficiently manages the financial counterparties' credit risks through regular and special reviews, monitoring and reporting. Additionally, in accordance with the application of IFRS 9, the Group 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 Group identifies and manages the credit risks from debt instruments through the use of external credit ratings of the debt instruments along with the evaluation of credit qualities of bonds, regional conditions and counterparty risks.

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

A change in an external credit rating announced by international credit rating institutions (e.g. S&P and Moody's) is one of the quantitative indicators for judging a significant increase in the credit risk of financial assets at amortized cost and investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI. The measurement of ECLs 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 Group measures ECLs 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group stipulates the security mechanism for loans and the conditions and terms for collateral offsetting to state clearly that the Group 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 Group in order to reduce the Group's credit risks.

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

To avoid the concentration of credit risks, the Group has included credit limits for an individual (entity) and for related enterprises (group) in the guidelines for investment and regulations for risk control on equity investments. For the Group'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 Group 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, 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 Group's consolidated balance sheets:

December 31, 2025

	Carrying Amount	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk Mitigated by			Total
		Collateral	Master Netting Arrangement	Other Credit Enhancements	
Discounts and loans	\$ 2,095,895,137	\$ 1,419,945,834	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,419,945,834
Financial assets at FVTPL	124,312,609	5,024,284	-	-	5,024,284
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	281,276,572	12,146,966	-	-	12,146,966
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	542,424,600	-	-	-	-

December 31, 2024

	Carrying Amount	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk Mitigated by			Total
		Collateral	Master Netting Arrangement	Other Credit Enhancements	
Discounts and loans	\$ 1,992,906,282	\$ 1,371,624,608	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,371,624,608
Financial assets at FVTPL	82,798,865	5,104,133	-	-	5,104,133
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	276,516,373	10,225,407	-	-	10,225,407
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	512,721,202	-	-	-	-

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

	Discounts and Loans			
	December 31, 2025			
	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 (Note)	\$ 1,247,905,264	\$ 35,218,722	\$ 88,131	\$ 1,283,212,117
Levels 16-18	-	52,427,020	1,319,960	53,746,980
Levels 19-21	-	-	4,980,916	4,980,916
No rating	<u>749,990,028</u>	<u>2,213,995</u>	<u>1,751,101</u>	<u>753,955,124</u>
Total carrying amount	<u>\$ 1,997,895,292</u>	<u>\$ 89,859,737</u>	<u>\$ 8,140,108</u>	<u>\$ 2,095,895,137</u>
Expected credit losses	\$ 3,384,150	\$ 3,321,977	\$ 2,379,419	\$ 9,085,546
Recognized impairment based on the Regulations of the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing Loans and Bad Debts				<u>19,041,213</u>
				<u>\$ 28,126,759</u>

Note: In addition to quantitative indicators, the Group takes qualitative indicators into consideration as well.

	Discounts and Loans			
	December 31, 2024			
	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 (Note)	\$ 1,172,864,766	\$ 27,262,289	\$ 67,616	\$ 1,200,194,671
Levels 16-18	-	47,303,987	756,731	48,060,718
Levels 19-21	-	-	4,047,090	4,047,090
No rating	<u>736,986,198</u>	<u>1,989,261</u>	<u>1,628,344</u>	<u>740,603,803</u>
Total carrying amount	<u>\$ 1,909,850,964</u>	<u>\$ 76,555,537</u>	<u>\$ 6,499,781</u>	<u>\$ 1,992,906,282</u>
Expected credit losses	\$ 2,664,957	\$ 2,399,305	\$ 1,676,641	\$ 6,740,903
Recognized impairment based on the Regulations of the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing Loans and Bad Debts				<u>18,245,355</u>
				<u>\$ 24,986,258</u>

Note: In addition to quantitative indicators, the Group takes qualitative indicators into consideration as well.

Guarantees Issued in Guarantee Business

	December 31, 2025			
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Stage 3 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Total
Carrying amount	\$ 50,282,175	\$ 389,079	\$ 75,168	\$ 50,746,422
Expected credit losses	143,410	1,056	19,362	163,828

Guarantees Issued in Guarantee Business

	December 31, 2024			
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Stage 3 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Total
Carrying amount	\$ 54,117,076	\$ 853,654	\$ 76,135	\$ 55,046,865
Expected credit losses	124,076	2,597	19,589	146,262

Unused Loan Commitments

	December 31, 2025			
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Stage 3 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Total
Carry amount - non-cancellable	\$ 131,339,821	\$ 3,030,793	\$ -	\$ 134,370,614
Carry amount - cancellable	<u>639,198,717</u>	<u>14,983,627</u>	<u>37,381</u>	<u>654,219,725</u>
	<u>\$ 770,538,538</u>	<u>\$ 18,014,420</u>	<u>\$ 37,381</u>	<u>\$ 788,590,339</u>
Expected credit losses - non-cancellable	\$ 103,519	\$ 23,865	\$ -	\$ 127,384
Expected credit losses - cancellable	<u>54,108</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>54,717</u>
	<u>\$ 157,627</u>	<u>\$ 24,338</u>	<u>\$ 136</u>	<u>\$ 182,101</u>

Unused Loan Commitments

	December 31, 2024			
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Stage 3 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Total
Carry amount - non-cancellable	\$ 102,029,946	\$ 1,621,113	\$ 279	\$ 103,651,338
Carry amount - cancellable	<u>644,126,588</u>	<u>13,673,414</u>	<u>6,886</u>	<u>657,806,888</u>
	<u>\$ 746,156,534</u>	<u>\$ 15,294,527</u>	<u>\$ 7,165</u>	<u>\$ 761,458,226</u>
Expected credit losses - non-cancellable	\$ 60,670	\$ 7,044	\$ 86	\$ 67,800
Expected credit losses - cancellable	<u>81,201</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>81,613</u>
	<u>\$ 141,871</u>	<u>\$ 7,335</u>	<u>\$ 207</u>	<u>\$ 149,413</u>

d) Maximum exposure to credit risk

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

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the maximum exposure to credit risk (before deducting the guarantees or other credit enhancement instruments and the irrepealably maximum amount of exposure) were as follows:

Financial Instrument Type	December 31	
	2025	2024
Unused loan commitments (excluding credit card)	\$ 134,370,614	\$ 103,651,338
Credit card commitments	329,376	335,136
Unused issued letters of credit	17,597,109	17,588,646
Guarantees issued in guarantee business	50,746,422	55,046,865

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

Industry Type	December 31, 2025	
	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Item (%)
Financial and insurance	\$ 160,413,990	8
Manufacturing	509,809,047	24
Wholesale and retail	192,461,309	9
Real estate and leasing	179,387,093	9
Service	45,465,880	2
Individuals	739,723,878	35
Others	<u>268,633,940</u>	13
	<u>\$ 2,095,895,137</u>	

