Mega International Commercial Bank

Annual Report 2022

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Notice

This English version annual report is a summary translation of the Chinese version and is not an official document of the shareholders' meeting. If there is any discrepancy between the English version and the Chinese version, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Service Network

Refer to Service Network Section for details of domestic and overseas business units

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Contents

For the global financial industry, 2022 was marked by crises and profitable opportunities. Global interest rate hikes, border restrictions lifting, and supply chain restructuring continued to provide banking businesses with profit opportunities amid the heightening geopolitical tension such as the Russia-Ukraine War. Under the influences of increasing interest rate spread in both TWD and USD, widening yield spread between TWD and USD, and the sharp appreciation of USD, Mega International Commercial Bank (hereinafter, the "Bank") generated positive results with net interest income, interests on bills and bonds, financial swap dealings as well as recognizable growth in volume for various businesses. The Bank closed 2022 with a net profit after tax of NTD 24.185 billion, achieving a YoY growth of 31.00%, ranking first amongst its peers and public banks in Taiwan.

Looking ahead to 2023, inflationary pressure, geopolitical conflicts, US-China tension, and economic growth concerns will continue to create uncertainties globally, with interest rates expected to remain high. The Bank will continue to consolidate current profit sources to navigate through this volatile financial environment, actively optimize the Bank's business frameworks, and continue to strive for the six main strategies: "Adjust income structure," "Expand interest spreads," "Increase fee income," "Extend marketing coverage," "Focus on quality," and "Strengthen digital services". The Bank aims to maintain the steady growth of recurring surplus, increase profits from financial operations, and optimize its business and profitability frameworks. To drive ongoing profitability, the Bank will strengthen the four core businesses of corporate financing, consumer financing, wealth management, and financial operations. Furthermore, through its core businesses, the Bank aspires to positively impact society as a financial institution that steers towards sustainability, promotes ESG, and marches with its clients toward the vision of "Towards Net Zero, With Mega Together".

Operation Results of 2022

I. Global & Domestic Economic Dynamics

1. Economic Growth

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), global economic growth was projected to deteriorate from 6.10% in 2021 to 3.40% in 2022. Advanced economies were expected to observe a rapid growth slowdown, with more pronounced deterioration in the second half of the year. This reflected the effects of the Russia-Ukraine War and the industrial supply chain bottlenecks in driving global inflationary pressure. Central banks across the globe have all adopted tight monetary policy, most notably the dramatic interest rate hike of a total of 4.25 percentage points by the US Federal Reserve System (hereinafter, "The Fed"). Additional factors, such as the scarcity of energy supplies in the European countries and the recurring pandemic-caused lockdowns in China, have led to a continuous downturn in the real estate and other sectors and weakened global economic activities. Furthermore, as the global inflationary pressure remains elevated and uncertainties stemming from the volatility of the financial institutions, the IMF envisions 2023 growth to decrease further to 2.80%, with many doubts shadowing the economic outlook.

In 2022, Taiwan's economic growth rate dropped to 2.45%, a massive decline from 6.53% in 2021, while the private consumption has improved significantly in 2H22, reflecting gradual recovery from the pandemic impacts, improvement in the employment rate and growing domestic demand. However, the fixed capital formation growth rate in 3Q22 has halved since 1H22. This is mainly due to the cutback in business investments caused by the global economic downturn and destocking, and macroprudential policies such as interest rate hikes and selective credit controls discouraged QoQ investments in the construction industry. Furthermore, the export momentum has slowed down QoQ with fewer demands from the US and European countries. In 4Q22, although the domestic demand has remained relatively stable, the outlook for the manufacturing industry remains subdued, and export momentum continues to experience a significant decrease. According to the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics in Taiwan, the economic growth rate is projected to decline from 2.45% in 2022 to 2.12% in 2023 under the influence of subdued global economic outlook.

Chairman
Chao-Shun Chang

2. Financial Market

In terms of interest rates, major central banks have adopted aggressive interest rate hikes in 2022 to curb inflation. The Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) (hereinafter, "CBC") raised the interest rate four times since March 2022 with a total of 0.625 percentage points, bringing the rediscount rate to 1.75%, the highest since December 2015. Additionally, the reserve ratio was increased twice by a total of 0.50 percentage points. Furthermore, the overnight call-loan rate was increased along with the interest rate hike by the CBC, rising from an average of 0.09% in January to 0.56% in December. The interest rates of the certificates of deposits issued by the CBC also showed an increase.

The exchange rate of NTD against USD depreciated from NTD 27.60 at the beginning of the year to nearly NTD 32.30 from January to October 2022. This resulted from the outflows of foreign funds due to the rapid and dramatic interest rate hikes by The Fed and the reduced trade surplus suppressing the demand for foreign exchange by the exporters. However, the exchange rate has recovered since November and concluded 2022 at NTD 30.70, reflecting The Fed easing the pace of interest rate rises and the markets expecting a potential end to these hikes. This exchange rate was supported by the exporters' net inflow of foreign capital and the increase in demand for foreign exchange at the end of 2022. The average exchange rate in 2022 was NTD 29.78, showing a 5.90% depreciation from NTD 28.02 in 2021.

II. Change in Organization Structure

The Bank incorporated the Foreign Exchange Business Management Department into the Business Administration Department on May 1, 2022, to improve the overall effectiveness of centralized management of deposit and exchange services. The Private Banking Department was established on June 30, 2022, to fulfill the diversified requirements of high-net-worth private banking customers. As of January 1, 2023, the Card & Payment Department is responsible for coordinating the integrated payment businesses to effectively combine marketing resources and optimize promotional efficiency to increase profit. Additionally, the Overseas Business Planning Department and Overseas Business Management Department were merged into the Overseas Business Management Department on February 16, 2023, to ensure effective delegation of human resources and to improve management efficiency.

III. Operating Results in 2022

Units: Millions in NT dollars, except as indicated

Item \ Year	2022	2021	Change
Deposits (including due to Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd)	2,924,052	2,775,818	5.34%
Loans	2,087,539	1,979,646	5.45%
Corporate Financing	1,531,941	1,442,298	6.22%
Consumers Financing (excluding credit card loans)	555,598	537,348	3.40%
Foreign Exchange Business (millions in US$)	906,391	842,683	7.56%
Securities Purchased	955,622	934,101	2.30%
Long-term Equity Investments	21,157	21,012	0.69%
Credit Card Loans	1,733	1,618	7.11%
Trust Assets	388,426	358,610	8.31%

Note 1: All figures above are average balance, except foreign exchange business.

Note 2: At the end of 2022, the amount of the Bank's non-performing loans was NT$3,377 million, NPL ratio 0.16%, and coverage ratio was 930.54%.

IV. Budget Implementation

2022 Pretax Income (millions in NT dollars)	2022 Pretax Income Budget (millions in NT dollars)	Budget Achievement Rate
24,181	22,005	109.89%

President
Kuang-Hua Hu

Summary of Business Plan for 2023

I. Business Plan

- Reinforce and implement the three lines of defense to establish a corporate culture of ethical corporate management.
- Fortify the risk control mechanism and enhance the identification, assessment, and management of climate risks.
- Continue to promote digital transformation and develop a variety of digital financial applications and services.
- Leverage the advantage of global presence and uplift the operation and profitability momentum of foreign markets.
- Solidify rapport with large corporate clients while actively engaging with SMEs as the second profit curve.
- Improve customer satisfaction with the development of diversified and digital consumer banking businesses.
- Fully grasp market trends and conduct flexible financial operations to generate solid investment returns.
- Effectuate ESG sustainable finance policies and exert positive impacts on society towards sustainability.

II. Business Objectives

With consideration of current economic and financial developments, the Bank has set up the following business targets based on competitive strategies for the year of 2023: total deposits of NT$2,968,120 million, total loans of NT$2,085,912 million and foreign exchange business of US$952,566 million.

Development Strategies

The Bank's medium and long-term development strategy, detailed implementation plan, various businesses and financial objectives are based on the conglomerate's medium and long-term development strategy disclosed by the Bank's parent company Mega Financial Holding Co., Ltd.

- In terms of financial and customers
  - Scale up capital assets to boost the market status of Mega Financial Holdings group.
  - Strengthen overseas businesses and identify opportunities to relocated Taiwanese businesses.
  - Consolidate competitive advantages in corporate banking and foreign exchange and deepen the cross-selling of the Group.
  - Develop consumer banking and wealth management services to enrich the Group's active customer base.
- In terms of internal procedures
  - Increase corporate governance standards and pursue the Group's sustainable development.
  - Improve the Group's management efficiency to optimize business operations and increase return.
  - Reinforce the risk control of the Group and implement internal and external legal compliance.
  - Protect the Group's intellectual properties and increase investment of digitalization and IT.
- In terms of learning and growth
  - Motivate and enhance employee value and foster more digital talents.
  - Develop the Group's digital culture and encourages all types of R&D and innovations.

Major Regulatory Changes and Influences

- The Financial Supervisory Commission Republic of China (Taiwan) (hereinafter, "FSC") published "Guidelines for Domestic Banks' Climate Risk Financial Disclosure" to promote the core strategy for the development of sustainable finance and to strengthen climate-related risk management. Effective as of 2023, domestic banks shall disclose climate risk-related financial information for the prior year before the end of June per annum.
- To consolidate sustainable development and achieve net zero, FSC published the "Green Finance Action Plan 3.0," highlighting the following five main components: 1) promoting carbon footprint verification and climate risk management for financial institutions; 2) developing guidelines for the identification of sustainable economic activities; 3) supporting the integration of various ESG and climate-related information; 4) strengthening the professional training focusing on sustainable finance; and 5) collaborating with all parties on the consensus of net zero.
- The Bankers Association of the Republic of China revised the "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for Banks," aiming to strengthen the corporate governance of the banks. The revision specifies that the communications between the controlling shareholder and the bank should be conducted by the representative appointed by the controlling shareholder, who has also been elected as one of the bank's directors. Additionally, if the controlling shareholder holds any proposals for the board resolutions or the bank's operational decisions, the proposals should be raised by the representative at the board of directors meetings or the functional committee meetings. The controlling shareholder should not personally convene any meetings or intervene with the bank's decision-making in any other way.

- In 2023, FSC published two new assessment indicators, namely “Friendly Service Principles” and “Principles of Integrity Management”, to encourage the implementation of Treating Customers Fairly Principles by financial institutions and establish a corporate culture of fair treatment and integrity. Furthermore, FSC announced the main focus of the 2024 assessment to include the measures in place to close the digital gap for seniors and people with disabilities and related outcomes as bonus items, and the implementation of principles such as “Suitability of Products or Services” for younger customer groups and “Notification and Disclosure.”

Credit Rating

Credit Rating Institute	Credit Rating		Outlook	Publication Date (Year/Month)
	Long-term	Short-term		
Moody’s	A1	P-1	Stable	2023/3
S&P	A+	A-1	Stable	2022/10
Taiwan Ratings Corp.	twAAA	twA-1+	Stable	2022/10

Chao-Shun Chang

Chairman

Kuang-Hua Hu

President

Historical Overview

Mega International Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. (Mega Bank) has come into being as a result of the merger of The International Commercial Bank of China and Chiao Tung Bank, effective on August 21, 2006. Both banks have been proud of their longtime histories of outstanding track records in our country.

In 1971, The Bank of China was privatized to become The International Commercial Bank of China Co., Ltd. (ICBC), whose origin dates back to the Ta Ching Bank and its predecessor, the Hupu Bank (the bank under the finance arm of the imperial court in the Ching Dynasty). The Bank of China had been entrusted with the mission to serve as an agent of the Treasury and a note-issuing bank before the establishment of the Central Bank of China in 1928. The Bank of China was designated as a licensed specialized bank for international trade and foreign exchange thereafter. Taking advantage of its specialization in foreign exchange, worldwide network of outlets and correspondence banks, superb bank assets, and excellent business performance, ICBC has become a top-notch bank in the Republic of China.

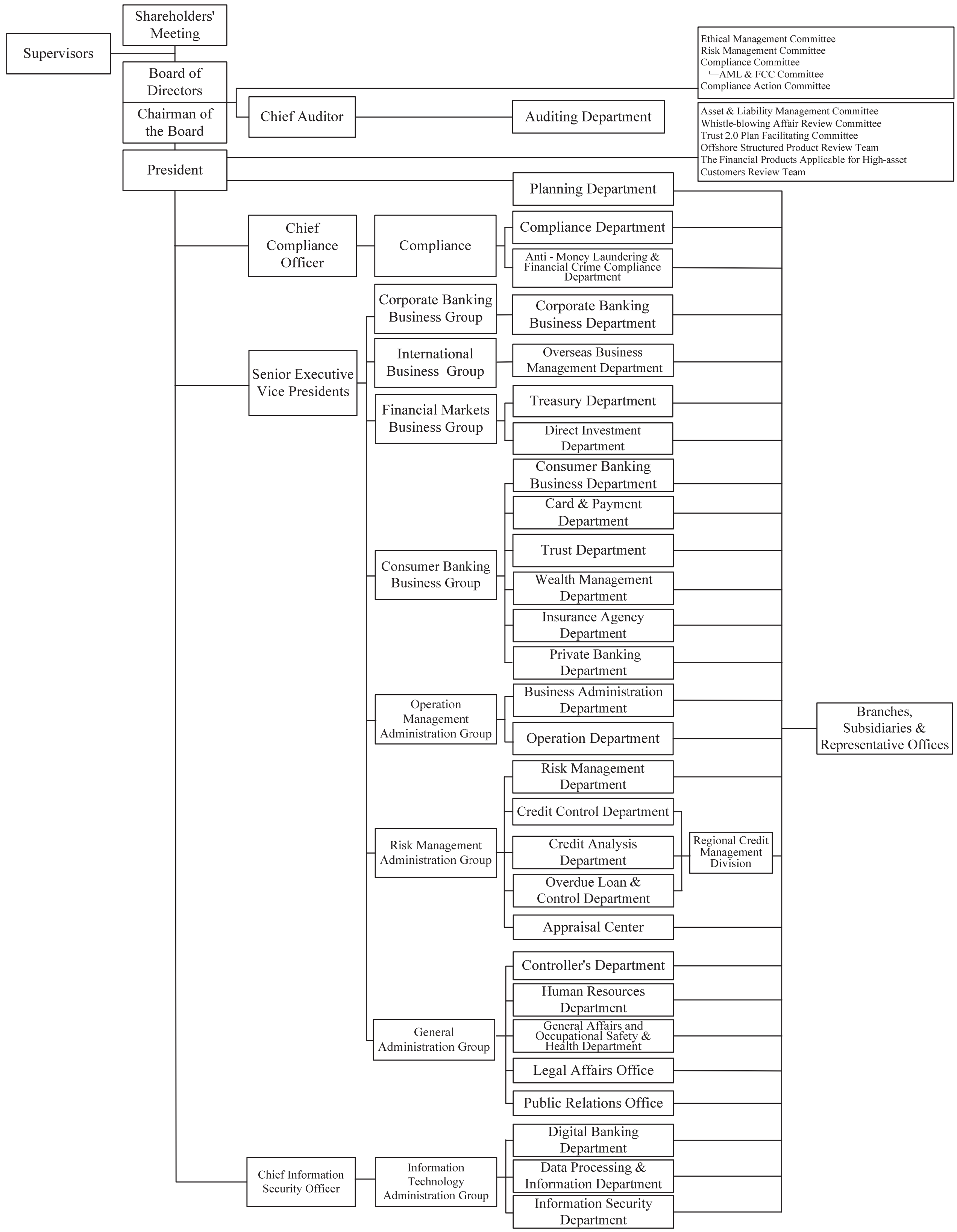
Set up five years before the founding of the Republic of China, Chiao Tung Bank Co., Ltd. (CTB) had also been delegated to act as an agent of the government coffer and a note-issuing bank in concert with the Bank of China at the outset of the Republic. Transforming from a licensed bank for industries in 1928, an industrial bank in 1975, and a development bank in 1979, CTB turned from a state-controlled bank into a privately–owned one in 1999. It has engaged in loan extensions for medium- and long-term development, innovation and guidance investment (equity investment), and venture capital ever since. For years, CTB has made significant contributions to the improvement of industrial structure and the promotion of the upgrading of industry by assisting in the development of strategic and vital industries in line with the economic policy and the economic development plan of the government.

Building on the professional advantages inherited from The International Commercial Bank of China and Chiao Tung Bank, the Bank leads the domestic banking industry in various areas, including international trade and foreign exchange, international syndicated loans, project financing, and innovative and venture capital. Leveraging the advantage of its global presence and correspondent banks, the Bank has made immense contributions in supporting domestic companies to expand internationally, upgrading industrial, and promoting economic developments. In recent years, by following the footsteps of peers in advanced countries, the Bank is dedicating all efforts to optimizing corporate governance and promoting sustainable development.

By the end of 2022, in addition to Offshore Banking Branch, the Bank has 108 branches (including Foreign Department) at home, and 24 branches, 6 sub-branches, and 3 representative offices (including marketing office) abroad. Together with the network are wholly-owned bank subsidiaries in Thailand, along with their branches, bringing the number of overseas outposts to 38 in total. It has 6,712 employees and an aggregate paid-in capital of NT$85.362 billion.

As of March 31, 2023

Organization Chart



Directors, Supervisors & Major Shareholders of the Institutional Shareholders

I. Board of Directors and Supervisors

As of December 31, 2022

Title	Name	Current Position / Occupation
Chairman of the Board	Chao-Shun Chang	Chairman of the Board Mega Financial Holding Company and Mega Bank
Managing Director & President	Kuang-Hua Hu	President Mega Financial Holding Company and Mega Bank
Managing Director	Chien-Liang Chiu	Professor Department of Banking and Finance, Tamkang University
Independent Managing Director	Fu-Long Chen	
Independent Director	Ying Wu	Independent Director Mega Financial Holding Company
Independent Director	Chih-Jen Hsu	Director San Shing Fastech Corporation
Director	Chia-Chi Hsiao	Director-General National Treasury Administration, Ministry of Finance, R.O.C.
Director	Shin-Horng Chen	Director International Division, Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research (CIER)
Director	Chao-Huang Kuo	President TAIWAN-CA Inc.
Director	Yen-Te Wu	Professor and Dean Chinese Culture University Department of Law
Director	Chih-Yang Cheng	Managing lawyer LexFaith Law Office
Director	Chia-Chung Chen	Director Mega Financial Holding Company
Director	Cheng-Chiang Hsu	Assistant Vice President Mega Bank
Resident Supervisor	Sheng-Chang Liu	Director C.H. CHANG & Co. Certified Public Accountants
Supervisor	Miao-Hsiang Chen	Associate Professor Accounting Department of Chinese Culture University
Supervisor	Yu-Ling Hung	CPA Earnest & Co., CPAs
Supervisor	Ming-Sung Kao	Department Chair, Department of Finance and International Business Fu Jen Catholic University
Supervisor	Yung-Cheng Yang	Partnership of CPA Moores Rowland CPAs

II. Major Shareholders of the Institutional Shareholders

As of December 31, 2022

Name of the Institutional Shareholders	Top Shareholders (Percentage of Shares Ownership)
Mega Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	Ministry of Finance, R.O.C. (8.40%)
	National Development Fund, Executive Yuan, R.O.C. (6.11%)
	Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd. (3.60%)
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd (2.53%)
	Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd. (2.46%)
	Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (2.26%)
	New Labor Pension Fund (2.25%)
	Citibank Taiwan in custody for the government of Singapore (1.80%)
	Pou Chen Corporation (1.40%)
	Old Labor Pension Fund (1.38%)

III. Policies for Employees’ compensation and directors’ and supervisors’ remuneration

Employees’ compensation and directors’ and supervisors’ remuneration are recognized as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal obligation or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates. If employee compensation is distributed by shares, the Bank and subsidiaries calculate the number of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the Board of Directors’ resolution day.

Execution of Corporate Governance

I. Attendance Record

A total of forty-eight meetings of the Board of Directors (including meetings of Board of Managing Directors) were held in 2022. The attendance of directors and supervisors was as follows:

Title	Name	Attendance in Person	By Proxy	Attendance Rate	Remarks
Chairman of the Board	Chao-Shun Chang	48	0	100%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Managing Director	Yong-Yi Tsai	27	0	100%	Resigned on Aug. 10, 2022
Managing Director	Kuang-Hua Hu	47	1	97.9%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Managing Director	Chien-Liang Chiu	47	1	97.9%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Independent Managing Director	Fu-Long Chen	48	0	100%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Independent Director	Ying Wu	13	0	100%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Independent Director	Chih-Jen Hsu	13	0	100%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Director	Ching-Wen Lin	7	0	100%	Resigned on Jun. 16, 2022
Director	Chia-Chi Hsiao	0	1	0%	Assumed on Nov. 23, 2022
Director	Shin-Horng Chen	13	0	100%	Assumed on Dec. 29, 2021
Director	Chao-Huang Kuo	13	0	100%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Director	Yen-Te Wu	13	0	100%	Assumed on Dec. 29, 2021
Director	Chih-Yang Cheng	13	0	100%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Director	Chia-Chung Chen	12	1	92.3%	Assumed on Dec. 29, 2021
Director	Chun-Lan Yen	9	1	90.0%	Resigned on Sep. 30, 2022
Director	Cheng-Chiang Hsu	12	1	92.3%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Resident Supervisor	Sheng-Chang Liu	43	0	89.6%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Supervisor	Miao-Hsiang Chen	13	0	100%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Supervisor	Yu-Ling Hung	12	0	92.3%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Supervisor	Ming-Sung Kao	13	0	100%	Assumed on Dec. 29, 2021
Supervisor	Yung-Cheng Yang	13	0	100%	Assumed on Dec. 29, 2021

Note: 1. The Bank's directors and supervisors are appointed by the Mega Financial Holding Company. The term in office for 17th Board of Directors is from Dec. 29, 2021 to Dec. 28, 2024.