Industry Type	December 31, 2024	
	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Item (%)
Financial and insurance	\$ 137,623,680	7
Manufacturing	479,452,700	24
Wholesale and retail	178,494,692	9
Real estate and leasing	166,708,347	8
Service	44,533,113	2
Individuals	714,642,151	36
Others	<u>271,451,599</u>	14
	<u>\$ 1,992,906,282</u>	

Geographic Location	December 31, 2025	
	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Item (%)
Asia	\$ 1,937,549,470	93
America	89,914,211	4
Europe	39,641,679	2
Others	<u>28,789,777</u>	1
	<u>\$ 2,095,895,137</u>	

Geographic Location	December 31, 2024	
	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Item (%)
Asia	\$ 1,850,850,805	93
America	75,502,876	4
Europe	36,160,158	2
Others	<u>30,392,443</u>	1
	<u>\$ 1,992,906,282</u>	

Securities Type	December 31, 2025	
	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Item (%)
Unsecured	\$ 675,949,303	32
Secured		
Properties	1,225,210,980	59
Others	<u>194,734,854</u>	9
	<u>\$ 2,095,895,137</u>	

Securities Type	December 31, 2024	
	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Item (%)
Unsecured	\$ 621,281,674	31
Secured		
Properties	1,175,062,801	59
Others	<u>196,561,807</u>	10
	<u>\$ 1,992,906,282</u>	

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

A portion of financial assets held by the Group, 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 refers to the risk that a bank may not be able to obtain sufficient funds in a timely manner at an acceptable cost to meet current or upcoming payment obligations (such as customer withdrawals, repayment of maturing debt, credit disbursements, or other cash outflows from interest, fees, or off-balance sheet transactions).

b) Liquidity risk management procedures

According to the Group's liquidity risk management policy, the Group 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 Group's funding liquidity.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the ratios of the liquidity reserve were 26.37% and 27.75%, 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 Group adopted appropriate grouping methods, which are based on the nature of non-derivative financial assets and liabilities, to do maturity analysis in order to assess liquidity. The maturity analysis is presented as follows:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	December 31, 2025					
	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	\$ 17,622,672	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,622,672
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	85,444,899	10,651,752	8,652,029	11,856,762	43,919,182	160,524,624
Financial assets at FVTPL	114,081,218	-	-	-	157,216	114,238,434
Receivables	31,565,628	1,052,431	954,932	1,002,437	108,924	34,684,352
Discounts and loans	116,310,482	152,170,766	172,816,924	296,489,551	1,031,901,904	1,769,689,627
Investments in equity instruments designated at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	37,805,485	37,805,485
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	1,899,113	349,630	9,817,934	10,905,619	103,556,746	126,529,042
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	175,764,896	30,100,000	40,358,177	46,924,353	84,683,414	377,830,840
Other maturity funds inflow items	4,107	-	-	-	14,455,084	14,459,191
	<u>542,693,015</u>	<u>194,324,579</u>	<u>232,599,996</u>	<u>367,178,722</u>	<u>1,316,587,955</u>	<u>2,653,384,267</u>
Major maturity fund outflows						
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	223,396	10,017,272	57,503,502	82,609,963	-	150,354,133
Due to the Central Bank and banks	5,000	25,000	-	-	-	30,000
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreement	981,465	492,722	-	-	-	1,474,187
Payables	23,260,842	730,431	3,206,683	2,918,815	1,929,889	32,046,660
Deposits and remittances	197,368,953	198,377,078	231,105,626	316,707,729	1,172,721,298	2,116,280,684
Bank notes payable	-	-	-	6,300,000	35,470,000	41,770,000
Other maturity fund outflow items	15,201	34,623	149,493	290,151	2,656,038	3,145,506
	<u>221,854,857</u>	<u>209,677,126</u>	<u>291,965,304</u>	<u>408,826,658</u>	<u>1,212,777,225</u>	<u>2,345,101,170</u>
Gap	\$ <u>320,838,158</u>	\$ <u>(15,352,547)</u>	\$ <u>(59,365,308)</u>	\$ <u>(41,647,936)</u>	\$ <u>103,810,730</u>	\$ <u>308,283,097</u>

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

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	December 31, 2024					
	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	\$ 25,600,416	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,600,416
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	79,281,008	9,276,705	8,004,987	13,850,580	37,814,677	148,227,957
Financial assets at FVTPL	71,560,854	-	-	-	114,751	71,675,605
Receivables	18,785,848	1,243,216	1,573,883	799,552	125,065	22,527,564
Discounts and loans	101,913,707	141,683,665	187,034,878	271,259,513	1,000,123,042	1,702,014,805
Investments in equity instruments designated at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	33,639,396	33,639,396
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	-	99,243	2,067,706	9,051,107	119,919,371	131,137,427
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	194,574,935	14,202,626	43,450,101	64,634,962	40,787,183	357,649,807
Other maturity funds inflow items	-	-	-	-	14,669,868	14,669,868
	<u>491,716,768</u>	<u>166,505,455</u>	<u>242,131,555</u>	<u>359,595,714</u>	<u>1,247,193,353</u>	<u>2,507,142,845</u>
Major maturity fund outflows						
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	129,496	20,018	1,815	120,119,237	-	120,270,566
Due to the Central Bank and banks	20,000	10,000	-	-	-	30,000
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	832,274	686,956	-	-	-	1,519,230
Payables	15,916,065	712,227	2,666,785	2,548,848	3,001,090	24,845,015
Deposits and remittances	173,321,091	243,595,511	210,428,500	364,092,624	993,311,796	1,984,749,522
Bank notes payable	-	-	-	3,000,000	37,770,000	40,770,000
Other maturity fund outflow items	19,596	37,542	26,989	267,564	2,711,112	3,062,803
	<u>190,238,522</u>	<u>245,062,254</u>	<u>213,124,089</u>	<u>490,028,273</u>	<u>1,036,793,998</u>	<u>2,175,247,136</u>
Gap	\$ <u>301,478,246</u>	\$ <u>(78,556,799)</u>	\$ <u>29,007,466</u>	\$ <u>(130,432,559)</u>	\$ <u>210,399,355</u>	\$ <u>331,895,709</u>

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

(In Thousands of United States Dollars)

Item	December 31, 2025					
	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	\$ 169,243	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 169,243
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	949,334	320,726	22,648	80,670	3,262	1,376,640
Financial assets at FVTPL	111,095	-	-	-	839	111,934
Receivables	410,458	83,561	134,605	27,091	20,566	676,281
Discounts and loans	513,323	524,572	555,671	437,401	5,163,778	7,194,745
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	50,928	57,542	569,803	319,504	3,348,582	4,346,359
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	-	4,000	7,008	2,997	3,207,188	3,221,193
Other maturity fund inflow items	369	-	-	-	10,756	11,125
	<u>2,204,750</u>	<u>990,401</u>	<u>1,289,735</u>	<u>867,663</u>	<u>11,754,971</u>	<u>17,107,520</u>
Major maturity fund outflows						
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	10,584	-	-	-	-	10,584
Due to the Central Bank and banks	3,478,769	1,335,900	95,000	-	-	4,909,669
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	-	438,087	-	-	-	438,087
Payables	923,317	65,793	10,821	6,179	2	1,006,112
Deposits and remittances	4,038,026	5,167,184	1,976,633	1,663,480	2,494,379	15,339,702
Other maturity fund outflow items	59,747	-	500	3,403	61,696	125,346
	<u>8,510,443</u>	<u>7,006,964</u>	<u>2,082,954</u>	<u>1,673,062</u>	<u>2,556,077</u>	<u>21,829,500</u>
Gap	\$ <u>(6,305,693)</u>	\$ <u>(6,016,563)</u>	\$ <u>(793,219)</u>	\$ <u>(805,399)</u>	\$ <u>9,198,894</u>	\$ <u>(4,721,980)</u>

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

(In Thousands of United States Dollars)

Item	December 31, 2024					
	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	\$ 96,246	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96,246
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	646,690	145,558	43,128	51,330	62,908	949,614
Financial assets at FVTPL	46,078	-	-	-	-	46,078
Receivables	301,610	117,117	103,510	18,922	18,643	559,802
Discounts and loans	510,087	343,201	388,502	290,152	4,538,059	6,070,001
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	-	71,767	97,401	125,829	3,486,171	3,781,168
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	-	-	-	128,098	2,818,104	2,946,202
Other maturity fund inflow items	-	-	-	-	9,890	9,890
	<u>1,600,711</u>	<u>677,643</u>	<u>632,541</u>	<u>614,331</u>	<u>10,933,775</u>	<u>14,459,001</u>
Major maturity fund outflows						
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	9,767	-	-	-	46	9,813
Due to the Central Bank and banks	1,892,836	766,000	20,000	-	-	2,678,836
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	-	301,500	-	-	-	301,500
Payables	499,724	88,696	19,098	13,241	32	620,791
Deposits and remittances	3,700,028	5,516,773	2,551,337	2,336,773	2,420,182	16,525,093
Other maturity fund outflow items	43,959	5,838	1,200	2,000	71,353	124,350
	<u>6,146,314</u>	<u>6,678,807</u>	<u>2,591,635</u>	<u>2,352,014</u>	<u>2,491,613</u>	<u>20,260,383</u>
Gap	<u>\$ (4,545,603)</u>	<u>\$ (6,001,164)</u>	<u>\$ (1,959,094)</u>	<u>\$ (1,737,683)</u>	<u>\$ 8,442,162</u>	<u>\$ (5,801,382)</u>

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

d) Maturity analysis of derivative financial assets and liabilities

The derivative instruments held by the Group, 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, 2025					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Foreign currency derivative instruments						
Outflows	\$ 126,480,012	\$ 132,431,516	\$ 48,016,942	\$ 48,759,512	\$ 279,294	\$ 355,967,276
Inflows	127,755,032	133,914,499	48,946,327	49,872,474	280,973	360,769,305
Interest rate derivative instruments						
Inflows	707,711	-	-	-	-	707,711
Others						
Inflows	23,133	-	-	-	-	23,133
Total outflows	\$ 126,480,012	\$ 132,431,516	\$ 48,016,942	\$ 48,759,512	\$ 279,294	\$ 355,967,276
Total inflows	\$ 128,485,876	\$ 133,914,499	\$ 48,946,327	\$ 49,872,474	\$ 280,973	\$ 361,500,149

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

Item	December 31, 2024					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Foreign currency derivative instruments						
Outflows	\$ 123,091,246	\$ 165,588,927	\$ 78,056,770	\$ 42,342,869	\$ -	\$ 409,079,812
Inflows	124,981,775	168,358,315	79,679,141	43,466,842	-	416,486,073
Interest rate derivative instruments						
Inflows	645,345	-	-	-	-	645,345
Others						
Inflows	16,220	-	-	-	-	16,220
Total outflows	\$ 123,091,246	\$ 165,588,927	\$ 78,056,770	\$ 42,342,869	\$ -	\$ 409,079,812
Total inflows	\$ 125,643,340	\$ 168,358,315	\$ 79,679,141	\$ 43,466,842	\$ -	\$ 417,147,638

e) Maturity analysis of off-balance sheet items

The Group'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, 2025					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Unused loan commitments (excluding credit cards)	\$ 118,653,491	\$ 5,175	\$ 555,685	\$ 5,683,512	\$ 9,472,751	\$ 134,370,614
Credit card commitments	3	25	64	175	329,109	329,376
Unused issued letters of credit	17,495,645	89,740	11,724	-	-	17,597,109
Guarantees in guarantee business	49,719,325	4,924	66,810	218,925	736,438	50,746,422
	\$ 185,868,464	\$ 99,864	\$ 634,283	\$ 5,902,612	\$ 10,538,298	\$ 203,043,521

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	December 31, 2024					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Unused loan commitments (excluding credit cards)	\$ 90,215,479	\$ 1,305,179	\$ 1,723,704	\$ 2,071,388	\$ 8,335,588	\$ 103,651,338
Credit card commitments	7	45	66	278	334,740	335,136
Unused issued letters of credit	17,332,746	255,900	-	-	-	17,588,646
Guarantees in guarantee business	52,621,167	45,252	1,930,280	43,943	406,223	55,046,865
	\$ 160,169,399	\$ 1,606,376	\$ 3,654,050	\$ 2,115,609	\$ 9,076,551	\$ 176,621,985

34. OTHER DISCLOSURES OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

a. Asset quality

Item		December 31, 2025					December 31, 2024				
		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	\$ 1,994,787	\$ 681,837,890	0.29%	\$ 9,197,494	461.08%	\$ 1,756,072	\$ 658,320,975	0.27%	\$ 7,970,404	453.88%
	Unsecured	200,565	653,945,575	0.03%	8,644,457	4,310.05%	165,865	601,602,457	0.03%	7,134,957	4,301.67%
Consumer finance	Mortgage loans (Note d)	550,123	491,033,402	0.11%	7,414,394	1,347.77%	534,671	467,954,575	0.11%	7,060,067	1,320.45%
	Cash cards (Note h)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Credit loans (Note e)	13,000	5,378,968	0.24%	74,752	575.02%	17,610	4,476,172	0.39%	59,836	339.78%
	Others (Note f)	Secured	564,371	241,632,736	0.23%	2,458,468	435.61%	623,558	240,561,042	0.26%	2,460,834
Unsecured		372	1,678,772	0.02%	22,023	5,920.16%	228	1,650,362	0.01%	19,489	8,547.81%
Total		3,323,218	2,075,507,343	0.16%	27,811,588	836.89%	3,098,004	1,974,565,583	0.16%	24,705,587	797.47%