2. None of the independent directors has a dissenting opinion or qualified opinion on the resolutions.

II. Corporate Governance Implementation Status and Deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for Banks"

Year 2022

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
A. Ownership Structure and Shareholders' Equity 1. Does the Bank establish an internal operating procedure to deal with shareholders' suggestions, doubts, disputes and litigations, and implement based on the procedure?	✓		■ The Bank is a 100% owned subsidiary of Mega Financial Holding Company ("Mega FHC"). The Bank's operation and management, financial business information and audit management are handled in accordance with the "Regulations on Supervision of Mega FHC's Subsidiaries". Recommendations or questions regarding the Bank's operations may be conveyed through formal letters, telephones, emails, etc. The Bank's business supervisory units will handle or explain the case, in accordance to the internal operating procedures. ■ Mega FHC is the Bank's sole shareholder. Any shareholders' dispute or litigation shall be handled by the supervisory units. However, if it is necessary to engage a lawyer, the units, according to the Bank's "Directions for Handling Legal Cases", shall request for approval from the authorized level before engaging a lawyer.
2. Does the Bank possess the identities of its major shareholders as well as the ultimate owners of those shares?	✓		■ Mega FHC is the Bank's sole shareholder and ultimate controller.
3. Does the Bank establish and execute the risk management and firewall system within its conglomerate structure?	✓		■ The responsibilities for the management and risk control mechanism of assets and financial matters of the Bank and affiliated companies are completely independent; and tight firewall mechanisms are established and executed. ● Information security: The internet between the Bank and affiliated companies is connected directly through peer-to-peer which is the safest way of internet connection, and controlled by Firewall to avoid unauthorized connection. ● Client confidentiality: An internal control process has been set for person in charge of processing, using customer information and entering and removing customers' personal particulars, and a post-execution supervision mechanism is in place to ensure the appropriateness of authorization.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
			● Stakeholder transactions: The Bank has established "Related Party Transaction Principles". Also, in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, the stakeholder transaction balance is submitted to the parent company, Mega FHC, regularly. Mega FHC then discloses the related information and submits it to the competent authority.
B. Composition and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors 1. Has the Board of Directors established a diversity policy and specific management objectives?		✓	■ The Bank's sole institutional shareholder supports on the diversity, professional background, and experiences of the Board of Directors. ■ By the end of 2022, the Bank's 17th Board of Directors consists of thirteen directors and five supervisors, one (7.7%) of whom is bank employees and three (16.67%) of whom are female. The average age of the members is 60.39 years. ■ The Board of Directors comprises members from different backgrounds in the financial industry, government agencies, industrial circles, and academia, including lawyers, accountants, financial scholars, and IT network specialists. Their professional backgrounds and experiences cover law, accounting, industrial economics, tax administration, financial management, FinTech, and online payment. The members' professional skills consist of business management, risk management, regulatory compliance, anti-money laundering, internal control, finance and banking, economic analysis, knowledge in industrial finance, ESG and corporate sustainability, etc.
2. Does the Bank voluntarily establish other functional committees in addition to the Remuneration Committee and the Audit Committee?		✓	■ After joining Mega FHC, the Bank is delisted from the stock market and is not mandatory to set up a Remuneration Committee. The design and adjustment of the Bank's remuneration is submitted to Mega FHC for approval. ■ Mega FHC has set up an Audit Committee. According to the regulations issued by Financial Supervisory Commission, a financial institution 100% owned by a financial holding company may choose to set up an audit committee or appoint supervisors, and the Bank has adopted the latter. The Bank's supervisors may communicate with the Bank's employees, head of internal audit and shareholders at any time, and convene supervisors meetings from time to time, with the attendance of a CPA where necessary.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
			■ The Bank has set up the committees under the Board of Directors, including the Risk Management Committee, Compliance Committee, Compliance Action Committee, and Ethical Management Committee, and the related minutes were reported to the Board of Directors to grasp the Bank's business plan and important policies and effectively supervise the management.
3. Has the listed bank established and implemented methods for assessing the performance of the Board of Directors, conducted performance evaluation annually, presented the performance evaluation results to the Board of Directors, and used the results as reference for remuneration and re-election nominations of individual director?		✓	■ The Bank is not listed and not traded OTC and is a 100% owned subsidiary of Mega FHC. ■ In order to establish a sound corporate governance system, the Bank formulated the "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles" which includes detailed regulations about the operation of the Board of Directors to build an effective corporate governance framework. Reference was made to the relevant provisions of the "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for Banks" promulgated by the Bankers Association of the Republic of China.
4. Does the company regularly evaluate the independence of CPAs?	✓		■ When appointing a CPA, the Bank shall assess its independence and request it to provide "Independence Declaration on the Auditing and Attestation of Financial Report by the Certified Public Accountant".
C. Has the Bank established adequate number of competent corporate governance personnel and officer who are in charge of corporate governance-related matters (including but not limited to providing information for directors and supervisors to perform their functions, assisting directors and supervisors in complying with laws and regulations, handling matters related to Board meetings and shareholders' meetings according to the law, and producing minutes of the Board meetings and shareholders' meetings, etc.)?	✓		■ The Bank has a chief corporate governance officer and relevant personnel of corporate governance to deal with the related affairs. The Bank's General Affairs and Occupational Safety & Health Department is in charge of matters related to company registration and registration change. The Secretarial Unit of the Bank's Board of Directors is in charge of matters related to the board of directors meetings, providing information regarding professional practice to directors and supervisors, and according to the requirements or regulations of the competent authority, notifying the directors and supervisors of relevant laws and regulations, restrictions or precautions in a timely manner, and cooperating in formulating internal relevant norms, such as the code of conduct for directors, the management guidelines for concurrent office-holding of persons-in-charge and the guidelines for the scope of duties of independent directors, so as to facilitate the compliance with laws and regulations.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
D. Does the Bank set up channels of communication for stakeholders (including but not limited to shareholders, employees, customers and suppliers), dedicated a section of the company's website for stakeholder affairs and adequately responded to stakeholders' inquiries on significant corporate social responsibility issues?	✓		■ The Bank's website provides service or complaint channels such as contact email and customer service hotline, as well as disclosure of legal issues, including information related to related party transactions, whistle-blowing channel, shareholder area, etc. Additionally, there is fair principle area for customers, consumers, related parties and employees to keep in touch with the Bank, inquire and use relevant information. ■ In terms of communicating with interested parties defined in The Banking Act and Financial Holding Company Act, the Bank's Head Office request all unites to check the interested parties list every three months and after being confirmed by the related interested parties, the interested parties profile shall be maintained in the Bank's e-Loan System and Mega FHC's network information system. Should there be any change in the duties of the interested parties, the person concerned shall be communicated, and the profile updated immediately.
E. Information Disclosure 1. Does the Bank have a corporate website to disclose both financial standings and the status of corporate governance?	✓		■ The Bank's official website (https://www.megabank.com.tw) is maintained by dedicated personnels regularly to disclose information regarding the Bank's business, financials and corporate governance.
2. Does the Bank have other information disclosure channels (e.g. building an English website, appointing designated people to handle information collection and disclosure, creating a spokesman system, webcasting investor conferences)?	✓		■ The Bank's official website has an English version, https://www.megabank.com.tw/en-us/english/index/ and is maintained regularly. ■ If there's information needed to be made public in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, the Bank shall, within the legal time limit, designate a personnel to report and disclose immediately. ■ The Bank has established "Procedures for Releasing Information by Spokesperson and Acting Spokesperson". The Spokesperson and Deputy Spokesperson speak publicly on behalf of the Bank by means of press release, website disclosure or disclosure of information. ■ The investor conference is handled by the parent company, Mega FHC.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
3. Does the Bank disclose its annual financial report at the end of the accounting year within the prescribed time limit in accordance with the Banking Act and the Securities and Exchange Act, and publicly disclose its Q1, Q2, and Q3 financial reports and monthly operation status ahead of the prescribed time limit?	✓		■ In addition to making public announcement in accordance with Article 36 of the Securities and Exchange Act and relevant decrees, the Bank also publishes individual financial business information on the Bank's website within three months after the end of each fiscal year, within two months after the end of each half year and within 45 days after the end of the first quarter and the third quarter in accordance with Article 32 of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks.
F. Is there any other important information to facilitate a better understanding of the Bank's corporate governance practices (e.g., including but not limited to employee rights, employee wellness, investor relations, rights of stakeholders, directors' and supervisors' training records, the implementation of risk management policies and risk evaluation measures, the implementation of customer relations policies, and purchasing insurance for directors and supervisors, and donations to political parties, stakeholders, and charity organizations)?	✓		■ Employees' rights: The Bank shall inform the employees in advance of any job relocation. If the change of business nature results in no suitable jobs for the employee, or the employee is incompetent in taking up the job, the Bank shall, according to the Labor Standards Act, inform the employee in advance of the termination of employment contract at least 10 to 30 days. In addition, the Bank and the Union have established a collective agreement. The Bank has set up the Personnel Appraisal Committee, formed by the Bank and union representatives, responsible for the review of awards and penalties of the employees. It has also established the Occupational Safety & Health Committee, responsible for the planning and handling, review and supervision of matters related to labor safety, hygiene and health. Employees' Retirement Fund Supervisory Committee is also set up to safeguard employees' pension. ■ Employee welfare: The Bank has set up the Employee Welfare Committee, responsible for the review and planning of employee welfare services and fund allocation. In addition, in accordance with the "Directions Governing Implementation of Employee Health Examination" of the Bank, to ensure employees' overall well-being, the Bank provides regular health checks for all employees and holds quarterly videoconferences on health-related topics to raise health awareness among employees. ■ Investor relationship: The Bank is fully answerable to its parent company, Mega FHC, for its business performance. ■ Directors to recuse themselves from cases in which they have a material interest: As per Rules and Procedures of shareholders meeting of the Bank, interested parties with respect to proposals shall recuse themselves from discussions or voting to avoid the conflict of interest.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
			■ Advanced studies of directors and supervisors: the Bank provides directors and supervisors with opportunities enhancing their professional competency. ■ Execution of customer policies: According to the various regulations of the competent authority and bank union, the Bank shall state in the contract, regulations to be complied, whereby customers can claim the right based on the contracts. ■ Purchasing liability insurance for directors and supervisors: The Bank purchases “Directors’ and Officers’ Liability and Company Reimbursement Insurance” for all directors and supervisors. ■ Donations: The Bank has, over the years, organized various activities and donated to charities and non-profit organizations. The donation process strictly complies with the various internal and external laws and regulations.

The above-mentioned corporate governance implementation status of the Bank meets the requirement of the “Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for Banks”.

III.Implementation status of Sustainable Development and Deviations from "Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies"

Year 2022

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
A. Does the Bank have a governance structure for sustainability development and a dedicated (or ad-hoc) sustainable development organization with the Board of Directors' authorization for senior management, which is reviewed by the Board of Directors?	✓		■ The Bank's parent company, Mega FHC, is responsible for the promotion of the Group's corporate sustainability development. The Board of Directors of Mega FHC has established a Sustainable Development Committee, which comprises two directors and top managers from Mega FHC and presidents of all subsidiaries. The Sustainable Development Committee has five units responsible for the formulation of the Group's work plan and coordinating the implementation of projects related to sustainable developments. ■ The Bank has established an ESG Task Force per Mega FHC's plan and appointed the Planning Department as agenda working group to hold the conferences periodically and report the implementation status of sustainable development to Mega FHC. The Bank has reported the 2022 annual sustainable development to Mega FHC, which entailed consolidated reports from all subsidiaries and reported to the Sustainable Development Committee and the Board of Directors. ■ In addition to establishing a "Sustainable Finance Policy" approved by the Board of Directors, matters related to sustainable development are submitted to proper level of authority of responsible units based on their relative nature. The Bank has reported the implementation status of 2022 "ESG promotion plan" to the Board of Directors.
B. Does the Bank follow the materiality principle to conduct a risk assessment for environmental, social, and corporate governance topics related to company operation and establish risk management-related policy or strategy?	✓		■ The scope of risk assessment disclosure includes information from the Bank's domestic and overseas branches from January 1 to December 31, 2022. ■ The Bank incorporates the Materiality Matrix into the assessment of material risk issues in accordance with Mega Holdings' 2022 Sustainability Report. Through investigating the "Level of Stakeholder Concern" and the "Impact of Sustainability Issues on the Group", 14 material topics have been identified, including information security, combat crime, corporate governance, business ethics, economic performance, regulatory compliance, sustainable finance, risk management, customer relations, digital innovation, climate action, financial inclusion, happy workplace, and social commitment (in order of ranking). The

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Evaluation Item</th><th colspan="3">Implementation Status</th></tr>
<tr><th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>Abstract Illustration</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>management approach and status of implementation for the above material topics are disclosed in the Sustainability Report.
■ The Bank's Board of Directors has established the "Risk Management Committee", responsible for reviewing various major risk issues. Additionally, to improve the Bank's risk management system, climate risk management has been incorporated into the "Risk Management Policy and Guidelines" under the "Principles of Climate Risk Management." Revisions of relevant major guidelines are as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Issues</th><th>Risk Management Policies /Strategies/Responses</th></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental</td><td>❖ The Bank established "Investment Guide" and "Credit Policy," both of which incorporated issues regarding environmental protection. Additionally, the Bank officially joined the Equator Principles Association on August 17, 2021. The "Environmental and Social Risk Team" consists of internal professionals who assesses the environmental and social risks for applications meeting the criteria for the Equator Principles. Assessment results from external experts are taken into consideration where necessary.
❖ Corporate ESG implementation status is included in the credit reviews. If the borrower is involved with negativity or other risk issues, sufficient information regarding the occurrence and improvement of such issues is required to facilitate the assessment and serve as the reference or basis for relevant risk management.
❖ Corporate loans and equity investments are managed according to the level of relevant ESG risks. Via the list of banned companies, the list of sensitive industries or entities, and the ESG risk checklist, the Bank can improve the Know-Your-Client (KYC) and Customer Due Diligence (CDD) processes and categorizes customers into high, moderate, and low ESG risks. Additionally, for customers involved in industries contributing to sustainable development, the Bank will provide additional support and continue to monitor and manage their ESG-related risks throughout the contract term, including strategies implemented by customers to remediate</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
				identified ESG risks. However, if identified risks cannot be remediated effectively, the Bank will negotiate for termination or gradual reduction in future input.
			Social	❖ The Bank established the "Information Security Policy" to strengthen the management of information and network security and protect customer privacy. Information security meetings are held every six months to coordinate the information security management of the Bank. Additionally, the Bank's implementation status of information security is reviewed annually in accordance with Article 27 of the "Implementation Rules of Internal Audit and Internal Control System of Financial Holding Companies and Banking Industries," and the Chief Information Security Officer shall jointly sign-off the Bank's Statement of Internal Control. ❖ The Bank adopted the ISO 27001 Information Security Management System and verified by an independent third party. The Bank should conduct information security assessments within three months for major security breaches in any system. ❖ To enhance the communication with investors and other stakeholders, information regarding capital adequacy and risk management is disclosed on the Bank's official website on a regular basis.
			Corporate governance	Regulatory compliance is one of the focal points of the internal control system. The Bank established "Directions of Regulatory Compliance" and assigned a senior executive as the Head Office Chief Compliance Officer to manage all compliance matters and develop regulatory compliance risk management and its supervisory framework. The relevant measures are as follows: ❖ The "Implementation Standard on Compliance Risk Assessment" has been formulated, and the Bank's annual regulatory compliance risk assessment report is submitted to the Board of Directors and then the FSC.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
			❖ Monitor the implementation status of key indicators and any improvement measures introduced to address internal control weaknesses as identified in the abovementioned report on a regular basis. The results are reported to the Board of Directors and Supervisors every six months.
C. **Environmental Topic** 1. Has the Bank established an appropriate environmental management system suited to the banking industry's characteristics?	✓		■ The Bank adheres to the "Sustainable Development Policy" and the "Sustainable Development Best Practice Guidelines" established by Mega FHC. The work plan and implementation status of relevant goals created by the "Environmental Sustainability Working Group" under Sustainable Development Committee are reported to Mega FHC on a regular basis. ■ In 2021, The Bank obtained independent third-party verification for ISO 14064 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Accounting and Verification for Chao Chi Building, effective from January to December 2021. Additionally, the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System was adopted by all buildings within the Group (including Chao Chi, Chao Chin, Chao Heng, Chao Cheng, and Chao Chan Building) as of September 16, 2022, and verified by an independent third party, The British Standard Institution (BSI), effective from September 5, 2022, to September 4, 2025. ■ As of October 2021, the Bank adopted the ISO 50001 Energy Management System, verified by an independent third party. The independent third party, BSI, completed the re-verification on November 7, 2022, effective from October 18, 2021, to October 7, 2024.
2. Is the Bank committed to improving resource efficiency and to the use of renewable materials with low environmental impact?	✓		■ The Bank appointed resource managers and uses renewable materials with a low environmental impact as it strives to improve resource efficiency. The relevant measures are as follows:

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
			(1) Recycling and waste reduction: The Bank practices the waste reduction plan set out by Mega FHC and classifies office waste into non-recyclables and recyclables. Additionally, removing individual office waste bins further encouraged employees to follow such policy on daily waste reduction. In 2022, a total of 12,860kg of recyclable waste (including papers, hardware parts, plastics, used batteries, used fluorescent tubes, etc.) was cleared from the Chao Chi Building and sent to qualified recycling facilities for disposal. (2) Water resource management: The Bank adheres to the water-saving target initiated by Mega FHC and aims to lower 1% of water usage by 2021, 2.5% by 2025 and reach 5% by 2030 (based on levels in 2020). The Bank manages water resources by prioritizing purchasing and replacing water-saving devices such as sensor taps and dual-flush toilets. In 2022, total water consumption was 127,103m^3, achieving a 0.64% and 12.27% reduction from 2021 and 2020, respectively, successfully meeting the Group target of lowering water usage by 0.5% annually and 1% of the 2020 usage. (3) Green procurement: The Bank strives to achieve the annual green procurement target of 2% of total procurement value and adopt a responsible procurement system. In 2022, the procurement value of renewable, recyclable, low environmental impact, and energy-saving products approved by the Environmental Protection Administration was NTD 53,842,151, 2.43% of the total procurement value.
3. Does the Bank evaluate current and future climate change potential risks and opportunities and take measures related to climate-related topics?	✓		■ Climate risk has been integrated into the Bank's existing risk management processes to evaluate the potential negative impacts of climate for operation management decision-making purposes. ■ Climate risk: This is divided into two categories: (1) physical risk, which is related to the possibility of extreme weather disrupting the Bank's operations; and (2) transition risk, which is related to the possibility of policy and regulation changes causing investment and

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
			financing partners to adopt adjustment measures which will impact the Bank. The relevant measures taken by the Bank are as follows: (1) Since 2017, the Bank adopted ISO 14001 Environmental Management System and ISO 14064 Greenhouse Gas Accounting and Verification and set environmental objectives through the operation of the management system. Additionally, in 2022, the Bank implemented a business continuity management system (BCMS) into its online banking and mobile APP and obtained the ISO 22301 BCMS certification. The Bank passed the verification by an independent third party to comply with the internal, regulatory, and customer requirements. It addressed the Bank's readiness to counteract climate-related impacts to the Bank's stakeholders. (2) The Bank established the "Operations Directions for Disaster/Crisis Response, Prevention, and Protection" to standardize the emergency notification process and the emergency response guidelines. To ensure operational continuity, on-site and off-site backup mechanisms were established, and corresponding capacity requirements were identified and monitored according to the nature of businesses and equipment functions. ■ Opportunities associated with climate change: Responding to the global megatrend, the Bank designed various sustainable financial products and services to minimize the impact of climate change, including sustainability bonds, renewable energy financing, and green credit cards. By doing so, the Bank aims to emphasize the importance of ESG and its implementation, achieving the goal of transitioning to a low-carbon society.
4. Does the Bank collect data for greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, and waste quantity in the past two years and set greenhouse gas emissions reduction, water usage reduction, and other waste management policies?	✓		■ Greenhouse gas: The Bank is committed to achieving the goal set out by Mega FHC of reducing GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2) by 7.5% or more by 2023 (based on levels in 2020).

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration

Units: tCO2 eq

Category \ Year	2022(Note)	2021
Amount of direct GHG emissions (Scope 1)	1,782.3057	2,258.9765
Amount of indirect GHG emissions secondary to energy use (Scope 2)	12,478.5829	419,746.1480
Total amount of GHG emissions (Scope 1 + 2)	14,260.8886	422,005.1250
Percentage of change compared to 2020	-96.88%	-7.76%
Amount of other indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3)	Nil	Nil
Source locations verified by third-party (excluding overseas locations)	110	110
Verification rate (excluding overseas locations)	100%	100%

Note: Data for 2022 is pending verification by Mega FHC's ESG consultant. In 2021, the total GHG emissions (scope 1+2) is 7.76% lower than the 457,521.01tCO2 eq reported in 2020.

■ Water usage

The Bank is committed to achieving the goal set out by Mega FHC of reducing 1% of water usage by 2022, 2.5% by 2025, and reaching 5% by 2030 (based on levels in 2020).

Units: m^3

Category \ Year	2022	2021	Percentage change
Water usage	127,103	127,921	-0.64%
Water usage per capita	22.14	19.56	-0.18%

Note: The Bank achieved the annual goal of water-saving with a water usage of 127,103m3 in 2022, 12.27% lower than the 144,875m3 reported in 2020.