Item		December 31, 2025					December 31, 2024				
		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		\$ 6,305	\$ 2,975,294	0.21%	\$ 23,003	364.84%	\$ 5,371	\$ 4,130,316	0.13%	\$ 22,756	423.68%
No recourse receivable factoring (Note g)		-	4,870,760	-	98,708	-	-	4,657,377	-	96,574	-

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, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	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)	\$ -	\$ 79	\$ -	\$ 112
Negotiated accounts receivable transacted in accordance with the agreement and exempted from reporting as non-performing receivables (Note b)	1,814	19,393	2,095	16,665
Total	1,814	19,472	2,095	16,777

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, 2025			
Rank (Note a)	Transaction Party (Note b)	Loans (Note c)	As Proportion of Net Equity (%) (Note d)
1	A Group (other holdings industry)	\$ 20,036,662	9.09
2	B Corporation (railway transportation industry)	19,439,879	8.82
3	C Group (other holdings industry)	19,325,211	8.77
4	D Group (uncategorized other financial services)	16,839,000	7.64
5	E Group (chemical raw material manufacturing)	12,121,592	5.50
6	F Group (steel manufacturing industry)	12,065,326	5.48
7	G Group (vessel carriers industry)	11,439,704	5.19
8	H Group (integrated circuit manufacturing)	11,407,564	5.18
9	I Group (real estate development industry)	10,032,000	4.55
10	J Group (real estate development industry)	9,049,403	4.11

December 31, 2024			
Rank (Note a)	Transaction Party (Note b)	Loans (Note c)	As Proportion of Net Equity (%) (Note d)
1	C Group (other holdings industry)	\$ 20,834,810	10.35
2	B Corporation (railway transportation industry)	19,399,297	9.63
3	A Group (steel smelting industry)	18,441,198	9.16
4	D Group (uncategorized other financial services)	14,035,975	6.97
5	F Group (steel manufacturing industry)	11,151,653	5.54
6	G Group (air transportation industry)	9,538,756	4.74
7	E Group (chemical raw material manufacturing)	9,510,571	4.72
8	I Group (real estate development industry)	9,392,000	4.66
9	H Group (integrated circuit manufacturing)	9,037,222	4.49
10	K Group (liquid crystal panel and components manufacturing industry)	8,566,597	4.25

Note a: Sorted by the balance of loans on December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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, 2025				
	1-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
Interest-sensitive assets	\$ 2,134,839,387	\$ 91,244,686	\$ 114,064,732	\$ 192,403,118	\$ 2,532,551,923
Interest-sensitive liabilities	693,609,109	1,320,089,467	191,949,159	53,148,440	2,258,796,175
Interest sensitivity gap	1,441,230,278	(1,228,844,781)	(77,884,427)	139,254,678	273,755,748
Net equity					183,654,891
Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to liabilities					112.12%
Ratio of interest sensitivity gap to net equity					149.06%

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars; %)

Item	December 31, 2024				
	1-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
Interest-sensitive assets	\$ 1,964,362,627	\$ 63,055,481	\$ 107,209,668	\$ 251,662,189	\$ 2,386,289,965
Interest-sensitive liabilities	662,477,189	1,228,177,097	154,506,099	53,163,230	2,098,323,615
Interest sensitivity gap	1,301,885,438	(1,165,121,616)	(47,296,431)	198,498,959	287,966,350
Net equity					172,695,971
Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to liabilities					113.72%
Ratio of interest sensitivity gap to net equity					166.75%

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, 2025				
	1-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
Interest-sensitive assets	\$ 16,637,133	\$ 1,298,588	\$ 309,375	\$ 5,058,109	\$ 23,303,205
Interest-sensitive liabilities	24,692,583	1,835,168	1,171,190	-	27,698,941
Interest sensitivity gap	(8,055,450)	(536,580)	(861,815)	5,058,109	(4,395,736)
Net equity					847,218
Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to liabilities					84.13%
Ratio of interest sensitivity gap to net equity					(518.84%)

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

Item	December 31, 2024				
	1-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
Interest-sensitive assets	\$ 14,474,499	\$ 618,776	\$ 244,950	\$ 5,394,799	\$ 20,733,024
Interest-sensitive liabilities	22,237,602	2,291,677	1,832,165	-	26,361,444
Interest sensitivity gap	(7,763,103)	(1,672,901)	(1,587,215)	5,394,799	(5,628,420)
Net equity					623,792
Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to liabilities					78.65%
Ratio of interest sensitivity gap to net equity					(902.29%)

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, 2025	December 31, 2024
Return on total assets	Pretax	0.64%	0.60%
	After tax	0.54%	0.49%
Return on net equity	Pretax	10.01%	9.43%
	After tax	8.43%	7.68%
Profit margin		39.23%	35.74%

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 2025 and 2024, respectively.

e. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Total	December 31, 2025					
		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	\$ 2,781,118,276	\$ 340,182,037	\$ 217,286,832	\$ 248,493,026	\$ 242,407,198	\$ 378,860,428	\$ 1,353,888,755
Major maturity cash outflows	3,425,949,132	146,228,383	207,016,049	407,766,412	466,871,802	717,856,609	1,480,209,877
Gap	(644,830,856)	193,953,654	10,270,783	(159,273,386)	(224,464,604)	(338,996,181)	(126,321,122)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Total	December 31, 2024					
		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	\$ 2,643,123,452	\$ 346,927,361	\$ 170,538,247	\$ 220,613,869	\$ 251,025,810	\$ 370,311,834	\$ 1,283,706,331
Major maturity cash outflows	3,256,338,604	129,097,466	190,150,997	473,511,400	429,348,859	819,705,110	1,214,524,772
Gap	(613,215,152)	217,829,895	(19,612,750)	(252,897,531)	(178,323,049)	(449,393,276)	69,181,559

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, 2025				
		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	\$ 32,090,208	\$ 12,111,692	\$ 3,660,106	\$ 2,552,289	\$ 1,995,971	\$ 11,770,150
Major maturity cash outflows	36,318,727	16,305,253	8,407,063	3,033,452	3,394,522	5,178,437
Gap	(4,228,519)	(4,193,561)	(4,746,957)	(481,163)	(1,398,551)	6,591,713

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	December 31, 2024				
		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	\$ 30,640,002	\$ 10,888,747	\$ 4,522,021	\$ 2,758,507	\$ 1,582,254	\$ 10,888,473
Major maturity cash outflows	35,060,602	13,882,878	8,856,470	3,748,332	4,290,097	4,282,825
Gap	(4,420,600)	(2,994,131)	(4,334,449)	(989,825)	(2,707,843)	6,605,648

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

f. Non-performing loan selling information

December 31, 2025							
Transaction Date	Trading Partners	Non-Perform Loan Composition	Book Value	Price	Distribution Profit	Accompanying	Relationship
2025.08.28	HIGHGATE 2 HOTEL LLC	International lending (foreign currency medium-term secured loan-real estate secured)	\$ -	\$ 965,356	\$ 965,356 (including fees and other branch income totaling NTS269,123 thousand)	None	None
2025.06.12	United Overseas Bank Ltd. New York Agency	International lending (foreign currency unsecured loan)	-	191,869	191,869	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, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Special purpose trust accounts - domestic	\$ 42,550,560	\$ 43,395,966
Special purpose trust accounts - foreign	112,229,039	104,910,411
Insurance trust	10,206	10,082
Care and nurturing trust	3,636,051	2,788,861
Umbilical cord blood trust	18,113,305	17,152,325
Money claim and guarantee trust	35,800	43,800
Marketable securities trust	2,462,502	1,616,368
Real estate trust	56,728,244	55,242,700
Securities under custody	850,176,327	743,243,462
Other money trust	6,314,434	6,377,787
	<u>\$ 1,092,256,468</u>	<u>\$ 974,781,762</u>

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		Trust Liabilities	December 31	
	2025	2024		2025	2024
Bank deposits	\$ 16,105,084	\$ 13,370,026	Trust capital		
Insurance claims	35,800	43,800	Money trust	\$ 181,939,979	\$ 173,860,310
Financial assets			Insurance claims	35,800	43,800
Common stock	6,754,855	5,776,794	Marketable securities trust	2,441,875	1,600,073
Mutual funds	157,960,274	168,568,761	Real estate trust	56,823,030	55,231,531
Bonds	2,848,045	3,609,317	Securities under custody payable	850,176,327	743,243,462
Interest receivable	79	805	Profit and loss	421,527	428,094
Land	37,066,376	22,443,217	Unappropriated retained earnings - realized capital gain/loss	97,255	124,641
Buildings	1,000,728	1,006,676	Unappropriated retained earnings - gain on revenue/expense investment	2,079,541	1,895,663
Construction in progress	20,308,900	16,718,904	Unappropriated retained earning	(1,758,866)	(1,645,812)
Securities under custody	<u>850,176,327</u>	<u>743,243,462</u>	Total trust liabilities	<u>\$ 1,092,256,468</u>	<u>\$ 974,781,762</u>
Total trust assets	<u>\$ 1,092,256,468</u>	<u>\$ 974,781,762</u>			

Trust Assets Register

Investments	December 31	
	2025	2024
Bank deposits	\$ 16,105,084	\$ 13,370,026
Insurance claims	35,800	43,800
Financial assets		
Common stock	6,754,855	5,776,794
Mutual funds	157,960,274	168,568,761
Bonds	2,848,045	3,609,317
Land	37,066,376	22,443,217
Buildings	1,000,728	1,006,676
Construction in progress	20,308,900	16,718,904
Others	79	805
Securities under custody	850,176,327	743,243,462
Total trust assets	\$ 1,092,256,468	\$ 974,781,762

Income Statement of Trust

Investments	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Revenue		
Interest income	\$ 202,041	\$ 167,829
Dividends	165,016	156,862
Gain on mutual funds	60,735	42,368
Foreign exchange gains	1,079,830	1,220,566
Realized capital gain - mutual funds	8,374	21,414
Realized capital gain - bonds	1,518	11,986
Realized capital gain - quoted stock	119,858	47
	1,637,372	1,621,072
Expense		
Maintenance	(5,662)	(4,989)
Service charge	(8)	-
Tax expense	(18,695)	(13,953)
Others	(119,158)	(28)
Foreign exchange losses	(1,028,723)	(1,119,413)
Realized capital loss - bonds	(27,050)	(38,233)
Realized capital loss - mutual funds	(16,549)	(4,082)
Realized capital loss - quoted stock	-	(12,280)
	(1,215,845)	(1,192,978)
	\$ 421,527	\$ 428,094

35. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a. Related parties and their relationships with the Bank

Name	Relationship
Director and managers	The Bank's director and managers
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
Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation	Its director is the Bank's corporate director
CPC Corporation, Taiwan	Its director is the Bank's corporate director representative
CSBC Corporation	Its director is the Bank's corporate director
TSEC Corporation	Its director is the Bank's corporate director
China Metal Products Co., Ltd.	Its director is the Bank's director
Yang Ming Marine Transport Corporation	Its director is the Bank's corporate director
Lungteh Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.	Its director is the Bank's corporate director
ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	Its director is the Bank's corporate director
Quaser Machine Tools, Inc.	Its director is the Bank's corporate director
Taiwan Acceptance Corporation	Its director is the spouse of the Bank's director
Others	Other related parties (IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures")

b. Significant transactions with related parties

1) Loans

	Balance	Percentage of Loans (%)
Balance on December 31, 2025	\$ 41,548,252	2.01
Balance on December 31, 2024	40,654,497	2.07

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, interest rates ranged from 1.63% to 5.71% and 1.46% to 6.85%, respectively, and interest income amounted to \$794,729 thousand and \$841,589 thousand, respectively.

	December 31, 2025					Difference in Terms Between Related Parties and Non-related Parties
	Ending Balance	Highest Amount	Normal Loans	Non-performing Loans	Collateral	
<u>Consumer loans</u>						
44 accounts	\$ 24,626	\$ 26,153	\$ 24,626	\$ -	Credit	None
<u>Self-use residential mortgage loans</u>						
261 accounts	2,305,103	2,364,673	2,305,103	-	Real estate	None
<u>Others</u>						
Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation	19,308,161	19,308,161	19,308,161	-	Station equipment	None
CPC Corporation, Taiwan	16,700,000	34,200,000	16,700,000	-	Credit	None
CSBC Corporation	2,287,697	7,899,031	2,287,697	-	Credit	None
TSEC Corporation	286,339	522,201	286,339	-	Credit and land and plant	None
China Metal Products Co., Ltd.	200,000	1,400,000	200,000	-	land and plant	None
Other - 12 corporation accounts (Note 1)	427,634	1,906,517	427,634	-	Credit and fund guarantee and real estate	None
Other - 6 individual accounts (Note 2)	8,693	8,859	8,693	-	Deposits	None