■ Waste management

(1) Since 2018, the Bank has implemented the waste reduction plan formulated by Mega FHC by removing individual office waste bins and promoting and

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
			implementing waste classification and reduction to employees and floor supervisors on an ad-hoc basis. (2) In 2021, the total amount of waste generated by the Chao Chi Building was 53,706kg, of which 19,382kg and 34,324kg were recyclable and for direct disposal, respectively. In 2022, the total waste generated was 54,149kg, achieving a YoY 0.82% reduction. Amongst which 18,985kg and 35,164kg were recyclable and for direct disposal, respectively.
D. **Social Topic** 1. Has the Bank adopted policies and procedures in accordance with applicable legislation and international human rights conventions?	✓		■ The Bank adheres to the "Human Rights Policy" established by Mega FHC, which has incorporated the essence and principles of human rights from international guidelines such as "United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights," "United Nations Global Compact," "United Nations International Labor Organization," and "United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights." ■ The Bank's relevant management policies and procedures fully protect employees' legal rights and prevent discriminatory hiring practices. There is no discrimination against employees based on their gender, race, marital status, religion, etc. The Bank does not restrict or hinder the formation of unions or employee associations, nor impose compulsory or forced labor, and does not violate the indigenous rights or interests of the employees. ■ In order to implement the "Human Rights Policy", the Bank regularly holds internal training on human rights protection (including sexual harassment prevention, occupational safety, and gender equality). Matters associated with a high risk of human rights violation or potential impact will be submitted to Mega FHC, which then consolidates the data from all subsidiaries and submits to Sustainable Development Committee and Board of Directors.
2. Has the Bank established appropriately managed employee welfare measures (including salary and compensation, leave, and others) and linked operational performance or achievements with employee salary and compensation?	✓		■ The Bank sets salary standards by job position. In addition to providing special leave days and paid family care leave that go beyond those in the Labor Standards Act, there are also employee welfare measures such as marriage and birth allowance, emergency relief fund, group insurance, traditional festival delivery order (or Gift Vouchers) and employee stock ownership trust system.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
			■ The Bank has focused on issues regarding gender equality for years. In 2022, there were 2,252 permanent supervisors, accounting for 33.55% of total permanent employees. Among them, 18.73% were female supervisors, an increase of 67 female supervisors at various levels compared with the prior year. ■ The Bank formulated standards on rewards and punishments of its employees. It has set up a Personnel Appraisal Committee, which is composed of representatives of the Bank and the trade union to jointly review the rewards and punishments of its employees. Relevant rewards and punishments will also be reflected in the annual performance appraisal of employees, which will serve as the basis for subsequent salary adjustment and promotion. ■ In accordance with the Bank's relevant regulations on bonus distribution, the bonus distribution of employees has been appropriately linked to the operating performance of the units to which the employees belong.
3. Does the Bank provide a safe and healthy working environment for its employees, and offer them regular safety and health education?	✓		■ In order to ensure the environmental quality of the workplace, the Bank conducts carbon dioxide and lighting tests every six months in accordance with the "Implementation Measures for Labor Working Environment Monitoring", so as to maintain the safety and health of employees. ■ The Bank conducts one hour of general safety and health education and training courses for employees every year to implement safety and health education. ■ The Bank regularly conducts staff health examinations and health video lectures every year, and monthly onsite visits to the branches and health consultations are provided by the staff of the labor safety department, doctors, and nurses. ■ The Bank adopted ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems in 2022 and obtained relevant certification. Both permanent and temporary employees are included in the above system. However, the Bank and the staffing agency have agreed that the staffing agency is responsible for providing all relevant education, training, and health checks for temporary employees. ■ In 2022, there were 51 cases of occupational injuries involving 51 employees, accounting for 0.76% of total permanent employees. The Bank initiates an incident investigation following a major incidence of occupational injury and actively investigates the cause of the accident and any health impact suffered by the employee

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
			involved. Subsequently, according to the Labor Insurance Act, the Bank assists employees in applying for occupational injury compensations relating to outpatient appointments, hospitalization, injury, or disability. Sick leaves are granted to the employee involved. The responsible nurse will follow up on the employee's health condition, analyze the cause of the accident and propose preventive and improvement measures.
4. Has the Bank established a career skills development program for its employees?	✓		■ All units are required to nominate outstanding mid-level employees with ambition and development potential for professional development programs on a regular basis. The Bank also provides subsequent external professional training to equip them as management trainees, management associates or expatriates, etc.
5. Does the Bank comply with applicable legislation and international standards regarding customer health, safety, privacy, marketing and labeling in its products and services? Has the Bank adopted policies regarding the protection of consumer or customer interests? Has it established complaint procedures?	✓		■ When providing goods or services, the Bank shall comply with the Financial Consumer Protection Act and relevant financial regulations. After fully understanding the customer's professional knowledge, trading experience, investment demand, risk tolerance, financial resources, and other factors, the Bank will provide appropriate commodities, and fully disclose the important contents and risks of various commodities. ■ To protect the privacy of customers and exercise the rights related to personal data, the Bank has formulated the "Personal Data Protection Management Policy," "Standards of Security Maintenance of Personal Data File" and "Personal Data Protection Control Notice" and other relevant regulations. When dealing with files or documents involving personal privacy data, the Bank shall comply with these regulations. Since 2022, the Bank adopted the PIMS (Personal Information Management System), and passed BS10012 verification. ■ To protect investors, before they are offered to clients, the Bank's financial products must be selected and inspected by the law, and they must pass the examination of the relevant commercial examination committee. In addition, following the standard of the Securities Investment Trust & Consulting Association of the ROC, the Bank has established a classification of fund risk-reward levels to assist investors in selecting investment commodities suitable for their risk attributes. In addition, under the KYP regulations of the competent authority, there are operating procedures for regular evaluation of offshore funds after they are offered to clients, to properly safeguard the rights and interests of investors.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
			■ In order to protect the rights and interests of customers, the advertisements or publicity of goods and services related to wealth management business shall be reviewed by the business director and the legal compliance director in accordance with the regulations of the competent authority to confirm that the content and labeling are not improper, misrepresented, misleading customers or violating relevant laws and regulations. If it involves other relevant departments, it can only be distributed and used after being approved by the relevant departments. ■ To enhance the protection of consumers and enhance consumers' confidence in the Bank, the Bank's "Treating Customers Fairly Policy" was formulated in accordance with the "Financial Services Enterprise Treating Customers Fairly Principle" promulgated by the Financial Supervisory Commission. With reference to the "Consumer Protection Act", "Financial Consumer Protection Act", and relevant laws and regulations, the "Treating Customers Fairly and Financial Consumer Protection Standard" is formulated for all employees to follow. ■ In order to establish a mechanism for handling disputes between the Bank and consumers arising from goods or services, the Bank formulated "Standards of Handling Complaints and Financial Consumer Disputes". The competent units of the head office shall each appoint a supervisor to handle the complaint cases. The general complaint cases and consumer dispute cases shall be handled according to different operation procedures, and the number of cases shall be summarized in a fixed period to review the causes and improvement measures.
6. Has the Bank adopted supplier management policies that require suppliers to comply with legal requirements governing such matters as environmental protection, occupational safety and health, and labor rights? What is the state of implementation of these policies?	✓		■ To implement supplier management, the Bank has formulated "The Management Guidelines for Supplier Sustainability" to incorporate labor rights and human rights, occupational safety and health, environmental sustainability, and ethical corporate management into the norms that suppliers should abide by. ■ Before doing business with the suppliers, the Bank is requested to submit the inquiry document of sanction list and negative news to realize that if the suppliers have bad records concerning impact of environment or society, which is the reference for assessment and screening. Furthermore, when conducting procurement, the Bank shall give priority to local and green mark products.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
			■ When signing the purchase or service contract with the supplier, the Bank asks the supplier to sign the Supplier Sustainability Statement. The statement requires the suppliers to meet the following requirement: comply with the labor laws, basic human rights; establish labor health. and occupational safety regulations and procedure; take various measures, including implementing assessment and management on environmental impact; operate with integrity and prohibit illegal practice to fulfill sustainability and avoid the impact on the Bank's reputation because of business relations. In 2022, the suppliers which signed the contract with the bank did not violate the laws or above mention legal or guidelines/statement.
E. Does the Bank follow internationally recognized standards or guidelines when preparing and publishing reports (such as corporate sustainability report) that disclose non-financial information? Does the Bank obtain a third-party verification institution's confirmation or guarantee for such reports?	✓		■ The Bank is a 100% owned subsidiary of Mega FHC. The Bank's efforts in sustainability practices are disclosed in the 2021 Mega Holdings Sustainability Report, audited by external auditors per the "Operational Procedure for Preparation and Validation of the Sustainability Report" established in January 2022. Verification of the 2022 Mega Holdings Sustainability Report is due for submission in May 2023.
F. If the Bank has compiled its own sustainable development best practice principles in accordance with the "Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies" please explain their operation and their divergences: ■ The Bank is a 100% owned subsidiary of Mega FHC. Mega FHC has established "Sustainable Development Policy" in accordance with the "Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies" for subsidiaries to comply. ■ The Bank's sustainable development operates in accordance with the policy of "Mega FHC Sustainable Development Policy" and has no significant difference with "Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies".			
G. Other important information that would aid in understanding the promotion of sustainable development: Please refer to the sustainability section of the Bank's website: https://www.megabank.com.tw/about/business_sustainability/business-sustainability-overview			

Capital & Shares

I. Source of Capital Stock

Unit: NT$; share

Year/Month	Par Value (NT$)	Authorized Capital		Paid-in Capital		Remark
		Shares	Amount (NT$)	Shares	Amount (NT$)	Source of Capital
2002/12	10	3,726,100,000	37,261,000,000	3,726,100,000	37,261,000,000	Public offering
2006/08	10	2,684,887,838	26,848,878,380	2,684,887,838	26,848,878,380	Issuance of new shares for merger
2011/10	10	389,012,162	3,890,121,620	389,012,162	3,890,121,620	Transference of un-appropriated earnings
2012/09	10	300,000,000	3,000,000,000	300,000,000	3,000,000,000	Issuance of common stock (Private placement)
2013/12	10	600,000,000	6,000,000,000	600,000,000	6,000,000,000	Issuance of common stock (Private placement)
2015/06	10	300,000,000	3,000,000,000	300,000,000	3,000,000,000	Issuance of common stock (Private placement)
2015/12	10	536,233,631	5,362,336,310	536,233,631	5,362,336,310	Issuance of common stock (Private placement)

II. Type of Stock

Unit: share

Type	Authorized Capital			Remark
	Outstanding Shares	Unissued Shares	Total Shares	
Common Shares	8,536,233,631	0	8,536,233,631	Public offering

Note: Shares have been stopped listed since the Bank joined Mega Financial Holding Co., Ltd. on December 31, 2002.

III. Structure of Shareholders

As of December 31, 2022

	Government Agencies	Financial Institutions	Other Institutional Investors	Individuals	Foreign Institutional Investors & Foreigners	Total
Number of Shareholders		1				1
Shareholding (shares)		8,536,233,631				8,536,233,631
Percentage		100.00%				100.00%

Note: 100% shares are held by Mega Financial Holding Co., Ltd.

IV. List of Major Shareholders

As of December 31, 2022

Shareholder's Name	Shareholding	
	Shares	Percentage
Mega Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	8,536,233,631	100.00%

Other Fund-Raising Activities

Issuance of preferred shares, global depository receipts, and employee share subscription warrants: None.

Business Activities

I. Business Scope

1. Corporate Banking Business:
   - Corporate Loans
   - Project Finance
   - Policy-Based Loans
   - Syndicated Loans
   - Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Loans
   - Sustainable Loans
   - Overdrawn/Discount
   - Issue Domestic Letter of Credit
   - Guarantees
   - Accounts Receivable Financing & Factoring
   - Financial Consultations
2. Consumer Banking Business
   - Housing Loan or Renovation Loan
   - Other Consumer Loans
   - Wealth Management & Private Banking
   - Non-Discretionary Money Trust Investments in Domestic and Foreign Securities
   - Trust Business
   - Custody Business
   - Credit Card Business
3. Deposits, Foreign Exchange, and Agency Business
   - Deposits
   - Import, Export and Foreign Exchange Business
   - Safe Deposit Boxes
   - Agency for Collecting & Paying, National Treasury Business, Securities Issuance, Payment of Interest & Dividend, etc.
4. Financial and Investment Business
   - Funds Transfer
   - FX Trading
   - Securities Investment
   - Direct Equity Investment
   - Financial Commodity Marketing
   - Financial Derivatives Business
   - Securities Underwriting
5. Digital Banking Business
   - Internet Banking
   - Global eBanking
   - Mobile Banking APP
   - Nationwide Bill Payment
   - OPEN API
   - Big Data
   - Financial Blockchain Confirmation
6. Life Insurance Agency Business
7. Other Business Approved by the Competent Authority

II. Distribution of Mega Bank's Net Operating Revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Item	Amount (thousands in NT$)	As percentage of Net Operating Income
NET INTEREST REVENUE	**36,238,906**	**67.81%**
NET REVENUE OTHER THAN INTEREST	**17,201,792**	**32.19%**
Net service fee revenue	6,777,530	12.68%
Gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,809,158	9.00%
Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,344,156	4.39%
Loss arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(38,867)	-0.07%
Foreign exchange gains	2,563,818	4.80%
Impairment losses and (reversal gains) on assets	127,770	0.24%
Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	136,279	0.25%
Net other revenue other than interest income	481,948	0.90%
NET REVENUE	**53,440,698**	**100.00%**

Taiwan Banking Industry & Market Overview

- **Global inflationary pressure remains elevated, causing greater uncertainties over the future economic outlook**

  The eruption of the Russia-Ukraine War at the beginning of 2022 has intensified the inflationary pressure further, as both countries are primary global energy and food suppliers. In response, central banks in many countries have raised interest rates simultaneously, causing drastic financial market disruptions with sharp stock market fall and plummeting bond prices. Inflationary pressure and interest rate hikes have caused more significant uncertainties over the economic outlook 2023, especially in the US and European countries. If the magnitude of inflation does not reduce as expected within the predicted timeframe and continues to drive the monetary tightening in central banks globally, the risk of recession will continue to grow.

  Central banks globally are expected to continue with relatively tight monetary policies in 2023, maintaining a high-interest rate. However, as the Bank's primary source of profit is based on net interest income, the high-interest rate is expected to uphold the Bank with a stable net interest rate spread for stock and bond investments.

  Additionally, in 2022, the Bank suffered a massive loss on the valuation of financial assets due to the plummeting stock and bond markets, with the net worth reduced and the capital adequacy ratio under immense pressure. Fortunately, the Bank gradually recovered in 4Q22 with a cumulative monthly surplus as the financial market stabilized. As the interest rate increase is expected to slow globally in 2023, the volatile financial market will likely dampen, and the Bank can maintain a steady capital adequacy ratio. However, to ensure a solid and robust physique, the Bank will closely monitor operational indicators, including the gross risk exposure, capital adequacy ratio, and liquidity coverage ratio.

  Furthermore, the export momentum for domestic businesses is expected to decline in 2023 due to the downturn in the US and European economies, negatively impacting the manufacturing and technology industries dependent on foreign demand. Coupling with the rise in interest rates, this has increased the overall operating cost for corporate clients, which in turn escalates the credit risk for the Bank. Therefore, the Bank will prudently develop its credit and investment businesses and filter client cases, and closely monitor changes in clients' business operations to balance returns and risks carefully.

- **Intense competition within the domestic banking industry leads to adversity in raising the interest rate spread**

  The large number of banks and branches domestically and a high business homogeneity have led to difficulties in amplifying the interest rate spread in Taiwan. Following the global trend in raising interest rates, in 2022, the CBC has increased the discount rate four times with a total of 0.625 percentage points, together with a total of 0.50 percentage points raised in the reserve ratio on two different occasions. This enables the banking industry to raise the interest rate spread and boost net interest income.

  The Bank has forged solid foundations in business lines, including corporate loans, international finance, foreign exchange, and investments. The Bank will continue to expand its scope for foreign currency and SME loans, which generate higher returns and development potential. This will secure the Bank's leading position in the syndicated loan business, broaden the scale of investments and further cultivate the Bank's global presence, focusing on emerging markets with excellent growth potential, such as the New Southbound markets.

  Furthermore, to develop all businesses equally and optimize the overall profit structure, the Bank will continue to expand the business scale in consumer financing, such as consumer credit loans, credit cards, and wealth management for high-net-worth customers. The Bank aims to increase the proportion of consumer financing, which in turn shall improve the proportion of fees and commission income. To reduce the cost of funds, the Bank will continuously adjust the deposit structure and raise the weightage of natural person deposits such as demand deposits and salary accounts.

- **Changes in consumer behavior secondary to FinTech development are forcing banks to constantly refine their digital services**

  In 2022, the number of domestic branches has reduced by 20 and dropped to 3,384, a record low over the past 11 years. This reflects the changes in consumer behavior and the fact that the blooming FinTech and online banking are replacing certain services provided by traditional banks. Together with the impacts of the pandemic, digital financial services are quickly becoming mainstream as three virtual domestic banks went officially online.

  The Bank has initiated a five-year digital transformation plan in response to the digitalization trend and the emergence of virtual banks as new competitors. This involves the digitalization of services in stages, automation of operating procedures, cross-industry collaboration within the financial ecosystem, and further development of innovative AI financial services. The plan aims to strengthen operational resilience, develop sustainability, and promote financial inclusion. In the future, the Bank will continue to integrate FinTech, such as Robotic Process Automation (RPA), Application Programming Interface (API), and big data analytics, to expand the scope of technology applications and operational efficiency and continue to engage with alliances in various fields. This will enable the Bank to extend the service scope of the financial ecosystem, promote service innovations, and acquire new customer segments.

I. Positive Factors

- The global rise in interest rates and the quantitative tightening policies adopted by major central banks have increased the interest income for the banks while reducing the excessive hot money inflow into the financial market. The markets expect major central banks to gradually end the interest rate hike cycle in 2023, dampening the volatile financial market.
- As the vaccination rate increases and lifting the domestic pandemic restrictions, consumers are gradually adapting to the new ways of living in the post-pandemic era. This signals a reduction in the significant downside risk which has interfered with the economy in the past three years, and the well-balanced development of the economy remains hopeful.
- The current inflationary pressure in Taiwan remains lower than in other major countries, and the overall financial sector remains robust and stable. In 2022, Standard and Poor's, an international credit rating agency, increased Taiwan's sovereign credit rating with an emphasis on the good regulatory record kept by the banking industry. Additionally, Fitch Ratings commented on the considerable resilience demonstrated by the domestic economic performance during the pandemic, showing meaningful support to the banks in stabilizing the overall operational environment.

II. Negative Factors

- The global economic outlook remains fragile, especially for the US and European countries. Despite the major central banks expecting inflation to dampen in 2023, if the magnitude of inflation does not reduce as expected within the predicted timeframe and continues to drive the monetary tightening in central banks globally, the risk of recession will continue to grow.
- In 2022, the interest rate hikes by the major central banks have increased the bond yield, resulting in valuation impairment for the bondholders. This has significantly influenced the financial industry's net worth and the banking industry's capital adequacy ratio. In addition, certain insurance companies offering pandemic insurance policies have suffered considerable losses as the pandemic infections skyrocketed in Taiwan. Overall, financial institutions continue to face a highly uncertain external environment.
- The US-China tech war, geopolitical-related risks, and the damages to financial integrity caused by the rising debt-to-GDP ratio in most countries during the pandemic have all triggered increasing fear and panic in the financial market.

III. Winning Strategies

- Given the variables within the global economy, the Bank shall focus on strengthening relevant risk management, compliance framework, and risk diversification while improving its global presence and expanding the current business scope.

- With the emergence of new business models such as work-from-home and digital finance, the Bank shall reinforce the importance of information security and optimize relevant information systems to minimize security breach risks.
- The Bank shall ensure a balanced development of the post-pandemic economy and continue with the industrial structure transformation. Additionally, the Bank shall actively seek business opportunities to improve economic diversification to minimize the negative impacts of a grim economic outlook on a largely homogenous industry.

Business Plan

The Bank’s 2023 core and prioritized operations are focused on the following:

- **Business**
  - ❖ Explore and cultivate business opportunities within upstream and downstream suppliers of the Bank’s major corporate clients, aiming to drive business opportunities for the group-wide supply chain. Additionally, the Bank intends to expand current corporate clientele by reinforcing digital marketing channels and pairing with loans in line with the government financing schemes. Furthermore, the Bank shall optimize SME online credit applications and simplify the credit assessment, review, and approval process flow to maximize the efficiency in successful applications.
  - ❖ Stay updated with the global industrial changes and grasp business opportunities within the supply chains of overseas Taiwanese businesses. The Bank can readily provide one-stop, customized services such as offshore factory establishment and global supply chain financing through information sharing and cooperation between domestic and overseas branches. Additionally, the Bank shall leverage the advantage of the overseas credit guarantee scheme, actively engaging with Taiwanese SME businesses overseas to restructure the clientele and reduce overall credit risk.
  - ❖ Focus on the global monetary policy trends and fully comprehend the fluctuation of interest and exchange rates and international stock and bond markets. Flexibly adjust investments to optimize performance in financial operations. The Bank shall increase ESG-related investments, implementing ESG principles in evaluating and managing investments while practicing responsible investment and exerting positive influence as an institutional investor.
  - ❖ Expand the digital transformation of consumer financing, optimize the service process, and refine relevant functions by adopting emerging technologies. The Bank can achieve precision marketing with the use of big data analytics. Furthermore, through cross-industry collaborations, the Bank can expand the financial ecosystem and construct a one-stop digital experience, crafting a positive brand image for the Bank’s consumer financing business.
  - ❖ Focus on four major topics, including “Robo-Advisor,” “IoT Finance,” “Digital Identity Authentication,” and “Open Banking,” actively implementing emerging technologies such as quantitative selection based on AI-rating, mobile applications (APP), Open API, Biometrics, and RPA. The Bank shall accelerate the development of diversified digital financial services through collaborations with third-party vendors.
  - ❖ Proactively follow the international sustainable finance initiatives and Green Finance-related policies by the competent authorities. Through its core businesses, the Bank aspires to positively impact society to steer towards sustainability, promoting sustainable products and services while increasing opportunities to engage with existing customers. Furthermore, the Bank aims to support customers through low-carbon transformation with sustainable financial products, including green credits, renewable energy financing, and sustainability-linked loans.
- **Management**
  - ❖ The Bank will adopt a risk-based internal audit system and formulate an audit plan based on the result of risk assessments. Additional to the significant risks for various businesses, the Bank will emphasize the audits of key areas, including “Prevention of Misappropriation of Client Funds by Wealth Management Specialists,” “Implementation of ESG Plan,” “Protection for Elderly Financial Consumers,” and “Digital Finance and Information Security Management.”