December 31, 2024							Difference in Terms Between Related Parties and Non-related Parties
	Ending Balance	Highest Amount	Normal Loans	Non-performing Loans	Collateral		
<u>Consumer loans</u>							
35 accounts	\$ 16,824	\$ 17,933	\$ 16,824	\$ -	Credit	None	
<u>Self-use residential mortgage loans</u>							
242 accounts	1,977,139	2,032,531	1,977,139	-	Real estate	None	
<u>Others</u>							
Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation	19,308,161	19,308,161	19,308,161	-	Station equipment	None	
CPC Corporation, Taiwan	17,500,000	52,500,000	17,500,000	-	Credit	None	
CSBC Corporation	1,162,546	2,940,285	1,162,546	-	Credit	None	
TSEC Corporation	331,173	682,475	331,173	-	Credit and land and plant	None	
Other - 11 corporation accounts (Note 1)	328,737	3,372,815	328,737	-	Credit and fund guarantee and real estate	None	
Other - 5 individual accounts (Note 2)	29,917	31,059	29,917	-	Deposits	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 rate were 1.89% on December 31 of both 2025 and 2024. 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, 2025						
	Ending Balance	Highest Amount	Reserve for Guarantee Liabilities	Interest Rate (Per Annum %)	Collateral	
Yang Ming Marine Transport Corporation	\$ 251,688	\$ 503,375	\$ 2,517	0.80	None	
CSBC Corporation	214,032	1,992,982	2,140	0.50-0.65	None	
Lungteh Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.	101,396	101,396	1,014	1.00-1.20	None	
Taiwan Acceptance Corporation	200,000	600,000	2,000	0.55	None	
December 31, 2024						
	Ending Balance	Highest Amount	Reserve for Guarantee Liabilities	Interest Rate (Per Annum %)	Collateral	
CSBC Corporation	\$ 1,992,982	\$ 2,027,094	\$ 19,930	0.50-0.65	None	
Yang Ming Marine Transport Corporation	503,375	1,008,925	5,034	0.80	None	
Lungteh Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.	97,524	97,524	975	1.00-1.20	None	

3) Deposits

	Balance	Percentage of Loans (%)
Balance on December 31, 2025	\$ 49,424,878	1.82
Balance on December 31, 2024	28,861,900	1.10

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the interest rates intervals were both between 0.00% to 13.00%; the interest expense amounted to \$1,248,185 thousand and \$783,409 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, 2025						
Name	Contract	Duration	Nominal Principle Amount	Current Valuation Gain (Loss)	Balance Sheet	
					Subject	Amount
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd	Currency swaps	2025.1.13-2026.10.30	\$ 21,005,260	\$ 647,477	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 647,477
Scinopharm Taiwan, Ltd.	Currency forward	2025.12.1-2026.3.5	57,544	34	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	34
Quaser Machine Tools, Inc.	Currency forward	2025.11.20-2026.2.25	17,620	426	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	426

December 31, 2024						
Name	Contract	Duration	Nominal Principle Amount	Current Valuation Gain (Loss)	Balance Sheet	
					Subject	Amount
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd	Currency swaps	2024.4.12-2025.11.13	\$ 21,900,380	\$ 707,749	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 707,749
Scinopharm Taiwan, Ltd.	Currency forward	2024.12.11-2025.2.13	51,472	430	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	430

5) Call loans to banks and call loans from banks

Call loans to banks

(In Thousands of Original Currencies)

December 31, 2025					
Name	Department	Currency	Ending Balance	Interest Rate (Per Annum %)	Interest Income
The Export-Import Bank Land Bank	DBU	NTD	\$ 1,500,000	1.38-1.57	\$ 16,567
	DBU	NTD	25,000	1.00-1.69	7,702
	OBU	EUR	10,500	2.09-2.15	32
	London Branch	USD	20,000	4.06-4.58	477
	Hong Kong Branch	USD	20,000	3.71-4.60	1,144
Taiwan Business Bank	OBU	RMB	100,000	1.10-1.75	79
	Tokyo Branch	USD	20,000	4.05-4.54	853
	Hong Kong Branch	USD	20,000	4.05-4.60	268

December 31, 2024					
Name	Department	Currency	Ending Balance	Interest Rate (Per Annum %)	Interest Income
Land Bank	DBU	NTD	\$ 25,000	0.69-1.68	\$ 2,964
	OBU	USD	10,000	4.61-5.90	3,070
Taiwan Business Bank	OBU	USD	20,000	4.60-5.71	1,199

Call loans from banks

(In Thousands of Original Currencies)

December 31, 2025					
Name	Department	Currency	Ending Balance	Interest Rate (Per Annum %)	Interest Expense
Land Bank	DBU	NTD	\$ 5,000	0.81-1.68	\$ 778
	OBU	HKD	135,000	2.00-4.30	1,353
Taiwan Business Bank	Los Angeles Branch	USD	30,000	3.93-4.40	508

December 31, 2024					
Name	Department	Currency	Ending Balance	Interest Rate (Per Annum %)	Interest Expense
Land Bank	DBU	NTD	\$ 5,000	0.70-1.68	\$ 1,976
	OBU	HKD	18,000	4.30	40
Taiwan Business Bank	OBU	HKD	100,000	4.20-4.35	187

6) Due from banks and deposits from banks

Due from banks

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name	Department	Currency	December 31	
			2025	2024
			Ending Balance	Ending Balance
Land Bank	DBU	NTD	\$ 9	\$ 9
Taiwan Business Bank	DBU	NTD	63	13
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd	DBU	NTD	100	134

Deposits from banks

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name	Department	Currency	December 31	
			2025	2024
			Ending Balance	Ending Balance
Land Bank	DBU	NTD	\$ 275	\$ 275
The Export-Import Bank	DBU	NTD	3,311	3,420
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd	DBU	NTD	150,159,002	120,160,203

c. Compensation of directors and management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 164,303	\$ 158,186
Post-employment benefits	<u>13,694</u>	<u>36,123</u>
	<u>\$ 177,997</u>	<u>\$ 194,309</u>

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

d. Others

The Bank signed three-year legal advice service contract with its subsidiary, Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd., on December 26, 2022. Under the contract, the annual service fee is \$73 thousand, effective from January 1, 2023. In 2025, the Bank recognized other income in the amount of \$69 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 2025, the Bank recognized other income according to the former contract in the amount of \$1,389 thousand.

The Bank signed three-year information system service contracts in the amounts of \$82 thousand and \$4,526 thousand each on January 2, 2025 and February 13, 2025, with its subsidiaries Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd. and Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd. In 2025, the Bank recognized other income according to the former contract in the amount of \$26 thousand.

36. PLEDGED ASSETS

The summary of the Group's pledged assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Pledged Assets	Description	December 31	
		2025	2024
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	Bonds	\$ 1,757,730	\$ 1,502,453
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	Bonds and certificates of deposit	41,300,000	41,463,925
Guarantee deposits paid	Cash	842,989	920,987

37. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

- a. In addition to those mentioned in Note 7, the Group had the following contingent liabilities and commitments as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Trust liabilities	\$ 1,092,256,468	\$ 974,781,762
Unused loan commitments (excluding credit cards)	134,370,614	103,651,338
Credit card commitments	329,376	335,136
Unused issued letters of credit	17,597,109	17,588,646
Guarantees in guarantee business	50,746,422	55,046,865
Repayment notes and times deposit held for custody	18,896,375	19,781,507
Liabilities on joint loans	40,135	70,601

The unrecognized commitments for the acquisition of equipment and intangible assets, as well as the commitments for construction, appointment, security service and consultant appointment contracts as of December 31, 2025 were \$646,916 thousand, \$3,399,929 thousand, \$868,411 thousand, \$169,304 thousand and \$11,840 thousand, respectively.

- b. The former financial advisor of our bank's North Taichung branch was penalized for embezzling customer deposits. The customer has filed a lawsuit against our bank at the Taichung District Court for the amount embezzled by the manager and the losses incurred from the investment products. The Taichung District Court held a hearing on December 31, 2025, and is scheduled to continue the hearing on March 3, 2026.

38. 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, 2025	None
2	Acquisition of fixed assets over NT\$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital for the year ended December 31, 2025	None
3	Disposal of fixed assets over NT\$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital for the year ended December 31, 2025	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, 2025	None
6	Sale of NPL	Note 34
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, 2025	Table 2
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, 2025	None
6	Acquisition of Fixed assets over NT\$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital for the year ended December 31, 2025	None
7	Disposal of Fixed assets and equipment over NT\$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital for the year ended December 31, 2025	None
8	Receivables from related parties over NT\$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital as of December 31, 2025	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 3.

d. Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions: Table 4.

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

39. INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES

Investees' Names (Note a)	Investees' Location	Principal Business Activities	Ownership Interest (%) at Ending Balance	Investment Book Value	Recognized Investment Income (Loss) of Current Period	Sum of Ownership (Note a)			
						Current Stock	Imputed Stock (Note b)	Stock	Ownership Interest (%) (Note d)
Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation	Taipei City	High speed railroad	0.79	\$ 1,246,000	\$ -	\$ 44,500,000	\$ -	\$ 44,500,000	0.79
Taiwan Stock Exchange Co.	Taipei City	Securities brokerage, margin lending, and underwriting financial products	3.00	8,228,791	-	51,972,406	-	51,972,406	3.00
Taiwan Sugar Co.	Tainan City	Manufacture correlative products of sugar and crop	0.41	1,393,142	-	23,246,159	-	23,246,159	0.41
Taiwan Power Co.	Taipei City	Generate electric power, power distribution, and cable assemble	0.41	1,209,277	-	235,726,532	-	235,726,532	0.41
Taipei Foreign Exchange Inc.	Taipei City	Exchange trading, DEPOS, and Swap	3.53	32,004	-	700,000	-	700,000	3.53
Lieu-An Service Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	ATM purchase, rental, and repair or maintenance	5.00	1,788	-	125,000	-	125,000	5.00
CDIB & Partners Investment Holding Co.	Taipei City	Investment	4.95	793,800	-	54,000,000	-	54,000,000	4.95
Nomura Asset Management Taiwan Ltd.	Taipei City	Securities investment trust	4.09	84,583	-	1,413,725	-	1,413,725	4.09
Financial Information Service Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Type II telecommunications business	1.26	254,411	-	9,422,615	-	9,422,615	1.26
Taiwan Futures Exchange	Taipei City	Futures exchange	1.00	1,059,777	-	7,215,746	-	7,215,746	1.00
Taiwan Assets Management Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Acquisition of delinquent loans, evaluation, auction, and management	11.35	1,686,000	-	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	50,400	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	2.94
Financial Evolution Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Financial information systems development	4.12	9,263	-	905,475	-	905,475	4.12
Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation	Taipei City	Provide book-entry of securities transactions	0.08	101,174	-	839,550	-	839,550	0.08
Sunlight Assets Management Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Acquisition of delinquent loans, evaluation, auction, and management	0.70	511	-	41,768	-	41,768	0.70
Taiwan Mobile Payment Corporation	Taipei City	Electronic information provider	3.00	10,692	-	1,800,000	-	1,800,000	3.00
Taipei Financial Center Corp.	Taipei City	Real estate development, sales and rental	3.50	1,991,115	-	51,450,000	-	51,450,000	3.50

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.

40. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of services provided.

a. Segment revenue and results

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2025						
	Loans	Deposits	Financial Instruments and Investments	Wealth Management	Overseas Branches and Subsidiaries	Others	Total
Net income of interest ⁴	\$ 15,066,268	\$ 15,240,307	\$ (7,354,908)	\$ -	\$ 4,184,523	\$ (29,838)	\$ 27,106,352
Net service fee income	1,668,754	160,071	(49,158)	5,310,608	97,556	-	7,187,831
Net income on financial instrument	-	-	9,803,319	-	567,629	-	10,370,948
Others	<u>16,378</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,071</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,244</u>	<u>615,265</u>	<u>644,958</u>
Net revenue and gains	<u>16,751,400</u>	<u>15,400,378</u>	<u>2,404,324</u>	<u>5,310,608</u>	<u>4,857,952</u>	<u>585,427</u>	<u>45,310,089</u>
Bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee liability provision	(3,350,789)	-	(154)	-	484,504	-	(2,866,439)
Operating expense							<u>(21,326,927)</u>
Income before income tax							<u>\$ 21,116,723</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024						
	Loans	Deposits	Financial Instruments and Investments	Wealth Management	Overseas Branches and Subsidiaries	Others	Total
Net interest income	\$ 15,008,374	\$ 15,694,731	\$ (11,458,062)	\$ -	\$ 3,746,271	\$ (26,734)	\$ 22,964,580
Net service fee income	1,982,962	141,220	(46,209)	4,658,919	131,398	-	6,868,290
Net income on financial instrument	-	-	11,375,970	-	218,202	-	11,594,172
Others	<u>31,750</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,216</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,456</u>	<u>351,073</u>	<u>392,495</u>
Net revenue and gains	<u>17,023,086</u>	<u>15,835,951</u>	<u>(124,085)</u>	<u>4,658,919</u>	<u>4,101,327</u>	<u>324,339</u>	<u>41,819,537</u>
Bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee liability provision	(2,160,428)	-	(259)	-	(890,180)	-	(3,050,867)
Operating expense							<u>(20,415,083)</u>
Income before income tax							<u>\$ 18,353,587</u>

All amounts represent transactions with external customers. No inter-segment sales occurred during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

This was the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

b. Segment total assets and liabilities

	December 31, 2025						
	Loans	Deposits	Financial Instruments and Investments	Wealth Management	Overseas Branches and Subsidiary	Others	Total
Assets	<u>\$ 1,871,570,904</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,083,074,059</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 326,439,264</u>	<u>\$ 95,927,011</u>	<u>\$ 3,377,011,238</u>
Liabilities	<u>\$ 1,484,985</u>	<u>\$ 2,767,186,107</u>	<u>\$ 91,058,454</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 248,166,814</u>	<u>\$ 48,787,823</u>	<u>\$ 3,156,684,183</u>

	December 31, 2024						
	Loans	Deposits	Financial Instruments and Investments	Wealth Management	Overseas Branches and Subsidiary	Others	Total
Assets	<u>\$ 1,814,455,843</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,002,324,039</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 256,005,523</u>	<u>\$ 99,935,726</u>	<u>\$ 3,172,721,131</u>
Liabilities	<u>\$ 1,780,747</u>	<u>\$ 2,663,698,932</u>	<u>\$ 93,034,064</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 166,602,680</u>	<u>\$ 46,207,320</u>	<u>\$ 2,971,323,743</u>

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES' NAMES AND LOCATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

(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 December 31, 2025	End of December 31, 2024	Stock	Ownership Interest (%)	Book Value			
Chang Hwa Bank	Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd. Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Mainland China Taiwan	Banking Venture capital	\$ 12,117,288 1,258,694	\$ 12,117,288 1,155,676	Note 125,869,403	100 100	\$ 14,122,436 1,452,218	\$ 2,832 157,250	\$ 2,832 157,250	

Note: Limited company organization.