- ❖ Apply for the trial and implementation of the Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) approach by asset class in stages, aligning with the IRB approach-related laws and regulations issued by competent authorities. The Bank aims to achieve capital savings by internalizing the credit risk parameters while optimizing the efficiency of risk management.
- ❖ The Bank will integrate the identification, assessment, and management of climate risk into the three lines of defense in the Bank's risk management system. Additionally, the Bank will comply with the guidelines published by the competent authorities and disclose relevant information according to TCFD recommendations. Furthermore, following the climate risk classification and assessment processes, the Bank will investigate and establish a management system for high-risk industries, preparing for the path toward net zero.
- ❖ The Bank will institutionalize the ESG sustainable finance policies and incorporate them into its corporate governance framework, risk management system, and operational goals. This allows the Bank to implement its business philosophy of ESG sustainable development, cultivate a sustainable corporate culture, and develop a business model where economic growth coexists with environmental protection.

Human Resources Profile

Item		As of December 31,	
		2022	2021
Number of Employees	Domestic	5,937	5,768
	Overseas	775	791
	Total	6,712	6,559
Average Age		40.90	40.93
Average Years of Services		13.77	14.04
Education	Ph.D.	3	2
	Master's Degree	1,824	1,782
	Bachelor's Degree	4,727	4,602
	Senior High School	147	157
	Below Senior High School	11	16

Social Responsibility

The Bank actively engages with various social welfare undertakings to give back to society. The community has praised the Bank for sponsoring various sports, education, arts and culture, and volunteering charity events through the Mega Bank C&E Foundation, which has helped build a positive corporate image. Looking forward, the Bank will continue to contribute resources to hold and sponsor various charity events.

The related marketing and advertisements of the previous sponsorship activities all listed the Bank as the sponsor, which has significant benefits for the Bank's overall image promotion and academic and cultural contribution, and also helps to create intangible value for the Bank's shareholders. Therefore, the Bank will continue to support Mega Bank C&E Foundation in handling various public welfare activities in order to fulfill corporate social responsibilities.

Credit Risk Management System

Year 2022

Item	Content
A. Credit Risk Strategies, Goals, Policies, and Procedures	1. When developing the Bank's credit and investment businesses, besides complying with the relevant laws and regulations such as the Banking Act of the Republic of China, the business supervisory units shall set risk management targets (capital adequacy ratio, non-performing loans ratio, NPL coverage ratio, etc.), and the Risk Management Department compiles and submits reports to the Bank's Risk Management Committee, Risk Management Committee of Mega FHC and the Bank's Board of Directors for approval. The Bank also sets its risk appetite by establishing various credit and investment regulations, maintaining a sound credit risk management framework and standard. 2. In response to the implementation of New Basel Capital Accord, the Bank has been gradually developing models and evaluation mechanisms for estimating various credit risk component, such as implementation of internal rating system linked to probability of default (PD) and loss given default , to predict customer's PD and loss given default with quantitative analysis tools, etc., so as to strengthen the existing credit rating system of credit analysis procedures, and thereby enhance the management efficiency of credit risk. 3. Before engaging in credit and investment businesses, the Bank shall ensure thorough credit investigation and review with clear authorization limits by a hierarchical delegation framework to enhance service efficiency and shorten operating processes. Regular review is also conducted by establishing a reporting mechanism to report irregular or emergent incidents within the stipulated time. 4. The Overdue Loan & Control Department is in charge of non-performing/non-accrual loans management. Proper guidelines, rules and procedures have been set to ensure effective monitoring and collection of NPLs.
B. Organization of Credit Risk Management	1. The Board of Directors has the ultimate responsibility for the Bank's credit risk management, in charge of approval of entire Bank's credit risk policies, framework, strategies/goals and important credit risk management regulations of the Bank. The Risk Management Committee is delegated by the Board of Directors and is convened by Chairman of the Board with the responsibility to review and discuss risk management policies, regulations, etc. 2. The Loan Committee and Investment Committee are in charge of reviewing credit and investment cases, related policies and implementation status in this regard. The Problem Loan Committee manages problem loans and debt collection, and reviews related policies of non-performing/non-accrual loans. 3. Each Head Office department in charge of credit risk shall, according to their duties, implement credit risk management procedures such as identification, measurement, monitoring, reporting, etc., and continue to enhance risk management mechanism. 4. The Risk Management Department shall coordinate and supervise the various units in establishing the credit risk management mechanism, and gradually develop tools such as internal rating system to enhance credit risk management, and submits risk management report to the Board of Directors and Mega FHC regularly.
C. Scope and Characteristics of the Credit Risk, Reporting and Measuring System	1. The Bank's credit risk management objectives are set annually using a bottom-up method, and are submitted to the Board of Directors for approval. The implementation progress and status are evaluated regularly according to economic conditions, the Bank's financial status and risk exposure, etc., so as to strengthen the Bank's overall risk management. Meanwhile, in accordance with the regulations of the competent authority, related credit risk information is disclosed on the Bank's website. 2. To control the same concerned party (groups of related counterparties), industries, country risk, etc., and prevent over-concentration of risk, the Bank has set various credit and investment limits for the same concerned party (groups of related counterparties), industries, etc., according to economic performance, industry outlook and credit risk level, and reports to the

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	senior management regularly on the implementation status and compliance status of the laws and regulations, such as the Banking Act of the Republic of China, and internal credit and investment related regulations of the Bank. 3. Conducts regular credit review to better understand customers, increases the frequency of review for loan customers with high and abnormal credit risk, and reports the review status to the senior management after annual analysis and review. 4. Visits the invested enterprises at least once per year, and takes note of their operation, capital flow and execution of business plan, helps solve various problems, analyzes the operations, and reports to the Board of Managing Directors. 5. Different units are responsible for the investment and evaluation of long-term equity, and the fair value of investment positions is regularly evaluated by appropriate methods according to the characteristics of investment objects. 6. Irregularity reporting system: if loan or investment customers encounter irregular operation, financial difficulty or other unexpected material incident that would affect the company's operation, the business unit shall immediately report to the senior management through the departments in charge, and to Mega FHC through the Risk Management Department, so that related information can be relayed and necessary measures carried out immediately. 7. Asset evaluation: for the various credit assets, investments, other assets and contingent assets, business supervisory units shall base on the Bank's historical loss experience on bad debts write-off, provision, bad debt recovery, etc., current non-performing loans ratio, collection status and the competent authority's regulations, generally accepted accounting principles, etc., to evaluate the possible loss and provide for bad debts or cumulative impairment.
D. Credit Risk Hedging or Mitigation Policy, and Strategies and Procedures for Monitoring the Continuing Effectiveness of Hedging and Mitigation Instruments	Through prudent credit investigation and review mechanism with fully understanding of customers' financial and operation status, the following countermeasures are adopted: 1. When the probability of loss occurrence of loans or transactions is high, and the severity of expected losses is significant, e.g. a newly incorporated company with low credit rating and with credit risk higher than profit, the Bank does not undertake such business. 2. When the probability of loss occurrence of loans or transactions is low, but the severity of expected losses is high, such business can be undertaken by self-liquidating trade finance, account receivable finance, etc., and strengthen foreign exchange transactions, and manage cash flow to further reduce risk. Major credit exposures, housing loans, etc., may be undertaken by requesting for collateral or guarantor, or through a syndicated loan, or selling off part of positions in the secondary market after undertaking, or engaging in debt securitization, so as to reduce or transfer risk. 3. When the probability of loss occurrence of loans or transactions is high, but the severity of expected losses is minor, the Bank shall sign agreements with the clauses such as financial or non-financial covenants and prohibition on sale of assets or mortgage so as to control the credit risk of the borrower or counterparty. 4. When the probability of loss occurrence of loans or transactions is low, and the severity of expected losses is minor, the Bank shall undertake such business if upon assessment, the profit is higher than risk borne. 5. For collaterals such as securities, real estates, etc., the Bank regularly monitors loan-to-value ratios for each case. For guarantors' creditworthiness, the Bank monitors through measures such as credit review to ensure the effectiveness of risk mitigation tools.
E. Method of Legal Capital Allocation	1. The Bank currently adopts the Standardized Approach for credit risk regulatory capital charge. 2. In order to quantify risk so as to effectively measure risk and enhance management, the Bank has progressively developed various credit rating models, introduced aforementioned models linked to probability of default and loss given default into credit investigation process, and gradually developing a system complied with the credit risk Internal Ratings-Based Approach under the New Basel Capital Accord.

Operational Risk Management System

Year 2022

Item	Content
A. Operational Risk Management Strategies and Procedures	1. Strategies ■ Establish an effective framework and formulate internal control procedures for each level. ■ Enhance employee training in laws, regulations and business. ■ Strengthen control of operating procedures. ■ Implement internal and external audit and supervision measures to reduce the entire bank's operational risk loss. 2. Procedures ■ Conduct risk identification and assessment, suitability analysis and planning of information system, before launching new products or businesses or establishing new overseas branches, and the proposal shall be submitted to relevant committees for review and confirmation in accordance with the Bank's "Operational Directions for Launching New Businesses, New Products and New Overseas Operations". ■ Formulate business management regulations, operational specifications, and establish them in the Compliance Management System to allow staff to inquire timely and to comply with, when performing related duties. ■ Conduct self-assessment of operational risk to identify and measure all kinds of operational risk, strengthen risk management awareness, and improve current control mechanism. ■ Conduct self-reviews to understand the implementation of various business control mechanism, and rectify the deficiencies immediately. ■ Submit and compile operational risk loss incidents based on the 8 major industry types and 7 major loss incident types stipulated in Basel II, and conduct reviews on the factors of occurrence of the loss and improve them. ■ Establish key indicators for operational risk to monitor operational risk, and apply appropriate management measures where necessary.
B. Organization of Operational Risk Management	1. Board of Directors: approve the organizational structure and policies of operational risk management of the Bank. 2. Auditing Department: conduct regular reviews on the effectiveness of operational risk management mechanism to each unit, and to supervise and follow up the improvements for the deficiencies. 3. Senior Management: approve the operating standards for relevant businesses and the duties with respect to operational risk management of Head Office's business supervisory units. 4. Risk Management Department: formulate and amend the operational risk management policies and targets; supervise the implementation of the operational risk management targets; establish operational risk management mechanism and ensure the implementation of all units; prepare and report the Bank's operational risk exposure profile. 5. Head Office's business supervisory units: responsible for operational risk related to functional duties; formulate the risk management targets of business; formulate and amend the policies and manuals of business administration. 6. All units of the Bank: identify the operational risk of all kinds of business; follow the policies and manuals to implement internal control and risk management; conduct self-reviews and self-assessment of operational risk, and submit reports on loss incidents.
C. Scope and Characteristics of the Operational Risk Reporting and Measurement System	1. When an incident involving operational risks occurs in the business unit, the unit shall submit a report complying with the regulations and thoroughly evaluate the cause of the incidence, implement follow-up measures and formulate improvement plans. Subsequently, the head office operating unit shall report the incidence according to the nature of the operational risk, review the Bank's relevant regulations, operating procedures, or systems to decide if adjustments are required, and follow up on the improvements. The Auditing Department shall report to competent authorities if the operational risk-related incident is deemed significant. The Risk Management Department analyzes all operational risk-related incidents reported by

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	all units monthly, compiles and submits them to the Senior Executive Vice President, which is then further submitted to the Risk Management Committee and Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. 2. To measure the Bank's operational risk exposure and enhance risk management awareness, domestic and overseas units implementing operational risk self-assessment should conduct the assessments on various businesses annually. Each unit shall propose improvements to existing control mechanisms, and the head office operating unit will compose countermeasures and notify relevant units for compliance. The Risk Management Department will report the operational risk assessment results and the implementation status of the improvement proposals to Risk Management Committee and submit them to the Board of Directors and Risk Management Committee at Mega FHC.
D. Operational Risk Hedging or Mitigation Policy, and Strategies and Procedures for Monitoring the Continuing Effectiveness of Hedging and Mitigation Instruments	1. The Bank transfers the possible operational risk loss through insuring on banker's blanket bond insurance, fire insurance, earthquake insurance, third-party liability insurance, group personal accident insurance, etc. The content of insurance also reviews and renews to maintain the effectiveness of risk transfer. 2. The contract that the Bank signs with contractors for outsourced operations shall specify the scope of outsourced operations and the relevant regulations so as to clarify the attributions of responsibilities and transfer possible operational risk. Also, regular evaluations are conducted on the contractors for outsourced operations to ensure that the outsourced operations are in compliance with the relevant regulations of the competent authority.
E. Method of Legal Capital Allocation	The Bank currently adopts the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for operational risk regulatory capital charge.

Market Risk Management System

Year 2022

Item	Content
A. Market Risk Management Strategies and Procedures	1. Strategies: ■ According to the risk management objectives and risk limits approved by the Board of Directors, supervise the entire bank's market risk position and tolerable loss. ■ According to the Bank's "Principles of Market Risk Management" and other relevant regulations, implement market risk management in order to maintain a healthy capital adequacy ratio. ■ Establish market risk information system to enable effective monitoring of limit management, profit and loss assessment, sensitivity factor analysis, execution of stress test, etc., of the financial products' position, and compile a risk report to be submitted to the head for review and use as reference for decision-making. 2. Procedures: Set different types of risk management rules for financial products based on their different business natures and include the process for risk identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting into the regulations. The Risk Management Department monitors the compliance status of the transaction unit. ■ Daily transactions: Prepare daily market risk position and income statement, compile and analyze domestic and overseas transaction unit data, summarize and analyze various financial products' position, assess profit and loss, sensitivity risk factor analysis, and submit monthly stress test results to enable the top management to understand the entire bank's market risk exposure; and regularly compile the balances, gains and losses, and market assessments of investments in securities and trades of derivative financial products

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	and submit to the (Managing) Board of Directors for the Board of Directors to understand the market risk control of the Bank. ■ Exception management: Each transaction has limits and stop-loss rules. If the transaction reaches the stop-loss limit, action shall be taken immediately. If stop-loss is not executed, the transaction unit shall state the reason for not executing stop-loss and the contingency plan, submit to top management for approval, and report to the Risk Management Committee and Board of Directors based on the type of financial products.
B. Organization of Market Risk Management	1. The Board of Directors is the Bank's highest supervisory unit for market risk, in charge of the approval of risk strategies and various risk limits, and sets up the Risk Management Committee which supervises market risk. 2. Conduct Risk Management Committee council regularly, and the Risk Management Department shall submit a report on the management of the Bank's various financial products position for reference by the committee. Besides submitting report on the Bank's management status such as market risk and liquidity risk, the business supervising unit shall submit a special report on the current period's major extraordinary event. 3. Risk Management Department is in charge of establishing risk control mechanism and formulating internal regulations. It compiles and analyzes data such as position, assesses the profit and loss, sensitivity risk factor analysis and stress test of various financial products regularly, and reports to the supervisory top management and Mega FHC. 4. Stress test is conducted on market risk factor changes on a monthly basis. Also, the Risk Management Department shall, according to market conditions, set the stress scenario every half a year and submit this to the top management for approval for execution of the stress test. The results are then submitted to the top management for review, and then to the competent authority according to the regulations of the competent authority. 5. Risk Management Department compiles and submits the balances, gains and losses, and market assessments of securities investments and derivative financial products to the (Managing) Board of Directors regularly to enable them to understand the Bank's market risk management status. 6. The Treasury Department, the Direct Investment Department, Offshore Banking Branch, and overseas branches (including subsidiary banks) shall comply with relevant regulations and operating rules on market risks of the Bank and execute risk control based on business characteristics and scales; overseas branches (including subsidiary banks) shall also comply with the regulations of local supervisory authorities.
C. Scope and Characteristics of Market Risk Reporting and Measurement	1. The content of the Bank's market risk report includes exchange rate, interest rate, as well as the position, profit and loss assessment and sensitivity factor analysis of financial products such as equity securities, credit default swap, etc. 2. The domestic transaction units shall submit the financial products' positions and gain or loss to the management on a daily basis. When positions are near to stop-loss alert indicator, close monitoring of market changes will be carried out. 3. The risk management unit conducts monthly stress test and submits reports to the Risk Management Committee meetings regularly. 4. For non-hedging transactions of derivative financial products, the risk is assessed based on daily market price; for hedging transactions, the risk is assessed twice per month. 5. When stop-loss limits for loss assessment of securities such as shares, mutual funds, bonds, etc. and derivative financial products are reached, stop-loss shall be executed immediately. The transaction unit shall state the reasons for not executing stop-loss and the response measures, and submit the status to the management or the top management for approval. When these products exceeded a certain amount of loss, such incident shall be reported to the Risk Management Committee and Board of Directors based on the type of financial product.

Item	Content
D. Market Risk Hedging or Mitigation Policy, and Strategies and Procedures for Monitoring the Continuing Effectiveness of Hedging and Mitigation Instruments	1. The hedging strategy of the Bank is to use spot or derivative financial products as hedging tools to avoid market risk. Targeting the financial products to be hedged and the tools used to hedge, the Bank combines positions and profit/loss stop limits of both and evaluates whether the loss is within acceptable range and whether the currently used risk management measures are appropriate. 2. If the assessed risk is too high, the Bank will transfer the risk by reducing the exposure or adopting other approved hedging methods to reduce the risk to a tolerable range.
E. Method of Legal Capital Allocation	The Bank adopts the Standardized Approach for market risk capital charge.

Liquidity Risk Management System

Year 2022

Item	Content
A. Liquidity Risk Management Strategies and Procedures	1. Strategies: ■ Monitor the Bank's overall liquidity risk limit according to the risk management objectives approved by the Board of Directors. ■ According to the regulations of the Bank's "Liquidity Risk Management Guidelines", "Guidance for Contingency Funding Plan", and "Guidance Governing Stress Test of Liquidity Risk", implement liquidity risk management to ensure the Bank's payment ability. ■ Conduct stress test regularly to ensure that when the Bank's internal operation or external financial environment suffers severe impact, under any circumstance whether at present or in the future, the Bank's liquid funds are sufficient to meet asset increase requirements or fulfill due obligations, so that the Bank can attain sustainable operation. 2. Process: ■ According to the Bank's "Liquidity Risk Management Guidelines", Treasury Department shall control intra-day liquidity positions and risks of NTD and foreign currencies held by domestic units on a daily basis, set aside deposit reserves and maintain liquidity reserves as per the regulations of the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan), and adjust the liquidity gap based on changes in daily cash flows and market status to ensure the proper liquidity. Overseas branches shall abide by the rules of the home country and the competent authority and hold proper liquid assets to maintain the sufficient liquidity. ■ Risk Management Department monitors the liquidity risk management indicators of major currencies, inspects regulatory compliance regularly, and reports to the Fund Management Committee, Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors. ■ Risk Management Department sets stress scenario for specific event crisis for individual organizations or overall market environmental crisis. Stress tests shall be conducted regularly, and the results submitted to the Asset & Liability Management Committee and the Board of Directors.