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD

DECEMBER 31, 2025

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

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the Holding Company (Note 2)	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2025				Note	
				Number of Shares	Carrying Amount (Note 3)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value		
Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd. (CHBVC)	Jada International Development Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,919,378	\$ 29,311	8.52	\$ 29,311		
	Package Plus Sustainable Integration Co., Ltd	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	256,411	10,195	2.65	10,195		
	Digit Spark Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	275,000	8,454	1.30	8,454		
	Daiken Biomedical Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20,000	3,590	0.02	3,590		
	Starlux Airlines Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	500,000	11,800	0.02	11,800		
	Trio Technology International Group Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	414,000	63,135	0.83	63,135		
	Mercuries F&B Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	333,000	13,320	0.50	13,320		
	Handa Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	25,000	2,150	0.01	2,150		
	Yuh Shan Environmental Engineering Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	182,764	5,611	0.54	5,611		
	Ina Energy Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,440,000	27,806	0.65	27,806		
	Imedtac Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	420,000	24,742	1.64	24,742		
	Ace Medical Technology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,000,000	-	4.90	-		
	Minima Technology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	570,000	5,267	1.44	5,267		
	Sunpower Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,269,825	69,142	3.45	69,142		
	Outstanding Management Consultants Co., Ltd.	CHBVC is its director	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	117,040	1,571	19.00	1,571	
	Glory Wheel Enterprise Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	394,108	26,945	0.92	26,945		
	Red Sunrise Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,309,677	51,457	7.30	51,457		
	P-Waver Inc.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	230,575	13,051	3.84	13,051		
	Champ-Ray Industrial Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	508,000	40,792	1.68	40,792		
	Annji Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	500,000	25,485	0.53	25,485		
	Techplasma Technology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	210,000	11,267	0.63	11,267		
	Jhu Jian Catering Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	300,000	10,080	0.59	10,080		
	Andros Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,000,000	24,140	1.81	24,140		
	WiAdvance Technology Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	200,000	33,168	0.88	33,168		
	GEOSAT Aerospace & Technology Inc.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	700,000	24,738	0.55	24,738		
	Zeitec Semiconductor Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	408,000	25,826	1.36	25,826		
	Kkday.com International Company Limited	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,577,320	29,433	0.23	29,433		
	Wavesplitter Technologies, Inc.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,000,000	63,440	4.00	63,440		
	U-Neuron Biomedical Inc.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	800,000	29,696	2.02	29,696		
	GreenRock Energy Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	712,001	29,000	1.66	29,000		
HOW KAN ENTERTAINMENT PRODUCTION CO., LTD	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,080,232	35,370	5.33	35,370			
KEYXENTIC INC.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	600,000	30,000	8.82	30,000			

(Continued)

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the Holding Company (Note 2)	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2025				Note
				Number of Shares	Carrying Amount (Note 3)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
	YU-CHEN SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY CORP.		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	90,000	\$ 8,674	0.48	\$ 8,674	
	Chi Yi Hsin Technology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	600,000	210,834	2.01	210,834	
	DEXATEK TECHNOLOGY LTD.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	100,000	6,269	0.39	6,269	
	UNITED PURIFICATION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	156,000	27,907	1.11	27,907	
	E-CHEM ENTERPRISE CORP.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	153,000	10,924	0.69	10,924	
	DA YI CHENG Technology CO., LTD.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	250,000	45,000	1.32	45,000	
	JUOKU TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	889,000	21,709	2.03	21,709	
	TAC Dynamics Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	500,000	26,500	8.56	26,500	
	Linker Vision Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,155,000	45,045	1.78	45,045	
	Agility Robotic, Inc	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15,118	31,445	0.05	31,445	
	Mesh Cooperative Ventures, Inc.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	26,345	-	26,345	
	Outstanding Capital Limited Partnership	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	24,809	-	24,809	
	Forward BioT Venture Capital	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	27,575	-	27,575	

Note 1: The securities referred to in this table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and securities derived from the above items within the scope of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”.

Note 2: If the issuer of securities is not a related party, this column is exempt.

Note 3: As measured by fair value, fill in the balance of book value after adjustment of the fair value and deduct the allowance loss. If not measured by fair value, fill in the amortized cost (after allowance loss has been deducted) of the book balance.

(Concluded)

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

(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, 2025	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee (Note 2)	% of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2025	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)	\$ 2,832	100	\$ 2,832	\$ 14,122,436	\$ -	

2.

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China December 31, 2025	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)	\$ 33,049,058

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 stocks with voting rights or more than 50% of capital held by banks in Taiwan that have investments in mainland China.

CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Percentage)

No. (Note 1)	Investee Company	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transactions Details			
				Financial Statement Accounts	Amount	Payment Terms	% to Total Sales or Assets (Note 3)
0	The Bank	Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	a.	Due from the Central Bank and banks	\$ 47,532	Same as normal customers	-
		Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	a.	Cash and cash equivalents	106,336	Same as normal customers	-
		Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	a.	Receivables	185,450	Same as normal customers	0.01
		Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	a.	Other financial assets	4,950,000	Same as normal customers	0.15
		Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	a.	Interest income	124,399	Same as normal customers	0.27
		Chang Hua Commercial Bank, Ltd.	a.	Net other non-interest income	1,389	Same as normal customers	-
		Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	a.	Deposits and remittances	135,173	Same as normal customers	-
		Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	a.	Payables	7	Same as normal customers	-
		Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	a.	Other liabilities	5	Same as normal customers	-
		Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	a.	Interest expense	2,253	Same as normal customers	-
		Chang Hwa Bank Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	a.	Net other non-interest income	2,525	Same as normal customers	0.01

Note 1: Transaction details: Methods of numbering are as follows:

- a. 0 for parent company.
- b. In accordance with subsidiary number starts from 1.

Note 2: Relationships are as follows:

- a. Parent company to subsidiary.
- b. Subsidiary to parent company.
- c. Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Transactions amounts are calculated as percentage of accrued amounts of total income or ending balance of total assets.

TABLE 5**CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.****INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

Name of Major Shareholders	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Ministry of Finance	1,434,632,308	12.19
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	882,503,514	7.50
National Development Fund, Executive Yuan	638,056,505	5.42

Note: The main shareholder information in this table is calculated by Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation (TDCC) 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 of the Bank without physical registration (including treasury shares) is more than 5%. The share capital recorded in the Bank's consolidated financial statements and the actual number of shares delivered without physical registration may be different due to the basis of preparation and calculation.