Item	Content
B. Organization of Liquidity Risk Management	1. The Board of Directors is the Bank's highest supervisory unit for liquidity risk, and is in charge of the approval of risk strategies and limits. 2. Treasury Department is the executive unit for managing liquidity risk. 3. Risk Management Department is the supervising unit responsible for monitoring all risk limits and reviewing the appropriateness of the implementation procedures by the implementing units on a regular basis. It shall, on a regular basis, report the monitoring results of the liquidity risk to the Fund Management Committee, Asset & Liability Management Committee, Risk Management Committee, and the Board of Directors.
C. Scope and Characteristics of Liquidity Risk Reporting and Measurement	1. The main purpose of the Bank's liquidity risk report is to estimate the impact of various businesses' future cash flow on the Bank's capital movement, and control the cash flow gap or ratio under a tolerable risk limit. 2. When the liquidity indicator reaches an alert level, the Risk Management Department shall immediately report to the Chairman of the Fund Management Committee, and report at the meeting of the Fund Management Committee. 3. When the level for activating contingency plan is reached, the Risk Management Department shall immediately request the Chairman of the Fund Management Committee to convene a special meeting to review the liquidity contingency plan and implement it upon approval by the President. 4. Upon approval of the plan, the Treasury Department shall immediately implement liquidity contingency plan and the Risk Management Department shall request overseas branches to cooperate according to the plan, so as to fill the funding gap. 5. The Bank conducts stress test regularly and analyzes test results from the perspective of cash flow, liquidity position, repayment ability, etc. If the test results are not up to expectation, and if the liquidity gap is mild, adjust the fund structure as a response measure within stipulated time. In case of high liquidity gap or difficulty in raising short-term funds in the market, activate fund emergency contingency plan to reduce the impact of liquidity risk.
D. Liquidity Risk Hedging or Mitigation Policy, and Strategies and Procedures for Monitoring the Continuing Effectiveness of Hedging and Mitigation Instruments	In response to liquidity crisis such as abnormal deposit withdrawal, huge drain of funds, other serious shortage of liquidity, etc., the Bank has formulated "Operational Directions for Contingency Funding Plan" to fill the funding gap, reduce liquidity risk, maintain normal operation of the entire Bank and the goal of sustainable operation.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

Unit: Thousands in NT dollars

Item	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents, and due from the central bank and call loans to banks	526,061,591	577,486,349
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	56,560,188	56,993,024
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	404,518,469	407,244,111
Investment in debt instruments at amortised cost	560,759,936	643,731,305
Securities purchased under resell agreements	1,221,780	949,170
Receivable, net	45,401,972	38,875,674
Current tax assets	5,020	2,386
Discounts and loans, net	2,079,441,292	2,037,354,980
Investments measured by equity method, net	4,853,500	5,340,153
Other financial assets, net	271,001	245,968
Property and equipment, net	14,854,032	14,802,762
Right-of-use assets, net	2,146,580	1,803,703
Investment property, net	582,887	583,197
Deferred income tax assets	6,074,447	6,075,618
Other assets, net	5,835,015	6,658,901
Total assets	3,708,587,710	3,798,147,301
Deposits from the central bank and banks	409,289,256	369,899,233
Due to the central bank and banks	3,250,380	46,890,696
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	21,031,585	18,872,023
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	34,830,461	16,836,542
Payables	29,046,186	30,340,067
Current tax liabilities	9,405,201	9,772,613
Deposits and remittances	2,849,503,486	2,971,731,600
Bank notes payable	15,000,000	1,000,000
Other financial liabilities	15,934,138	6,339,600
Provisions	14,644,152	16,566,648
Lease liabilities	2,202,348	1,853,788
Deferred income tax liabilities	2,441,615	2,385,723
Other liabilities	12,052,362	6,552,379
Total liabilities	3,418,631,170	3,499,040,912
Equity attributable to owners of parent	289,956,540	299,106,389
Capital	85,362,336	85,362,336
Capital surplus	62,219,540	62,219,540
Retained earnings	156,356,955	145,870,972
Other equity interest	(13,982,291)	5,653,541
Total equity	289,956,540	299,106,389

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Unit: Thousands in NT dollars

Item	2022	2021
Interest income	67,164,223	39,958,533
Less: interest expenses	30,306,775	9,684,792
Net interest revenue	36,857,448	30,273,741
Net revenue other than interest	17,127,418	15,044,658
Net revenue	53,984,866	45,318,399
Bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee liability provision	3,100,136	1,782,406
Operating expenses	24,083,514	22,944,987
Consolidated income from continuing operations before tax	26,801,216	20,591,006
Income tax expense	(2,619,781)	(2,133,686)
Consolidated income from continuing operations, net of tax	24,181,435	18,457,320
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(20,526,934)	(788,560)
Total comprehensive income	3,654,501	17,668,760
Consolidated profit attributable to owners of the parent	24,181,435	18,457,320
Consolidated comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent	3,654,501	17,668,760

Major Financial Analysis

Item		Consolidated		Stand-alone	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Financial Structure	Total Liabilities to Total Assets (%)	92.11	92.06	92.06	92.02
	Property and Equipment to Total Equity (%)	5.12	4.95	5.12	4.94
Solvency	Liquidity Reserve Ratio (%)	30.63	33.93	30.63	33.93
Operating Performance Analysis	Loans to Deposits Ratio (%)	74.32	69.79	73.88	69.43
	NPL Ratio (%)	0.17	0.26	0.16	0.26
	Total Assets Turnover (Number of Times)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Average Profit per Employee (Thousands in NT Dollars)	3,498	2,726	3,587	2,798
Profitability Analysis	Return on Tier 1 Capital (%)	9.37	7.29	9.39	7.33
	ROA (%)	0.64	0.51	0.65	0.51
	ROE (%)	8.21	6.22	8.21	6.22
	Net Income to Net Operating Income (%)	44.79	40.73	45.25	41.03
	Earnings per Share (NT Dollars)	2.83	2.16	2.83	2.16
	Cash Dividends per Share (NT Dollars)	0.50	1.50	0.50	1.50
	Equity per Share Before Appropriation (NT Dollars)	33.97	35.04	33.97	35.04
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)		14.25	14.24	14.31	14.14

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

PWCR22000462

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Mega International Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Mega International Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries (collectively the "Bank and subsidiaries") as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Bank and subsidiaries as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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, and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants, Jin-Guan-Yin-Fa-Zi Letter No.10802731571 and 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 Bank and its subsidiaries 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 Bank and subsidiaries' 2022 consolidated financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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Key audit matters for the Bank and subsidiaries' 2022 consolidated financial statements are stated as follows:

Impairment assessment of discounts and loans

Description

The impairment and assessment of discounts and loans complies with the regulations under IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and relevant regulations issued by the competent authority. For the accounting policy of impairment and assessment of discounts and loans, please refer to Note 4(9); for critical accounting judgements, estimates, and assumption uncertainty of the recognition and measurement of expected credit losses on discounts and loans, please refer to Note 5(2). For information on gross discounts and loans and allowance for bad debts, which amounted to NT$2,111,263,461 thousand and NT$31,822,169 thousand, respectively, as at December 31, 2022, please refer to Note 6(7); for disclosures of related credit risks, please refer to Note 8(3).

The Bank and subsidiaries assess the impairment of its discounts and loans based on the expected credit loss model. At each financial reporting date, financial instruments are categorized into three stages based on the degree of change in its credit risk since initial recognition. Provision for impairment loss is measured either using 12-month expected credit losses (i.e. stage 1, there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition) or lifetime expected credit losses (i.e. stage 2, there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition; or stage 3, the credit has impaired). The measurement of expected credit losses, which includes various parameters and assumptions and reflects reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. For example, the probability of default and loss given default are estimated using grouping and historical data and subsequently calibrated according to forward-looking information.

The aforementioned impairment and assessment of discounts and loans, which involves various assumptions, estimates, and judgements, as well as predictions and assessments of future economic conditions and credit behavior of debtors. The amounts, recognized in accordance with regulations and interpretations, are directly subject to the measurement results. Thus, we have included the assessment of expected credit losses on discounts and loans as one of the key audit matters in our audit.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the key audit matter mentioned above:

1. Obtained an understanding and assessed the related written policies and internal control system of discounts and loans, the expected credit loss impairment model and methodology, and the approval process.
2. Sampled and tested the implementation effectiveness of internal controls related to the recognition and measurement of expected credit losses, including management of collateral and its value assessment, controls for changes in parameters, and approval for provisioning of expected credit losses.
3. Sampled and tested the consistency of measurement criteria for the samples in the three stages of expected credit loss with the judgement results of the system.
4. Sampled and tested probability of default, loss given default, exposure at default, and the discount rate.
   (1) Sampled and tested assumptions for the parameters of the expected credit loss model, including the historical data on probability of default, loss given default, and exposure at default.
   (2) Sampled and tested whether the calculation method of the discount rate of loss given default is in accordance with existing policy.

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5. Sampled and tested forward-looking information
   (1) Sampled and tested the data on macroeconomics (economic growth rate, price index, etc.) adopted by management to measure expected credit losses under IFRS 9.
   (2) Assessed the forward-looking scenarios and their respective weights adopted by the management.
6. Sampled and tested cases in stage 3 (credit impaired) with material amounts that were assessed individually.

   Assessed the reasonableness and calculation accuracy of the various assumed parameter values (including the borrower's time of past due, financial and operational conditions, guarantees provided by external parties and historical data) adopted in the estimation of future cash flows.
7. Assessed whether the provision of impairment loss is in compliance with the relevant regulations of the competent authority.

Fair value measurement of unlisted stocks without an active market

Description

For the accounting policy for unlisted stocks without an active market (included financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income), please refer to Note 4(7); for critical accounting judgements, estimates, and assumption uncertainty of unlisted stocks without an active market, please refer to Note 5(1); for details on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, please refer to Notes 6(3) and (4). The fair values of unlisted stocks without an active market were classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as at December 31, 2022, and amounted to NT$8,121,659 thousand and NT$14,501,786 thousand, respectively.

The fair value of unlisted stocks is determined by valuation techniques since these financial instruments have no quoted prices from active market. Management uses the market approach and net asset approach to measure the fair value. The market approach is based on the fair value of comparable listed companies in similar industries or recently published price-to-book ratios of industries in which the valuation target operates, and incorporates discounting factor according to market liquidity or specified risk.

The aforementioned fair value measurement involves various assumptions and significant inputs that are not observable. This leads to estimates that are highly uncertain and rely on the subjective judgement of management. Any changes to the judgements and estimates will affect the final measurement results, and in turn affect the financial condition of the Bank and subsidiaries. Thus, we have included the fair value measurement of unlisted stock without active market as one of the key audit matters in our audit.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the key audit matter mentioned above:

1. Obtained an understanding and assessed the related written policies, internal control system, fair value measurement models, and approval process of the fair value measurement of stocks of unlisted companies.
2. Assessed the measurement methodology used by the management is commonly used by the industry.
3. Assessed the reasonableness of similar and comparable companies used by management.
4. Sampled and examined the inputs and calculation formulas used in the valuation models and agreed such data to the supporting documents.

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Other matter- Parent company only financial report

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion on the parent company only financial statements as at and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair representation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, 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 Bank and subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank and subsidiaries or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the Bank and subsidiaries' 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 judgement 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 Bank and subsidiaries' internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank and subsidiaries' 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 Bank and subsidiaries 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 appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Bank and subsidiaries 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 of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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.

Kuo, Puo-Ju　　　　Lai, Chung-Hsi

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
March 3, 2023

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

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MEGA INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 109,395,868	$ 133,744,154
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	6(2) and 11(3)	416,665,723	443,742,195
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(3)	56,560,188	56,993,024
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4)	404,518,469	407,244,111
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	6(5)	560,759,936	643,731,305
Securities purchased under resell agreements	11(3)	1,221,780	949,170
Receivables, net	6(6)	45,401,972	38,875,674
Current tax assets		5,020	2,386
Discounts and loans, net	6(7) and 11(3)	2,079,441,292	2,037,354,980
Investments measured by equity method, net	6(8)	4,853,500	5,340,153
Other financial assets, net	6(9)	271,001	245,968
Property and equipment, net	6(10)	14,854,032	14,802,762
Right-of-use assets, net	6(11) and 11(3)	2,146,580	1,803,703
Investment property, net	6(13)	582,887	583,197
Deferred income tax assets	6(36)	6,074,447	6,075,618
Other assets, net	6(14)	5,835,015	6,658,901
Total assets		$ 3,708,587,710	$ 3,798,147,301
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	6(15) and 11(3)	$ 409,289,256	$ 369,899,233
Due to the Central Bank and banks	6(16) and 11(3)	3,250,380	46,890,696
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(17) (20)	21,031,585	18,872,023
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	6(3)(4)	34,830,461	16,836,542
Payables	6(18)	29,046,186	30,340,067
Current tax liabilities	11(3)	9,405,201	9,772,613
Deposits and remittances	6(19) and 11(3)	2,849,503,486	2,971,731,600
Bank notes payable	6(20)(38)	15,000,000	1,000,000
Other financial liabilities	6(22)	15,934,138	6,339,600
Provisions	6(21)	14,644,152	16,566,648
Lease liabilities	6(11) and 11(3)	2,202,348	1,853,788
Deferred income tax liabilities	6(36)	2,441,615	2,385,723
Other liabilities	6(23)	12,052,362	6,552,379
Total liabilities		3,418,631,170	3,499,040,912
Equity attributable to owners of parent			
Capital			
Common stock	6(24)	85,362,336	85,362,336
Capital surplus	6(24)	62,219,540	62,219,540
Retained earnings			
Legal reserve	6(24)	112,293,953	106,587,497
Special reserve	6(24)	4,210,485	4,218,295
Unappropriated earnings		39,852,517	35,065,180
Other equity interest	6(26)	(13,982,291)	5,653,541
Total equity		289,956,540	299,106,389
Total liabilities and equity		$ 3,708,587,710	$ 3,798,147,301

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

MEGA INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, EXCEPT FOR EARNINGS PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

	Notes	For the years ended December 31, 2022	For the years ended December 31, 2021	Changes Percentage (%)
Interest income	6(27) and 11(3)	$ 67,164,223	$ 39,958,533	68
Less: interest expenses	6(27) and 11(3)	(30,306,775)	(9,684,792)	213
Net interest revenue (expense)		36,857,448	30,273,741	22
Net revenue other than interest				
Net service fee revenue (charge)	6(28) and 11(3)	6,842,717	6,750,764	1
Gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(29)	4,828,580	4,901,301	(1)
Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(30)	2,344,156	1,507,922	55
Loss arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	6(5)(7)	(38,867)	(39,147)	(1)
Foreign exchange gains		2,671,954	1,469,622	82
Impairment losses and reversal gains on assets	6(31)	127,813	(29,927)	(527)
Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(8)	(131,988)	124,263	(206)
Net other revenue other than interest income	6(32)	483,053	359,860	34
Net revenue		53,984,866	45,318,399	19
Bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee liability provision	8(3)	(3,100,136)	(1,782,406)	74
Operating expenses				
Employee benefits expenses	6(33) and 11(3)	(15,828,711)	(15,526,622)	2
Depreciation and amortization expenses	6(34)	(2,057,908)	(1,901,986)	8
Other general and administrative expenses	6(35) and 11(3)	(6,196,895)	(5,516,379)	12
Consolidated income from continuing operations before tax		26,801,216	20,591,006	30
Income tax expense	6(36)	(2,619,781)	(2,133,686)	23
Consolidated income from continuing operations, net of tax		$ 24,181,435	$ 18,457,320	31
Other comprehensive income				
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Gains on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6(21)	$ 1,920,256	$ 765,259	151
Revaluation (losses) gains on investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4)(26)	(4,993,560)	2,473,230	(302)
Share of other comprehensive (loss) income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(8)(26)	(12,896)	1,496	(962)
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(36)	(384,052)	(153,052)	151
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
Exchange differences on translation	6(26)	2,717,629	(1,141,967)	(338)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(8)(26)	(143,687)	(25,186)	471
Revaluation losses from investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4)(26)	(19,737,494)	(2,743,604)	619
Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) from investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4)(26)	(100,826)	(2,469)	3,984
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(36)	207,696	37,733	450
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax		(20,526,934)	(788,560)	2,503
Total comprehensive income		$ 3,654,501	$ 17,668,760	(79)
Consolidated profit attributable to:				
Owners of the parent		$ 24,181,435	$ 18,457,320	31
Consolidated comprehensive income attributable to:				
Owners of the parent		$ 3,654,501	$ 17,668,760	(79)
Consolidated earnings per share	6(37)			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (In New Taiwan Dollars)		$ 2.83	$ 2.16	

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

MEGA INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent								
				Retained earnings			Other equity interest			
	Notes	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealised gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Others	Total equity
For the year ended December 31, 2021										
Balance, January 1, 2021		$ 85,362,336	$ 62,219,540	$ 100,792,996	$ 4,240,967	$ 34,961,287	($ 3,984,607)	$ 11,009,915	($ 19,005)	$ 294,583,429
Profit		-	-	-	-	18,457,320	-	-	-	18,457,320
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	612,207	(1,136,639)	(265,699)	1,571	(788,560)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	19,069,527	(1,136,639)	(265,699)	1,571	17,668,760
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4)	-	-	-	-	(48,005)	-	27,914	20,091	-
Earnings distribution for 2020	6(25)									
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(13,145,800)	-	-	-	(13,145,800)
Legal reserve		-	-	5,794,501	-	(5,794,501)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	36,432	(36,432)	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	(59,104)	59,104	-	-	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2021		$ 85,362,336	$ 62,219,540	$ 106,587,497	$ 4,218,295	$ 35,065,180	($ 5,121,246)	$ 10,772,130	$ 2,657	$ 299,106,389
For the year ended December 31, 2022										
Balance, January 1, 2022		$ 85,362,336	$ 62,219,540	$ 106,587,497	$ 4,218,295	$ 35,065,180	($ 5,121,246)	$ 10,772,130	$ 2,657	$ 299,106,389
Profit		-	-	-	-	24,181,435	-	-	-	24,181,435
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	1,536,204	2,728,095	(24,778,700)	(12,533)	(20,526,934)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	25,717,639	2,728,095	(24,778,700)	(12,533)	3,654,501
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4)	-	-	-	-	(2,427,306)	-	2,427,306	-	-
Earnings distribution for 2021	6(25)									
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(12,804,350)	-	-	-	(12,804,350)
Legal reserve		-	-	5,706,456	-	(5,706,456)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	29,011	(29,011)	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	(36,821)	36,821	-	-	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2022		$ 85,362,336	$ 62,219,540	$ 112,293,953	$ 4,210,485	$ 39,852,517	($ 2,393,151)	($ 11,579,264)	($ 9,876)	$ 289,956,540

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

MEGA INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	$ 26,801,216	$ 20,591,006
Adjustments		
Adjustments to reconcile (profit) loss		
Depreciation expense	1,490,938	1,419,611
Amortization expense	566,970	482,375
Bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee liability provision	3,100,136	1,782,406
Interest expense	30,306,775	9,684,792
Interest income	(67,164,223)	(39,958,533)
Dividend income	(3,001,238)	(2,182,244)
Share of loss (profit) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	131,988	(124,263)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	(995)	(8,381)
Loss on retirement of property and equipment	232	39
Impairment loss and reversal gain on assets	(127,813)	29,927
Others	(11,807)	(23,044)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease in due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	78,959,678	8,191,233
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	432,836	174,837
Increase in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(22,005,412)	(10,559,101)
Decrease (increase) in investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost	82,998,356	(113,679,702)
Increase in receivables	(1,802,852)	(833,608)
Increase in discounts and loans	(44,977,291)	(149,604,839)
Increase in other financial assets	(25,102)	(116,054)
Decrease in other assets	256,916	1,490,889
Increase (decrease) in deposits from the Central Bank and banks	39,390,023	(20,384,690)
Increase (decrease) in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,570,354	(1,482,600)
Increase in securities sold under repurchase agreements	17,993,919	4,565,131
Decrease in payables	(4,376,901)	(6,778,794)
(Decrease) increase in deposits and remittances	(122,228,114)	354,267,837
Increase (decrease) in other financial liabilities	9,594,538	(1,794,452)
(Decrease) increase in provisions for employee benefits	(264,368)	622,161
Increase in other liabilities	698,982	85,124
Cash inflow generated from operations	28,307,741	55,857,063
Interest received	62,469,896	40,054,373
Dividends received	3,173,162	2,351,969
Interest paid	(27,223,480)	(10,013,170)
Income taxes paid	(3,109,120)	(2,167,141)
Net cash flows from operating activities	63,618,199	86,083,094
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from capital reduction of investments measured by equity method	25,500	-
Acquisition of property and equipment	(904,882)	(798,568)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	1,079	13,974
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(878,303)	(784,594)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
(Decrease) increase in due to the Central Bank and banks	(43,640,316)	26,526,717
Increase (decrease) in bank notes payable	14,000,000	(12,000,000)
Increase in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	589,208	-
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received	4,825,013	(1,277,541)
Payments of lease liabilities	(601,193)	(591,201)
Cash dividends paid	(12,804,350)	(13,145,800)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(37,631,638)	(487,825)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES	2,698,704	(1,117,060)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	27,806,962	83,693,615
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	403,910,462	320,216,847
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	$ 431,717,424	$ 403,910,462
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS COMPOSITION:		
Cash and cash equivalents reported in the balance sheet	$ 109,395,868	$ 133,744,154
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks qualifying for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	321,099,776	269,217,138
Securities purchased under resell agreements qualifying for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	1,221,780	949,170
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	$ 431,717,424	$ 403,910,462

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

MEGA INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

(1) Mega International Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. (the "Bank"; formerly the International Commercial Bank of China Co., Ltd.) was reorganized on December 17, 1971 in accordance with the "Law for International Commercial Bank of China" as announced by the President of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) (which was then abolished in December, 2005) and other related regulations. As of December 31, 2002, the Bank became an unlisted wholly owned subsidiary of Mega Financial Holding Co. Ltd., through a share swap transaction. With the view to enlarging business scale and increasing market share, the Bank entered into a merger agreement with Chiao Tung Bank Co., Ltd. on August 21, 2006, the effective date of the merger. The Bank was later renamed Mega International Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Mega Financial Holding Co., Ltd. holds 100% equity interest in the Bank and is the Bank's ultimate parent company.

The Bank and Mega Life Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. ("Mega Life Insurance Agency") are both wholly owned subsidiaries of Mega Financial Holding Co. Ltd. To integrate all the resource of the Group and create synergies, the Bank merged with Mega Life Insurance Agency on May 12, 2020, and concurrently engages in personal insurance agent business.

The Bank established the Private Banking Department effective June 30, 2022.

(2) The Bank engages in the following operations: (a) commercial banking operations authorized by the R.O.C. Banking Law; (b) foreign exchange and related operations; (c) import and export financing and guarantees; (d) financial operations related to international trade; (e) trust operations; (f) investment services on consignments by clients; (g) loan operations, including mid-term to long-term development loan and guarantee operations; (h) venture capital activities; (i) the insurance agent business which commercial banks are permitted to engage in under Insurance Act; and (j) other related operations approved by the R.O.C. government.

(3) The Bank's business and operations are widely managed by the head office. The Bank expands its network by opening branches at key locations in both domestic and foreign markets. The Bank was incorporated as company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Law of the Republic of China (R.O.C.). As of December 31, 2022, in addition to Offshore Banking Unit, the Bank had 108 domestic branches (excluding Head Office business unit), 24 overseas branches, 1 overseas subsidiary, 6 overseas sub-branches, 2 overseas representative offices, and 1 marketing office.

(4) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank and subsidiaries had 6,913 and 6,770 employees, respectively.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORIZATION

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 3, 2023.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC")

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC and became effective from 2022 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board(IASB)
Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Reference to the conceptual framework'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment: proceeds before intended use'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37, 'Onerous contracts-cost of fulfilling a contract'	January 1, 2022
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020	January 1, 2022

The above standards, interpretations have no significant impact to the financial condition, financial performance of the Bank and subsidiaries.

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRS as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Bank and subsidiaries

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2023 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Disclosure of accounting policies'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8, 'Definition of accounting estimates'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12, 'Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction'	January 1, 2023

The above standards, interpretations have no significant impact to the financial condition, financial performance of the Bank and subsidiaries.

(3) IFRS issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
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 International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 16, ‘Lease liability in a sale and leaseback’	January 1, 2024
IFRS 17, ‘Insurance contracts’	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9-comparative information'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, ‘Classification of liabilities as current or non-current’	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1, ‘Non-current liabilities with covenants’	January 1, 2024

The above standards, interpretations on the financial condition, financial performance of the Bank and subsidiaries are yet to be assessed.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(1) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Bank and subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the “IFRSs”).

(2) Basis for preparation

A. Except for financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivatives) recognized at fair value, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and defined benefit liabilities recognized based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation, and these consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

B. The analysis of expense is classified based on the nature of expenses.

C. The management has to make certain significant accounting estimates based on their professional judgment and decide the accounting policy according to the IFRSs that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC. Any change in the assumption could result in a significant change in the financial statements. The management of the Bank and subsidiaries believes that the assumptions used in the consolidated statements are appropriate. For highly complicated matters, matters requiring high level of judgments, significant judgments that could have an impact on the consolidated financial statements and estimates and key sources of assumption uncertainty, please refer to Note 5 for further details.

(3) Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements

A. All subsidiaries are included in the Bank and subsidiaries’ consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities controlled by the Bank. The Bank controls an entity when the Bank is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Bank obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Bank loses control of the subsidiaries.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Bank and subsidiaries are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Bank.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent. Total comprehensive income is also attributed to the owners of the parent.

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of investor	Name of subsidiaries	Major business activities	Percentage of holding shares (%)	
			December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
The Bank	Mega International Commercial Bank, Public Co., Ltd. (Thailand)	Commercial Banking	100.00	100.00

C. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of investor	Name of subsidiaries	Major business activities	Percentage of holding shares (%)	
			December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
The Bank	Mega Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	Venture capital and management consulting etc.	100.00	100.00
The Bank	Cathay Investment & Warehousing Co.,S.A.	Real estate investment industry	100.00	100.00
The Bank	Ramlett Finance Holdings Inc.	Real estate investment industry	100.00	100.00
The Bank	Yung-Shing Industries Co.	Packaging, printing and agency of manpower service	99.56	99.56
The Bank	China Products Trading Company	Investments in products businesses, storage businesses and other businesses	68.27	68.27
Yung-Shing Industries Co.	Win Card Co., Ltd.	Corporate management consulting, data processing business and general advertising services	100.00	100.00
Yung-Shing Industries Co.	ICBC Assets Management & Consulting Co., Ltd.	Investment consulting, corporate management consulting and venture investment management consulting	100.00	100.00

As the individual total assets or operating revenue amounts of the above subsidiaries are immaterial, the accounts of these subsidiaries are not included in the Bank's consolidated financial statements although the Bank holds more than 50% equity interest in these subsidiaries. The investments of certain subsidiaries are accounted for using equity method.

D. Adjustments for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: None.

E. Nature and extent of the restrictions on fund remittance from subsidiaries to the parent company: None.

(4) Foreign currency translations

A. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Bank and subsidiaries' entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the Bank's functional and the Bank and subsidiaries' presentation currency.

B. Transactions and balances

The transactions denominated in foreign currency or to be settled in foreign currency are translated into a functional currency at the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the underlying foreign currency on the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary items should be reported using the closing rate (market exchange rate) at the date of each balance sheet. When multiple exchange rates are available for use, they should be reported using the rate that would be used to settle the future cash flows of the foreign currency transactions or balances at the measurement date. Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at historical cost should be reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value should be reported at the rate that existed when the fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising when foreign currency transactions are settled or when monetary items are translated at rates different from those at which they were translated when initially recognized or in previous financial statements are reported in profit or loss in the period.

If a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any foreign exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognized in other comprehensive income. Conversely, if a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any foreign exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognized in profit or loss.

C. Translation of foreign operations

The operating results and financial position of the entire Bank and subsidiaries' entities in the consolidated financial statements that have a functional currency (which is not the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(A) Assets and liabilities presented are translated at the Bank and subsidiaries' closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

(B) The profit and loss presented is translated by the average exchange rate in the period (except for the situation that the exchange rate on the trade date shall be adopted when the exchange rate fluctuate rapidly); and

(C) All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

The translation differences arising from above processes are recognized as 'Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements' under equity items.

(5) Cash and cash equivalents

'Cash and cash equivalents' in the consolidated balance sheet includes cash on hand, due from other banks, short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. In respect of the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheet, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks, and securities purchased under resell agreements meeting the definition of cash and cash equivalents as stated in IAS No. 7 "Cash Flow Statements" as endorsed by the FSC.

(6) Securities sold under repurchase or resell agreements

The transactions of bills and bonds with a condition of repurchase agreement or resell agreement are accounted for under the financing method. The interest expense and interest income are recognized as incurred at the date of sale and purchase and the agreed period of sale and purchase. The repo trade liabilities, bond liabilities, reverse repo trade bills and bond investments are recognized at the date of sale or purchase.

(7) Financial assets or liabilities

A. Financial assets

Financial assets owned by the Bank and subsidiaries are classified based on both the Bank and subsidiaries' business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets into 'discounts and loans', 'receivables', 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss', 'financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income', and 'investments in debt instrument at amortized cost'.

Business model refers to the method by which the Bank and subsidiaries manage the financial assets to generate cash flows, which originates from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets, or both. When determining whether the contractual cash flows of the asset are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding, the Bank and subsidiaries assess whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with those required in a basic loan agreement. In other words, the Bank and subsidiaries determine whether interest is solely based on the time value of money, credit risk related to the principal amount outstanding on specified dates, other risks and costs associated with the basic loan agreement, and marginal profits consideration.

(A) A regular way purchase or sale

The Bank and subsidiaries recognize a regular way purchase or sale of financial assets using trade date accounting based on their category and accounting classification.

(B) Discounts and loans

Discounts and loans consist of export bills negotiation, export bills discount, loans, and overdue receivables arising from loans. Discounts and loans are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Measurement at initial investment amount is allowed if effect of discounting is immaterial.

If a discount and loan held by the Bank and subsidiaries is renegotiated or has its terms modified due to financial difficulties of the borrower, so that it is required to be derecognized, entirely or partially, in accordance with IFRS 9, the old financial assets is derecognized, and a new financial asset and related gains or losses are recognized.

If a discounts and loans held by the Bank and subsidiaries is renegotiated or has its terms modified due to financial difficulties of the borrower, but is not required to be derecognized, or if renegotiations or modification of terms are for reasons other than financial difficulties, which rarely results in the derecognition of the asset, the carrying amount of the asset is recalculated and resulting gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest arising from discounts and loans is recognized as 'interest income'.

(C) Receivables, net

Receivables include receivables originated and not originated by the Bank and subsidiaries. Receivables originated by the entity arising from a direct provision of money, goods or services to debtors while receivables not originated by the Bank and subsidiaries include otherwise.

Receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. However, short-term accounts receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The Bank and subsidiaries determine whether the receivables that have been discounted or transferred qualify derecognition under IFRS 9 based on how much control over the risks and rewards of the receivables it has retained.

Significant amounts of receivables due from related parties are shown separately.

Interest arising from receivables are recognized as 'interest income'.

(D) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial assets at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are designated as at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition when they eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

At initial recognition, the Bank and subsidiaries measure the financial assets at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss. The Bank and subsidiaries subsequently measure these financial assets at fair value with any gain or loss recognized in profit or loss.

Dividends are recognized as gain (loss) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - dividend revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Bank and its subsidiaries and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(E) Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost

a. Financial assets at amortized cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The objective of the Bank and subsidiaries' business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.

(b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

b. At initial recognition, the Bank and subsidiaries measure the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognized in derecognition designated as gain (loss) on financial assets at amortized cost when the asset is derecognized or impaired.

(F) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

a. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Bank and subsidiaries have made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognize changes in fair value in other comprehensive income and debt instruments which meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The objective of the Bank and subsidiaries' business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

(b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

b. At initial recognition, the Bank and subsidiaries measure the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Bank and subsidiaries subsequently measure the financial assets at fair value:

(a) The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognized as realised gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-dividend revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Bank and subsidiaries and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(b) Except for the recognition of impairment loss, interest income and gain or loss on foreign exchange which are recognized in profit or loss, the changes in fair value of debt instruments are taken through other comprehensive income. When the financial assets is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

(G) Reclassification of financial assets

When, and only when, the Bank and subsidiaries change its business model for managing financial assets it reclassifies all affected financial assets except for equity instruments and financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss. The Bank and subsidiaries apply the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date and does not restate any previously recognized gains, losses or interest.

B. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities held by the Bank and subsidiaries comprise financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

(A) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorised as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are designated as at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition:

a. Hybrid (combined) contracts; or

b. They eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or

c. They are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management policy.

At initial recognition, the Bank and subsidiaries measure the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss. The Bank and subsidiaries subsequently measure these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognized in profit or loss.

If the credit risk results in fair value changes in financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, they are recognized in other comprehensive income in the circumstances other than avoiding accounting mismatch or recognizing in profit or loss for loan commitments or financial guarantee contracts.

(B) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Liabilities not classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial guarantee contracts are all included in financial liabilities carried at amortized cost.

C. Decision of fair value

Fair value and level information of financial instruments are provided in Note 7.

D. Derecognition of financial instruments

(A) The Bank and subsidiaries derecognize a financial asset when one of the following conditions is met:

a. The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets expire.

b. The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have been transferred and the Bank and subsidiaries have transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets.

c. The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have been transferred; however, it has not retained control of the financial assets.

(B) A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(C) In case of securities lending or borrowing by the Bank and subsidiaries or provision of bonds or stocks as security for repo trading, the Bank and subsidiaries do not derecognize the financial assets, because substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are still retained in the Bank and subsidiaries.

(8) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported in the net amount in the consolidated balance sheet when (A) there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and (B) there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(9) Impairment of financial assets

For due from banks and call loans to banks, discounts and loans, receivables, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets at amortized cost, loan commitments, financial guarantee contracts and other financial assets etc, at each reporting date, the Bank and subsidiaries recognize the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognize the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs); if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts.

The Bank and subsidiaries measure expected credit losses in a way that reflects:

A. An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;

B. The time value of money; and

C. Reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions at the reporting date.

For loan assets, the Bank and subsidiaries assess the loss allowance at the balance sheet date in accordance with "Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans" as issued by the FSC, "Financial-Supervisory-Banks Letter No. 10300329440" issued on December 4, 2014 relating to the strengthening of domestic banks' risk endurance to real estate loans, "Financial-Supervisory-Banks Letter No. 10410001840" issued on April 23, 2015 relating to the strengthening of domestic banks' risk endurance to management of exposures in China as well as IFRS 9 requirements. The loss allowance is provisioned at the higher of the amounts assessed in compliance with the aforementioned domestic regulations and IFRS 9 and then presented at net value.

(10) Non-hedging and embedded derivatives

A. Non-hedging derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and recorded as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value and the gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.

B. Under the financial assets, the hybrid contracts embedded with derivatives are initially recognized as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortized cost based on the contract terms.

C. Under the non-financial assets, whether the hybrid contracts embedded with derivatives are accounted for separately at initial recognition is based on whether the economic characteristics and risks of an embedded derivatives are closely related in the host contract. When they are closely related, the entire hybrid instrument is accounted for by its nature in accordance with the applicable standard. When they are not closely related, the derivatives are accounted for differently from the host contract as derivatives while the host contract is accounted for by its nature in accordance with the applicable standard. Alternatively, the entire hybrid instrument is designated as a derivative instrument included in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition, and no separate accounting is required.

(11) Leasing arrangements (lessor)－operating leases

Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(12) Investments measured by equity method

A. Associates are all entities over which the Bank and subsidiaries have significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using equity method and are initially recognized at cost.

B. The Bank and subsidiaries' share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in profits or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the Bank and subsidiaries' share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Bank and subsidiaries do not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

C. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Bank and subsidiaries and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Bank and subsidiaries' interest in the associates. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Bank and subsidiaries.

D. When changes in an associate's equity that are not recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associates and such changes not affecting the Bank and subsidiaries' ownership percentage of the associate, the Bank and subsidiaries recognized the Bank and subsidiaries' share of change in equity of the associate in 'capital reserve' in proportion to its ownership.

E. When the Bank and subsidiaries dispose its investment in an associate, if it loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognized as other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are transferred to profit or loss. If it still retains significant influence over this associate, then the amounts previously recognized as other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are transferred to profit or loss proportionately.

(13) Property and equipment

The property and equipment of the Bank and subsidiaries are recognized on the basis of the historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes all costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

Such assets are subsequently measured using the cost model. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank and subsidiaries and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not affected by depreciation. Depreciation for other assets is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets till residual value. If each part of an item of property and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Item	Year
Buildings and accessory equipment	1~60
Machinery and computer equipment	1~20
Transportation equipment	1~10
Other equipment	3~10

(14) Investment property

The properties held by the Bank and subsidiaries, with an intention to obtain long-term rental profit or capital increase or both and not being used by any other enterprises of the consolidated entities, are classified as investment property. Investment property includes the office building and land leased out in a form of operating lease.

Part of the property may be held by the Bank and subsidiaries and the remaining will be used to generate rental income or capital appreciation. If the property held by the Bank and subsidiaries can be sold individually, then the accounting treatment should be made respectively.

When the future economic benefit related to the investment property is highly likely to flow into the Bank and subsidiaries and the costs can be reliably measured, the investment property shall be recognized as assets. When the future economic benefit generated from subsequent costs is highly likely to flow into the entity and the costs can be reliably measured, the subsequent expenses of the assets shall be capitalized. All maintenance cost is recognized as incurred in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model. The depreciation method, remaining useful life and residual value should apply the same rules as applicable for property and equipment.

(15) Leasing arrangements (lessee)－right-of-use assets/ lease liabilities

A. Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Bank and subsidiaries. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate.

Lease payments are comprised of the following:

(a) Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;

(b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;

(c) Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;

(d) The exercise price of a purchase option, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and

(e) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The Bank and subsidiaries subsequently measure the lease liability at amortized cost using the interest method and recognizes interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognized as an adjustment to the right of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:

(a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;

(b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;

(c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and

(d) An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

D. For lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the lessee shall decrease the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize the difference between remeasured lease liability in profit or loss.

(16) Foreclosed properties

Foreclosed properties are stated at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less selling cost on the financial reporting date.

(17) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Bank and subsidiaries assess at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss shall be reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortized historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognized.

(18) Provisions for liabilities, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

When all the following criteria are met, the Bank and subsidiaries shall recognize a provision:

A. A present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;

B. It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and

C. The amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

If there are several similar obligations, the outflow of economic benefit as a result of settlement is determined based on the overall obligation. Provisions for liabilities should be recognized when the outflow of economic benefits is probable in order to settle the obligation as a whole even if the outflow of economic benefits from any one of the obligation is remote.

Provisions are measured by the present value of expense which is required for settling the anticipated obligation. The pre-tax discount rate is used with timely adjustment that reflects the current market assessments on the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past event, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Bank and subsidiaries. Or it could be a present obligation as a result of past event but the payment is not probable or the amount cannot be measured reliably. The Bank and subsidiaries did not recognize any contingent liabilities but made appropriate disclosure in compliance with relevant regulations.

Contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past event, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Bank and subsidiaries. The Bank and subsidiaries did not recognize any contingent assets and made appropriate disclosure in compliance with relevant regulations when the economic inflow is probable.

(19) Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the Bank and subsidiaries to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

A loan commitment is an agreement to provide credit under predetermined terms and conditions.

The Bank and subsidiaries initially recognize financial guarantee contracts at fair value on the date of issuance. The Bank and subsidiaries charge a service fee when the contract is signed and therefore the service fee income charged is the fair value at the date that the financial guarantee contract is signed. Service fee received in advance is recognized in deferred accounts and amortized through straight-line method during the contract term.

Loss provisions are recognized for financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments, and the amounts of loss allowance are determined by expected credit losses.

Subsequently, the Bank and subsidiaries should measure the financial guarantee contract issued at the higher of:

A. The amount of loss allowance is determined by using an expected-credit-loss model; and

B. The initially recognized amount less the cumulative gains that were recognized under IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers'.

Loss allowance for the aforementioned reserve for guarantee liabilities is assessed in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans" as issued by the FSC and IFRS 9 requirements. A provision is then recognized at the higher of the amounts assessed in compliance with the aforementioned domestic regulations and IFRS 9.

The Bank and subsidiaries determine loss allowance for the loan commitments based on expected credit loss.

The loss allowance is recognized as provision for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. If the financial instrument contains both a loan (i.e. financial assets) and an undrawn commitment (i.e. loan commitment) component and the Bank and subsidiaries are unable to identify the expected credit losses (ECLs) of the financial assets and loan commitment component, the ECLs of loan commitment is recognized together with the loss allowance for financial assets. A provision is recognized for the aggregate ECLs exceeding the carrying amount of the financial assets.

The increase in liabilities due to financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments is recognized in 'bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee liability provision'.

(20) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

The Bank and subsidiaries should recognize the undiscounted amount of the short-term benefits expected to be paid in the future as expenses in the period when the employees render service.

B. Employee preferential savings

The Bank provides preferential interest rate for employees, including flat preferential savings for current employees and flat preferential savings for retired employees. The difference gap compared to market interest rate is deemed as employee benefits.

According to Regulation Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Public Banks, the preferential monthly interest paid to current employees is calculated based on accrual basis, and the difference between the preferential interest rate and the market interest rate is recognized under "employee benefit expense". According to Article 30 of Regulation Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Public Banks, the excessive interest arising from the interest rate upon retirement agreed with the employees in excess of general market interest rate should be recognized in accordance with IAS 19, "Employee Benefits", as endorsed by the FSC. However, various parameters should be in compliance with competent authorities if indicated otherwise.

C. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the decisions of the Bank and subsidiaries to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept an offer of redundancy benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Bank and subsidiaries recognize expense as it can no longer withdraw an offer of termination benefits or it recognizes relating restructuring costs, whichever is earlier.

Benefits that are expected to be due more than 12 months after balance sheet date shall be discounted to their present value.

D. Post-employment benefit

The pension plan of the Bank and subsidiaries include both Defined Contribution Plan and Defined Benefit Plan. In addition, defined contribution plan is adopted for employees working overseas according to the local regulations.

(A) Defined Contribution Plan

The contributions are recognized as pension expenses when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

(B) Defined Benefit Plan

a. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Bank and subsidiaries in current period or prior periods. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit net obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability; when there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, the Bank and subsidiaries use interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) instead.

b. Remeasurement arising on defined benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

c. Past service costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

E. Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognized as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal obligation or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates. If employee compensation is distributed by shares, the Bank and subsidiaries calculate the number of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the Board of Directors' resolution day.

(21) Employee share-based payment

For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognized as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and non-market vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. And ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognized is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(22) Revenue and expense

Income and expense of the Bank and subsidiaries are recognized as incurred. Expenses consist of employee benefit expense, depreciation and amortization expense and other business and administration expenses. Dividend revenues are recognized within 'financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' and 'financial assets and liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income' in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the right to receive dividends is assured.

A. Other than those classified as financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss, all the interest income and interest expense generated from interest-bearing financial assets are calculated by effective interest rate according to relevant regulations and recognized as "interest income" and "interest expense" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

B. Service fee income and expense are recognized upon the completion of services of loans or other services; service fee earned from performing significant items shall be recognized upon the completion of the service, such as syndication loan service fee received from sponsor, service fee income and expense of subsequent services of loans are amortized or included in the calculation of effective interest rate of loans and receivables during the service period.

(23) Income tax

A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or items recognized directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Bank and subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the following year after the Board of Directors make resolution in respect of earnings appropriation proposal on behalf of stockholders.

C. Deferred income tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

D. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Bank and subsidiaries and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each balance sheet date, unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed.

E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(24) Share capital and dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized in the financial statements in the period in which they are approved by the shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities. Stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance; they are not recognized and only disclosed as subsequent event in the notes if the dividend declaration date is later than the consolidated balance sheet date.

(25) Operating segments

Information of operating segments of the Bank and subsidiaries is reported in the same method as the internal management report provided to the chief operating decision-maker (CODM). The CODM is the person or group in charge of allocating resources to operating segments and evaluating their performance. The CODM of the Bank and subsidiaries is the Board of Directors.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Bank and subsidiaries' accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors (COVID-19 impact included).

Management's critical judgements in applying the Bank and subsidiaries' accounting policies that have significant impact on the consolidated financial statements are outlined below:

(1) Fair value measurement of investment in unlisted stock

The fair value of unlisted stocks without an active market is determined by using valuation techniques such as market approach and net asset approach. The measurement of fair value may adopt observable information or models of similar financial instruments or use assumptions in an appropriate manner if the observable parameters are unavailable in the market. Observable information is the primary source of reference. When valuation models are used for the measurements, calibration are performed to ensure its accountability in reflecting real information and market price.

In the fair value measurement, the Bank and subsidiaries primarily use reference of the latest updated market multipliers of similar listed stocks in the industry alike and takes into account marketability discount and discount in the specialized risks. Any changes in these judgements and estimates will impact the fair value measurement of these unlisted stocks. Please refer to Note 7 for the financial instruments fair value information.

(2) Expected credit losses

For financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, the measurement of expected credit losses (ECLs) involves complex model and various assumptions associated with macro-economic projections and borrowers' situation in terms of the probability of default and losses-given-default. Information relating to parameters, assumptions, methods of estimation, ECL's sensitivity analysis corresponding to the aforementioned factors is provided in Note 8(3).

The measurement of ECLs in accordance with the framework of accounting principles involves several significant judgements, such as:

A. Criteria in determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk;

B. A selection of appropriate models and assumptions in ECLs measurement;

C. Forward-looking information to be taken into consideration in terms of different products; and

D. Grouping the financial instruments to include financial assets with the same credit risk characteristics into one group.

Please refer to Note 8(3) for the aforementioned judgements and estimates with respect of ECLs.

(3) Post-employment benefit

The present value of post-employment benefit obligations is estimated based on several assumptions. Any changes in those assumptions will affect the carrying amounts of post-employment benefit obligations.

The assumptions used to determine net pension cost (revenue) comprise discount rate. The Bank and subsidiaries determine the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year, and use the discount rate in calculating the present value of future cash outflow of post-employment benefit obligations. The discount rate is chosen by reference to the rate of government bonds where the currency and maturity date of government bonds are in agreement with those of post-employment benefit obligations. Any changes in these assumptions could significantly impact the carrying amount of defined pension obligations.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31,2022	December 31, 2021
Cash on hand and petty cash	$ 19,185,744	$ 16,005,097
Checks for clearance	487,555	375,969
Due from banks	89,722,600	117,363,100
Subtotal	109,395,899	133,744,166
Less: Allowance for bad debt - due from banks	(31)	(12)
Total	$ 109,395,868	$ 133,744,154

Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 8(3).

(2) Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks

	December 31,2022	December 31, 2021
Reserve for deposits - category A	$ 2,466,169	$ 7,975,610
Reserve for deposits - category B	57,475,970	56,709,890
Reserve for deposits - general	291	262
Reserve for deposits - foreign currency	908,399	898,188
Deposits of overseas branches with foreign Central Banks	235,904,064	207,041,474
Interbank settlement fund of Fund Center	16,019,065	19,931,695
Call loans to banks and bank overdrafts	103,738,275	150,131,712
Trade financing loans from banks	153,525	1,053,937
Subtotal	416,665,758	443,742,768
Less: Allowance for bad debt - call loans to banks	-	(12)
Less: Allowance for bad debt - due from the Central Bank	(9)	(6)
Less: Allowance for bad debt - trade financing loans from banks, credit risk is not significantly increased	(26)	(555)
Total	$ 416,665,723	$ 443,742,195

A. As required by relevant laws, the reserves for deposits are calculated at required reserve ratios based on the monthly average balances of various deposit accounts. Reserve for deposits - category B cannot be used except upon the monthly adjustment of the reserve.

B. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks of the Bank and subsidiaries that were in accordance to the definition of cash and cash equivalents under IAS 7, which included the total of the above-listed 'Reserve for deposit - category A', 'Reserve for deposit - general', 'Call loans to banks and bank overdrafts', 'Reserve for deposit-foreign currency' and a portion of 'Deposit of overseas branches with foreign Central Banks' that are highly liquid and readily convertible to cash, amounted to NT$321,099,776 thousand and NT$269,217,138 thousand, respectively.

C. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 8(3).

(3) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Listed stocks	$ 6,698,457	$ 10,012,078
Emerging stocks	1,148,780	1,151,829
Unlisted stocks	6,401,406	6,070,226
Asset securitization	8,540	9,218
Beneficiary certificates	642,500	272,635
Derivatives	6,045,704	3,504,318
Government bonds	61,380	1,161,033
Corporate bonds	30,350,523	28,503,910
Bank notes	2,624,853	1,298,521
Subtotal	53,982,143	51,983,768
Valuation adjustment	2,578,045	5,009,256
Total	$ 56,560,188	$ 56,993,024

A. Gain or loss on financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss recognized for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are provided in Note 6(29).

B. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss undertaken for repurchase agreements amounted to NT$1,805,905 thousand and NT$0, respectively.

C. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 8(3).

(4) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Debt instruments		
Corporate bonds	$ 136,134,920	$ 138,834,885
Bank notes	92,744,390	92,085,889
Government bonds	85,388,702	82,182,501
Asset securitization	65,302,277	54,195,837
Bank's certificates of deposit	13,596,154	6,670,307
Subtotal	393,166,443	373,969,419
Valuation adjustment	(20,738,071)	(566,338)
Debt instruments, net	372,428,372	373,403,081
Equity instruments		
Listed stocks	18,500,912	17,902,054
Unlisted stocks	4,783,868	4,565,596
Other securities	302,258	302,258
Subtotal	23,587,038	22,769,908
Valuation adjustment	8,503,059	11,071,122
Equity instruments, net	32,090,097	33,841,030
Total	$ 404,518,469	$ 407,244,111

A. The Bank and subsidiaries have elected to classify investments that are considered to be strategic investments and with steady dividend income as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to NT$32,090,097 thousand and NT$33,841,030 thousand as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

B. Since the investee, Riselink Partners Ltd., has stopped making new investments, the Bank and subsidiaries sold all its shares in the investee on June 10, 2022 to accelerate the capital recovery, and gains on disposal of NT$761 thousand has been recognized for the year ended December 31, 2022. Further, the investee, YFY Biotech Management Company (YFY Biotech), has completed the dissolution and liquidation processes and distributed residual assets. Consequently, the Bank and subsidiaries received ordinary shares of OTC-listed companies, TaiGen Biopharmaceuticals Holdings Limited and Medeon Biodesign Inc., according to its capital contribution ratio and recognized investment costs based on the fair values of stock closing prices on the stock transfer date, January 11, 2022, and a gain on disposal of NT$68,437 thousand after writing off the balance of investment in YFY Biotech. In addition, the investee, H&QAP GCGF, has stopped making new investments, started to dispose the assets on account and returned the investment proceeds to the Bank; therefore, a gain on disposal of NT$136 thousand has been recognized. Moreover, the Bank and subsidiaries have sold equity instruments in tranches as individual stocks with declining revenue may affect the future dividend distribution ability and dividend yield level, in the fair value amount of equity investments - listed stocks of NT$12,719,203 thousand, resulting in the cumulative losses on disposal amounting to NT$2,494,836 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2022.

C. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Bank and subsidiaries have recognized losses from disposal in the amount of NT$6,664 thousand from the liquidation of the investees, H&D Venture Capital Investment Corporation and Universal Development & Investment Capital I Co., Ltd. In addition, the investee, H&QAP GCGF, has stopped making new investments, started to dispose the assets on account, and returned the investment to the Bank and subsidiaries; therefore, a gain on disposal of NT$446 thousand has been recognized. Moreover, in order to respond to the changes in the industrial structure, the Bank and subsidiaries adjusted the investment position of equity instruments by disposing of equity instruments-listed stock in the fair value of NT$382,777 thousand; the amount of cumulative loss from disposal was NT$21,785 thousand.

D. Amounts recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	2022	2021
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Fair value change recognized in other comprehensive income	($ 4,993,560)	$ 2,473,230
Cumulative losses reclassified to retained earnings due to derecognition	$ 2,425,502	$ 28,003
Dividend income recognized in profit or loss		
Held at end of year	$ 1,782,227	$ 1,519,644
Derecognized during the year	543,730	-
	$ 2,325,957	$ 1,519,644
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Fair value change recognized in other comprehensive income	($ 19,719,295)	($ 2,755,326)
Cumulative other comprehensive income reclassified to profit or loss		
Reclassified due to impairment recognition (reversal)	($ 100,826)	($ 2,469)
Reclassified due to derecognition	(18,199)	11,722
	($ 119,025)	$ 9,253
Interest income recognized in profit or loss	$ 5,982,946	$ 3,851,717

E. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, amounting to NT$12,501,305 thousand and NT$10,190,680 thousand, were pledged to other parties as collateral for business reserves and guarantees, respectively.

F. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income undertaken for repurchase agreements amounted to NT$36,662,259 thousand and NT$18,920,548 thousand, respectively.

G. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 8(3).

(5) Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Central Bank's certificates of deposit	$ 341,307,444	$ 442,345,069
Short-term notes and bills	151,020,379	154,776,724
Bank's certificates of deposit	5,477,373	7,119,928
Bank notes	37,903,527	29,049,850
Government bonds	19,230,824	6,456,191
Corporate bonds	5,860,463	4,047,829
Subtotal	560,800,010	643,795,591
Less: Accumulated impairment	(40,074)	(64,286)
Total	$ 560,759,936	$ 643,731,305

A. Amounts recognized in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at amortized cost are listed below:

	2022	2021
Interest income	$ 4,370,210	$ 2,202,979
Losses on disposal	(27,245)	-
Reversal gains(losses) on impairment	26,987	(32,396)
	$ 4,369,952	$ 2,170,583

B. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank and subsidiaries sold investment in debt investments for the risk management purpose, resulting in a loss on disposal amounted to NT$27,245 thousand and NT$0, respectively.

C. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the aforementioned debt investments, amounting to NT$7,651,618 thousand and NT$7,286,800 thousand, were pledged to other parties as collateral for business reserves and guarantees, respectively.

D. Please refer to Note 8(3) for the movement information on accumulated losses for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

E. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 8(3).

(6) Receivables, net

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Factoring receivable	$ 15,333,425	$ 18,160,261
Accounts receivable - Credit card	9,908,440	9,128,843
Accrued interest	8,813,867	4,119,540
Acceptances receivable	5,474,966	4,932,522
Accrued income	1,474,310	1,335,619
Other receivables	5,442,252	2,183,299
Subtotal	46,447,260	39,860,084
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(1,045,288)	(984,410)
Receivables, net	$ 45,401,972	$ 38,875,674

A. Please refer to Note 8(3) for the movement information on loss allowance for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

B. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 8(3).

(7) Discounts and loans, net

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Bills and notes discounted	$ 55,235	$ 35,577
Overdrafts	1,595,730	1,441,971
Short-term loans	536,789,033	542,484,781
Medium-term loans	858,820,483	769,260,109
Long-term loans	703,355,213	743,361,713
Export bills negotiated	7,258,294	5,735,487
Loans transferred to non-accrual loans	3,389,473	5,373,071
Subtotal	2,111,263,461	2,067,692,709
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(31,822,169)	(30,337,729)
Discounts and loans, net	$ 2,079,441,292	$ 2,037,354,980

A. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the amounts of reclassified non-performing loans to overdue loans were NT$3,389,473 thousand and NT$5,373,071 thousand, including interest receivable of NT$33,776 thousand and NT$36,907 thousand for the years ended December 31 2022 and 2021, respectively.

B. Considering that some creditors' financial structures were weakened and their credit risk raised due to the pandemic, the Bank and subsidiaries disposed of certain credit assets, and the losses on disposal were NT$11,622 thousand and NT$39,147 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

C. Please refer to Note 8(3) for the movement information on loss allowance for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

D. The amounts of recovery of write-off for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were NT$716,039 thousand and NT$501,604 thousand, respectively.

E. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 8(3).

(8) Investments measured by equity method, net

Individually Immaterial Associates	December 31, 2022 Carrying amount	Percentage of Shareholding
Mega Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	$ 54,835	100.00
Cathay Investment & Warehousing Co., S.A.	29,801	100.00
Ramlett Finance Holdings Inc.	-	100.00
Yung-Shing Industries Co.	704,944	99.56
China Products Trading Company	27,819	68.27
Next Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.(Note)	1,915,792	25.10
An Feng Enterprise Co., Ltd.	13,228	25.00
Taiwan Finance Corporation	1,601,428	24.55
Everstrong Iron & Steel Foundry & Mfg. Corporation	49,406	22.22
China Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	188,581	16.65
Universal Venture Capital Investment Corporation	147,054	11.84
Mega Growth Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	120,612	11.81
Total	$ 4,853,500	

Individually Immaterial Associates	December 31, 2021 Carrying amount	Percentage of Shareholding
Mega Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	$ 76,886	100.00
Cathay Investment & Warehousing Co., S.A.	29,486	100.00
Ramlett Finance Holdings Inc.	-	100.00
Yung-Shing Industries Co.	696,791	99.56
China Products Trading Company	27,897	68.27
Next Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.(Note)	2,169,868	25.10
An Feng Enterprise Co., Ltd.	12,627	25.00
Taiwan Finance Corporation	1,790,154	24.55
Everstrong Iron & Steel Foundry & Mfg. Corporation	48,538	22.22
China Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	188,434	20.00
Universal Venture Capital Investment Corporation	146,323	11.84
Mega Growth Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	153,149	11.81
Total	$ 5,340,153	

Note : In January 2019, the Board of Directors of the Bank and subsidiaries resolved to establish an internet-only bank, NEXT COMMERCIAL BANK Co., LTD. (referred herein as the Next Bank),with Chunghwa Telecom, which has been approved by the FSC in July 2019. On January 31, 2020, the registration for establishment was completed and the internet-only bank was reclassified as investment accounted for using the equity method. On December 9, 2021, Next Bank has obtained the business license from the FSC and is expected to officially commence operations in March 2022. In addition, the Bank have provided the necessary financial support letter to Next Bank. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 13(3).

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank and subsidiaries recognized cumulative investment losses amounting to NT$251,809 thousand and NT$114,875 thousand, respectively, based on Next Bank's unaudited financial statements. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, from the acquisition date of investments, the accumulated investment losses have been recognized amounting to NT$591,941 thousand and NT$340,132 thousand, respectively.

A. The carrying amount of the Bank and subsidiaries' interests in all individually immaterial associates and the Bank and subsidiaries' share of the operating results are summarized as follows:

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
(Loss) Profit for the year	($ 131,988)	$ 124,263
Other comprehensive loss (after income tax)	(156,583)	(23,690)
Total comprehensive (loss) income	($ 288,571)	$ 100,573

B. The shares of associates that the Bank and subsidiaries own have no quoted market price available in an active market. There is no significant restriction on fund transfer from the associates to their shareholders, i.e. distribution of cash dividends, repayment of loans or money advanced.

C. The ownership percentage of the Bank and subsidiaries investment in Universal Venture Capital Investment Corporation is 11.84%. However, due to the Bank occupying 2 board seats of Universal Venture Capital Investment Corporation's total 11 board seats, and the Bank being elected as the chairman of the board, the Bank has influence over decision-making. Therefore, the investment is measured by equity method.

D. The ownership percentage of the Bank and subsidiaries investment in China Real Estate Management Corporation is 16.65%. However, due to the Bank occupying 3 board seats of China Real Estate Management Corporation's total 9 board seats, and the Bank has influence over decision-making. Therefore, the investment is measured by equity method.

E. The ownership percentage of the Bank's investment in Mega Growth Venture Capital Co., Ltd. is 11.81%. However, the combined ownership percentage of the Bank and the Bank's associated companies was over 20%. Therefore, the investment is measured by equity method.

(9) Other financial assets, net

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Non-accrual loans transferred from overdue receivables	$ 7,447	$ 10,838
Remittance purchased	1,011	1,037
Call loan to security brokers	-	82,941
Others(Note)	270,000	162,000
Subtotal	278,458	256,816
Less: Allowance for bad debts - Remittance purchased	(10)	(10)
Less: Allowance for bad debts - Non-accrual loans transferred from overdue receivables	(7,447)	(10,838)
Total	$ 271,001	$ 245,968

Note: For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Bank's finance guarantee fund remitted to the finance guarantee special account because of the participation of the National Finance Guarantee Mechanism was recognized as restricted assets.

Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 8(3).

(10) Property and equipment, net

2022	Land and land improvements	Buildings and auxiliary equipment	Computers and peripheral equipment	Transportation and communication equipment	Miscellaneous equipment	Total
Cost						
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 9,480,028	$ 10,500,317	$ 4,454,699	$ 127,344	$ 1,593,815	$ 26,156,203
Additions for the year	-	132,272	662,223	7,649	102,738	904,882
Disposals for the year	-	(110,120)	(346,418)	(12,082)	(50,149)	(518,769)
Exchange adjustments and others	4,868	80,457	30,323	3,291	23,213	142,152
Balance at December 31, 2022	9,484,896	10,602,926	4,800,827	126,202	1,669,617	26,684,468
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at January 1, 2022	-	(6,642,497)	(3,245,711)	(98,990)	(1,366,243)	(11,353,441)
Depreciation for the year	-	(252,011)	(544,990)	(10,563)	(70,612)	(878,176)
Disposals for the year	-	110,120	346,240	12,028	50,066	518,454
Exchange adjustments and others	-	(75,147)	(20,205)	(2,861)	(19,060)	(117,273)
Balance at December 31, 2022	-	(6,859,535)	(3,464,666)	(100,386)	(1,405,849)	(11,830,436)
	$ 9,484,896	$ 3,743,391	$ 1,336,161	$ 25,816	$ 263,768	$ 14,854,032

2021	Land and land improvements	Buildings and auxiliary equipment	Computers and peripheral equipment	Transportation and communication equipment	Miscellaneous equipment	Total
Cost						
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 9,483,118	$ 10,471,125	$ 4,251,880	$ 125,527	$ 1,564,257	$ 25,895,907
Additions for the year	-	131,541	586,064	11,366	69,597	798,568
Disposals for the year	-	(60,288)	(370,531)	(6,784)	(20,615)	(458,218)
Exchange adjustments and others	(3,090)	(42,061)	(12,714)	(2,765)	(19,424)	(80,054)
Balance at December 31, 2021	9,480,028	10,500,317	4,454,699	127,344	1,593,815	26,156,203
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at January 1, 2021	-	(6,485,007)	(3,135,460)	(97,815)	(1,342,581)	(11,060,863)
Depreciation for the year	-	(243,684)	(491,083)	(10,283)	(61,117)	(806,167)
Disposals for the year	-	54,656	370,531	6,784	20,615	452,586
Exchange adjustments and others	-	31,538	10,301	2,324	16,840	61,003
Balance at December 31, 2021	-	(6,642,497)	(3,245,711)	(98,990)	(1,366,243)	(11,353,441)
	$ 9,480,028	$ 3,857,820	$ 1,208,988	$ 28,354	$ 227,572	$ 14,802,762

(11) Leasing arrangements — lessee

A. The Bank and subsidiaries lease various assets including land and land improvements, buildings and auxiliary equipment, machinery and equipment. Lease contracts are typically made for periods of 1 year and 1 month to 30 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease contracts do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

B. Short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less comprise assets, such as buildings and equipment. Low-value assets comprise multifunctional printers.

C. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation expense are as follows:

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Carrying amount		Carrying amount	
Land and land improvements	$	454,842	$	453,318
Buildings and auxiliary equipment		1,588,140		1,252,160
Machinery and equipment		103,552		98,073
Others		46		152
Total	$	2,146,580	$	1,803,703

	For the year ended December 31,			
	2022		2021	
	Depreciation expense		Depreciation expense	
Land and land improvements	$	25,239	$	26,076
Buildings and auxiliary equipment		538,216		536,674
Machinery and equipment		48,872		50,129
Others		105		233
Total	$	612,432	$	613,112

D. The information on profit and loss accounts and cashflow relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,			
	2022		2021	
Items affecting profit or loss				
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$	25,027	$	24,611
Expense on short-term lease contracts		11,983		16,762
Expense on leases of low-value assets		6,307		6,500
Other disclosures				
Additions to right-of-use assets	$	930,803	$	600,495
Cash outflow for leases	(	644,510)	(	639,074)

(12) Leasing arrangements – lessor

A. The Bank and subsidiaries lease various assets including land and land improvements, buildings and auxiliary equipment, machinery and equipment. Lease contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 20 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. To protect the lessor's ownership rights on the leased assets, leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes, or a residual value guarantee was required.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank and subsidiaries recognized rental income in the amounts of NT$153,735 thousand and NT$153,254 thousand based on the operating lease contracts, of which variable lease payments amounted to NT$1,698 thousand and NT$0, respectively.

C. The maturity analysis of the lease payments under the operating leases is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,			
	2022		2021	
Within 1 year	$	157,683	$	164,388
1-2 years		134,691		121,624
2-3 years		84,513		101,487
3-4 years		71,107		57,947
4-5 years		21,718		49,992
After 5 years		61,478		11,904
Total	$	531,190	$	507,342

(13) Investment property, net

	December 31, 2022			
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Accumulated Impairment	Net Book Value
Land and land improvements	$ 574,770	$ -	$ -	$ 574,770
Buildings and auxiliary equipment	21,288	(13,171)	-	8,117
	$ 596,058	($ 13,171)	$ -	$ 582,887

	December 31, 2021			
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Accumulated Impairment	Net Book Value
Land and land improvements	$ 574,770	$ -	$ -	$ 574,770
Buildings and auxiliary equipment	21,231	(12,804)	-	8,427
	$ 596,001	($ 12,804)	$ -	$ 583,197

A. The fair value of the investment property held by the Bank and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 was NT$3,432,224 thousand and NT$3,205,380 thousand, respectively, according to the result of valuation by an independent valuation expert using the comparison method and land development analysis approach, both of which are considered to be ranked at Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

B. Rental income from the lease of the investment property for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was NT$16,234 thousand and NT$13,629 thousand, respectively; direct operating expenses incident to current rental income from investment property were NT$6,705 thousand and NT$6,431 thousand, respectively.

C. For the rental revenue from the lease of the investment property among related parties, please refer to Note 11(3).

	2022		
	Land and land improvements	Buildings and auxiliary equipment	Total
Original cost			
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 574,770	$ 21,231	$ 596,001
Exchange adjustments	-	57	57
Balance at December 31, 2022	574,770	21,288	596,058
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at January 1, 2022	-	(12,804)	(12,804)
Depreciation for the year	-	(330)	(330)
Exchange adjustments	-	(37)	(37)
Balance at December 31, 2022	-	(13,171)	(13,171)
	$ 574,770	$ 8,117	$ 582,887

	2021		
	Land and land improvements	Buildings and auxiliary equipment	Total
Original cost			
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 574,770	$ 21,499	$ 596,269
Exchange adjustments	-	(268)	(268)
Balance at December 31, 2021	574,770	21,231	596,001
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at January 1, 2021	-	(12,645)	(12,645)
Depreciation for the year	-	(332)	(332)
Exchange adjustments	-	173	173
Balance at December 31, 2021	-	(12,804)	(12,804)
	$ 574,770	$ 8,427	$ 583,197

(14) Other assets, net

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Refundable deposits	$ 2,688,532	$ 3,859,196
Temporary payments	1,522,364	1,692,347
Computer software	1,118,112	873,973
Prepaid expenses	167,312	125,157
Others	338,695	108,228
Total	$ 5,835,015	$ 6,658,901

(15) Deposits from the Central Bank and banks

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Deposits from the Central Bank	$ 186,298,775	$ 161,436,382
Call loans from the Central Bank and banks	166,359,588	139,419,626
Deposits from banks	54,987,031	65,045,356
Overdrafts on banks	1,623,669	3,972,195
Deposits transferred from Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	20,193	25,674
Total	$ 409,289,256	$ 369,899,233

(16) Due to the Central Bank and banks

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Collateral loans transferred to the Central Bank	$ 3,219,692	$ 3,200,153
Other dues to the Central Bank	-	17,177,070
Due to banks	30,688	26,513,473
Total	$ 3,250,380	$ 46,890,696

(17) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial liabilities held for trading:		
Derivatives	$ 4,111,661	$ 2,264,285
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss:		
Bank notes	19,101,375	15,973,324
Valuation adjustment	(2,181,451)	634,414
Subtotal	16,919,924	16,607,738
Total	$ 21,031,585	$ 18,872,023

A. The Bank and subsidiaries' gain (loss) on financial liabilities held for trading and gain (loss) on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss recognized for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are provided in Note 6(29).

B. Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss by the Bank is for the purpose of eliminating recognition inconsistency.

(18) Payables

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accounts payable	$ 4,667,267	$ 9,508,091
Bankers' acceptances	5,544,091	4,975,421
Dividends and bonus payable	5,679,263	5,679,263
Accrued expenses	5,254,046	4,201,056
Accrued interests	4,816,701	1,733,406
Collections payable for customers	1,077,596	2,379,632
Other payables	2,007,222	1,863,198
Total	$ 29,046,186	$ 30,340,067

(19) Deposits and remittances

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Time deposits	$ 1,047,509,211	$ 1,130,978,419
Demand deposits	836,983,364	919,692,351
Demand savings deposits	589,548,600	586,768,790
Time savings deposits	329,980,218	296,391,347
Checking deposits	36,193,092	27,757,107
Remittances	8,742,101	9,141,586
Negotiable certificates of deposit	546,900	1,002,000
Total	$ 2,849,503,486	$ 2,971,731,600

(20) Bank notes payable

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
General bank debentures	$ 2,500,000	$ 1,000,000
Subordinated bank debentures	12,500,000	-
Total	$ 15,000,000	$ 1,000,000

Bank notes were as follows:

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

Name of bond	Issuing period	Interest rate %	Total issued amount	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Remark
109-1 Development Bank Notes (Note1)	2020.03.11-2023.03.11	0.60%	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	Interest is paid annually. The principal is repaid at maturity.
111-1 Development Bank Notes (Note1)	2022.02.22-2027.02.22	0.70%	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	Interest is paid annually. The principal is repaid at maturity.
111-4 Development Bank Notes (Note2)	2022.10.07-2029.10.07	1.82%	4,700,000	4,700,000	-	Interest is paid annually. The principal is repaid at maturity.
111-5 Development Bank Notes (Note2)	2022.10.07-2032.10.07	1.90%	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	Interest is paid annually. The principal is repaid at maturity.
111-6 Development Bank Notes (Note2)	2022.11.22-2030.11.22	2.18%	3,900,000	3,900,000	-	Interest is paid annually. The principal is repaid at maturity.
111-7 Development Bank Notes (Note2)	2022.12.26-2029.12.26	2.20%	2,400,000	2,400,000	-	Interest is paid annually. The principal is repaid at maturity.
Total				$ 15,000,000	$ 1,000,000	

(Note 1)It was a general bank debenture.

(Note 2)It was a subordinated bank debenture.

Unit: In US Thousand Dollars

Name of bond	Issuing period	Interest rate %	Total issued amount	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Remark
107-1 Bank Notes	2018.03.01-2048.03.01	0.00%	$ 330,000	$ 330,000	$ 330,000	The agreed price is repaid at maturity.
107-2 Bank Notes	2018.05.17-2048.05.17	0.00%	164,000	164,000	164,000	The agreed price is repaid at maturity.
111-2 Bank Notes (Note1)	2022.07.05-2024.01.05	Note2	13,300	13,300	-	Interest is paid quarterly. The principal is repaid at maturity.
111-3 Bank Notes (Note1)	2022.07.05-2027.07.05	Note3	6,500	6,500	-	Interest is paid quarterly. The principal is repaid at maturity.
Total				$ 513,800	$ 494,000	

(Note 1)It was a general bank debenture.

(Note 2)A fixed interest rate of 2.8% for the first year, and a structured interest rate for the period after the first year to 18 months.

(Note 3)A fixed interest rate of 4.8% for the first year, and a structured interest rate for the period between the second year to the fifth year.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the outstanding balances of the above-mentioned bank notes amounted to US$513,800 thousand and US$494,000 thousand, NT$15 billion and NT$1billion, respectively. In addition, among the above bank notes, the general bonds of US$513,800 thousand were designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and hedged by interest rate swap contracts. The interest rate swaps were measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. In order to eliminate the inconsistency in accounting, the above bank notes are also designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

(21) Provisions

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Provisions for employee benefits	$ 11,770,815	$ 13,955,439
Provisions for guarantee liabilities	2,723,269	2,443,980
Provisions for loan commitments	131,941	157,912
Provisions for others	18,127	9,317
Total	$ 14,644,152	$ 16,566,648

Provisions for employee benefits are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Recognized in consolidated balance sheet:		
-Defined benefit plans	$ 5,829,832	$ 7,966,954
-Employee preferential savings plans	5,940,983	5,988,485
Total	$ 11,770,815	$ 13,955,439

A. Defined benefit plans

(A) The Bank has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Law, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Bank contributed monthly an amount equal to 10.415% (the contribution percentage from January 2021 to June 2021 was 11.896%; the contribution percentage from July 2021 to June 2022 was 10.822%; the contribution percentage from July 2022 to December 2022 was 10.415%) of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Bank would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method, to the employees expected to be qualified for retirement next year, the Bank will make contributions to cover the deficit by the end of next March.

(B) The amounts recognized in the balance sheet are determined as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Present value of funded obligations	$ 14,468,994	$ 16,442,440
Fair value of plan assets	(8,639,162)	(8,475,486)
Net defined benefit liability	$ 5,829,832	$ 7,966,954

(C) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
2022			
Balance at January 1	$ 16,442,440	($ 8,475,486)	$ 7,966,954
Current service cost	412,577	-	412,577
Interest expenses (income)	72,922	(37,824)	35,098
	16,927,939	(8,513,310)	8,414,629
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expenses)	-	(693,941)	(693,941)
Change in financial assumptions	(1,759,402)	-	(1,759,402)
Experience adjustments	533,087	-	533,087
	(1,226,315)	(693,941)	(1,920,256)
Pension fund contribution	-	(664,295)	(664,295)
Paid Pension	(1,232,977)	1,232,384	(593)
Exchange difference	347	-	347
Balance at December 31	$ 14,468,994	($ 8,639,162)	$ 5,829,832

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
2021			
Balance at January 1	$ 17,790,850	($ 8,879,368)	$ 8,911,482
Current service cost	464,731	-	464,731
Interest expenses (income)	52,607	(26,450)	26,157
	18,308,188	(8,905,818)	9,402,370
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expenses)	-	(131,260)	(131,260)
Change in demographic assumptions	74,484	-	74,484
Change in financial assumptions	(523,905)	-	(523,905)
Experience adjustments	(184,578)	-	(184,578)
	(633,999)	(131,260)	(765,259)
Pension fund contribution	-	(669,094)	(669,094)
Paid Pension	(1,229,654)	1,230,686	1,032
Exchange difference	(2,095)	-	(2,095)
Balance at December 31	$ 16,442,440	($ 8,475,486)	$ 7,966,954

(D) The Bank of Taiwan is commissioned to manage the Fund of the Bank's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilization plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilization for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitization products, etc.), and the performance of fund utilization is supervised by the Labor Funds Supervisory Committee. With regard to the utilization of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorized by the Regulator. The Bank has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Bank is unable to disclose the classification of plan asset fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilization Report announced by the government.

(E) The principal actuarial assumptions used are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
Discount rate	1.70%	0.45%
Rate of future salary increases	3.22%	3.32%

Assumptions regarding future mortality rate are set based on the 6th Chart of Life Span Estimate Used by the Taiwan Life Insurance Enterprises.

Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Rate of future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2022				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 293,548)	$ 303,147	($ 297,878)	$ 289,985

	Discount rate		Rate of future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2021				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 369,457)	$ 382,492	$ 370,774	($ 360,223)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on other conditions that are unchanged but only one assumption is changed. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analyzing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

(F) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Bank for the year ending December 31, 2023 amount to NT$397,000 thousand.

(G) As of December 31, 2022, the weighted average duration of that pension plan is 8.6 years.

B. Defined contribution plans

(A) Effective July 1, 2005, the Bank has established a funded defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), applicable to employees of local citizenship. Under the New Plan, the Bank contributes monthly an amount not less than 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The payment of pension benefits is based on the employees' individual pension fund accounts and the cumulative profit in such accounts, and the employees can choose to receive such pension benefits monthly or in a lump sum.

(B) The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plan for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were NT$185,353 thousand and NT$173,608 thousand, respectively. For local employees of overseas branches and subsidiaries, pension expenses under defined contribution plans following local regulations for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, were NT$29,385 thousand and NT$23,234 thousand, respectively.

C. The Bank's payment obligations of fixed-amount preferential savings of retired employees follow the internal regulation "Rules Governing Pension Preferential Savings of Staff of Mega International Commercial Bank". The excessive interest arising from the interest rate upon retirement agreed with the employees in excess of general market interest rate should be accounted for in accordance with IAS 19, "Employee Benefits".

(A) Adjustment of assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated balance sheets, present value of defined benefit obligation, and fair value of plan assets is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 5,940,983	$ 5,988,485
Less: Fair value of plan assets	-	-
	$ 5,940,983	$ 5,988,485

(B) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
2022			
Balance at January 1	$ 5,988,485	$ -	$ 5,988,485
Interest expenses	229,125	-	229,125
	6,217,610	-	6,217,610
Remeasurements:			
Change in demographic assumptions	132,731	-	132,731
Experience adjustments	644,960	-	644,960
	777,691	-	777,691
Pension fund contribution	-	(1,054,318)	(1,054,318)
Paid pension	(1,054,318)	1,054,318	-
Balance at December 31	$ 5,940,983	$ -	$ 5,940,983

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
2021			
Balance at January 1	$ 5,187,055	$ -	$ 5,187,055
Interest expenses	197,736	-	197,736
	5,384,791	-	5,384,791
Remeasurements:			
Change in demographic assumptions	1,020,376	-	1,020,376
Experience adjustments	613,438	-	613,438
	1,633,814	-	1,633,814
Pension fund contribution	-	(1,030,120)	(1,030,120)
Paid pension	(1,030,120)	1,030,120	-
Balance at December 31	$ 5,988,485	$ -	$ 5,988,485

(C) Actuarial assumptions are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
Discount rate for employee preferential interest savings	4.00%	4.00%
Return rate on capital deposited	2.00%	2.00%
Annual decreasing ratio for account balance	1.00%	1.00%
Probability of change in preferential savings system in the future	50.00%	50.00%

Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of employee preferential interest savings obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Rate of deposit cost	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.05%	Decrease 0.05%
December 31, 2022				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 125,840)	$ 130,795	($ 28,970)	$ 28,970

	Discount rate		Rate of deposit cost	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.05%	Decrease 0.05%
December 31, 2021				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 128,062)	$ 133,145	($ 27,933)	$ 27,933

(D) The Bank and subsidiaries recognized employee benefit expenses of NT$1,317,376 thousand and NT$2,122,538 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

D. Please refer to Note 8(3) for the movement information on provisions for loan commitments and guarantee liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

E. Information relating to credit risk of provisions for loan commitments and guarantee liabilities is provided in Note 8(3).

(22) Other financial liabilities

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Principal received on structured notes	$ 15,621,912	$ 5,967,267
Cumulative earnings on appropriated loan fund	312,226	372,333
Total	$ 15,934,138	$ 6,339,600

(23) Other liabilities

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Guarantee deposits received	$ 7,956,410	$ 3,131,397
Temporary credits	1,522,394	1,326,069
Advance receipt	1,925,727	1,513,114
Other liabilities to be settled	447,480	397,330
Others	200,351	184,469
Total	$ 12,052,362	$ 6,552,379

(24) Equity

A. Common stock

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank's authorized and paid-in capital were NT$85,362,336 thousand and outstanding shares were 8,536,234 thousand, with a par value of NT$10 per share.

B. Capital surplus

(A) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Bank has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalised mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

(B) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the details of the Bank's capital surplus are as follows:

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
Additional paid-in capital	$	31,495,952	$	31,495,952
Consolidation surplus arising from share conversion		30,109,277		30,109,277
Changes in additional paid-in capital of investees accounted for using equity method		375,908		375,908
Share-based payment (Note)		238,403		238,403
Total	$	62,219,540	$	62,219,540

Note: above-mentioned share-based payment includes the subsidiaries.

C. Legal reserve and Special reserve

(A) Legal reserve

Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Bank's paid-in capital. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank's legal reserves were NT$112,293,953 thousand and NT$106,587,497 thousand, respectively.

(B) Special reserve

In accordance with Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate No.1090150022 of the FSC dated on March 31, 2021, upon the first-time adoption for IFRSs, equivalent amounts of special reserve with regard to the unrealized revaluation increment under the stockholders' equity and cumulative translation adjustment (gains) transferred to retained earnings should be set aside. For the said special reserve, reversal of distributed earnings shall be based on the proportion of the original ratio of special reserve provision in the subsequent use, disposal or reclassification for the related assets. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the special reserves of the Bank were NT$4,210,485 thousand and NT$4,218,295 thousand, respectively. In accordance with the regulations, the Bank shall set aside an equivalent amount of special reserve from earnings after tax of the current year and the undistributed earnings of the prior period based on the net decreased amount of other stockholders' equity in the current period before distributing earnings. If there is any reversal of decrease in other stockholders' equity, the earnings may be distributed based on the reversal proportion.

In accordance with Financial-Supervisory-Banks Letter No. 10510001510, as a response to the development of financial technology, and to ensure the rights of bank practitioners, the Bank shall, upon appropriating the earnings of 2016 to 2018, provision 0.5% to 1% of income after taxes as special reserve. Starting from the 2017 accounting year, public banks may reverse an amount of the aforementioned special reserve commensurate to employee termination or arrangement expenditures resulting from the development of financial technology. Moreover, in pursuant to Financial-Supervisory-Banks Letter No. 10802714560 dated May 15, 2019, public banks are no longer required to set aside the special reserve starting from 2019, and the special reserve set aside in the previous years can be used for the payment of employee termination or arrangement expenditures.

(25) Retained earnings and dividend policies

A. The current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior year's deficit, and the remaining amount should then be set aside as legal reserve and special reserve in accordance with provisions under the applicable laws and regulations. Whether to payout dividends, bonus or keep the remaining earnings plus prior year's accumulated unappropriated earnings are subject to the approval of shareholders' meeting.

B. The legal reserve is to be used exclusively to offset any deficit or to increase capital by issuing new shares or distribute cash dividends to original shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them and is not to be used for any other purposes. For the legal reserve to be used for issuing new shares or distributing cash dividends, only the portion of the legal reserve exceeding 25% of paid-in capital may be capitalized or released.

C. The appropriations and distributions for 2021 and 2020 approved by the Bank's Board of Directors on the stockholders' behalf on May 13, 2022 and May 7, 2021, respectively, was as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2021		2020	
Legal reserve	$	5,706,456	$	5,794,501
Special reserve (Note)		29,011		36,432
Cash dividends (NT$1.50 and NT$1.54 dollar per share)		12,804,350		13,145,800
	$	18,539,817	$	18,976,733

Note: The special reserves were reversed amounting to NT$36,821 thousand and NT$59,104 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Information on the appropriation of the Bank's earnings as approved by the Board of Directors on behalf of the shareholders' meeting is posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

D. The appropriation of 2022 earnings resolved by the Board of Directors on March 3, 2023 is set forth below:

	For the year ended December 31, 2022
Legal reserve	$ 6,987,100
Special reserve (Note)	12,018,428
Cash dividends (NT$ 0.5 dollar per share)	4,268,117
	$ 23,273,645

Note: The special reserve was reversed amounting to NT$51,789 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2022.

E. For information related to employee compensation, please refer to Note 6 (33).

(26) Other equity

	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Other equity-other	Total
January 1, 2022	($ 5,121,246)	$ 10,772,130	$ 2,657	$ 5,653,541
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Evaluation adjustment for the year	-	(24,712,855)	-	(24,712,855)
Changed in accumulated impairments in the period	-	(100,826)	-	(100,826)
Realized gain and loss in the period	-	2,409,107	-	2,409,107
Translation gain and loss on the financial statements of foreign operating entities in the period	2,717,629	-	-	2,717,629
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	10,466	(154,516)	(12,533)	(156,583)
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	207,696	-	207,696
December 31, 2022	($ 2,393,151)	($ 11,579,264)	($ 9,876)	($ 13,982,291)

	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Other equity-other	Total
January 1, 2021	($ 3,984,607)	$ 11,009,915	($ 19,005)	$ 7,006,303
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Evaluation adjustment for the year	-	(282,096)	-	(282,096)
Changed in accumulated impairments in the period	-	(2,469)	-	(2,469)
Realized gain and loss in the period	-	39,636	20,091	59,727
Translation gain and loss on the financial statements of foreign operating entities in the period	(1,141,967)	-	-	(1,141,967)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	5,328	(30,589)	1,571	(23,690)
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	37,733	-	37,733
December 31, 2021	($ 5,121,246)	$ 10,772,130	$ 2,657	$ 5,653,541

(27) Net interest revenue (expense)

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
Interest income		
Interest income, discounts and loans	$ 46,081,160	$ 31,552,821
Interest income, securities investment	10,353,156	6,054,696
Interest income, due from banks	9,975,431	1,872,184
Interest income, credit card recurrence	252,878	221,962
Interest income, accounts receivable factoring	268,783	80,293
Interest income, others	232,815	176,577
Subtotal	67,164,223	39,958,533
Interest expenses		
Interest expenses, deposit	(19,901,567)	(8,449,005)
Interest expenses, deposits from the Central Bank and banks	(9,368,206)	(1,060,080)
Interest expenses, bond and bill	(51,565)	(82,428)
Interest expenses, repurchase	(542,161)	(27,102)
Interest expenses, others	(443,276)	(66,177)
Subtotal	(30,306,775)	(9,684,792)
Total	$ 36,857,448	$ 30,273,741

(28) Net service fee revenue (charge)

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
Service fee		
Service fee, trust	$ 2,278,243	$ 2,283,941
Service fee, loan	1,545,401	1,325,609
Service fee, guarantee	918,810	842,215
Service fee, insurance agency	664,556	849,522
Service fee, credit cards	701,065	684,093
Service fee, remittances	598,035	622,745
Service fee, import and export	488,623	439,619
Service fee, others (Note)	1,082,308	990,470
Subtotal	8,277,041	8,038,214
Service charges		
Service charge, agency	(879,020)	(783,275)
Service charge, custodian	(97,819)	(88,274)
Service charge, others	(457,485)	(415,901)
Subtotal	(1,434,324)	(1,287,450)
Total	$ 6,842,717	$ 6,750,764

The Bank and subsidiaries provide custody, trust, and investment management and consultation service to the third party, and therefore the Bank and subsidiaries are involved with the exercise of planning, managing and trading decision of financial instruments. In relation to the management and exercise of trust fund and portfolio for brokerage, the Bank and subsidiaries record and prepare the financial statements independently for internal management purposes, which are not included in the financial statements of the Bank and subsidiaries.

Note:

A. In 2022 and 2021, the fee income generated by the Bank and subsidiaries concurrently in electronic payment business amounted to NT$317 thousand and NT$393 thousand, respectively.

B. Due to the Bank and subsidiaries concurrently in electronic payment business, in 2022 and 2021, the interest earned from utilizing funds received from users amounted to NT$0 and NT$2, respectively, based on the calculation required in Article 4 of "Regulations Governing the Organization and Administration of Sinking Fund Established by Electronic Payment Institutions".

(29) Gain (loss) on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
Gains (losses) on disposal of financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Bond	($ 1,384)	$ 105,001
Stock	(483,730)	703,770
Interest rate	302,267	(18,771)
Exchange rate	2,880,019	2,214,613
Options	(12,467)	91,279
Futures	(568)	(686)
Asset swap contracts	533,013	203,647
Credit default swap	93,490	17,995
Currency swap	77	501,014
Fund	(13,042)	7,860
Others	(4,387)	(736)
Subtotal	3,293,288	3,824,986
Revaluation gains (losses) on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Bond	789,081	(120,691)
Stock	(427,932)	966,560
Interest rate	(1,563,478)	(98,678)
Exchange rate	1,087,334	80,218
Options	82,184	(51,033)
Asset swap contracts	1,253,399	437,452
Credit default swap	(86,653)	4,147
Currency swap	(67)	(655,687)
Fund	(12,374)	(186)
Others	18,503	1,732
Subtotal	1,139,997	563,834
Dividend income from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	675,281	662,600
Interest income from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	464,449	505,736
Interest expenses from financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	(744,435)	(655,855)
Total	$ 4,828,580	$ 4,901,301

Net income on the exchange rate instrument includes realized and unrealized gains and losses on forward exchange agreement, FX options, and exchange rate futures.

Interest-linked instruments include interest rate swap contracts, money market instruments, interest linked-options and other interest related instruments.

(30) Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
Dividend income	$ 2,325,957	$ 1,519,644
(Losses) gains on disposal		
Bond	18,199	(11,722)
Total	$ 2,344,156	$ 1,507,922

(31) Impairment losses and reversal gains on assets

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
Reversal gain of impairment on investment in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 100,826	$ 2,469
Reversal gain of (impairment losses) on investments in debt instruments measured at amortized cost	26,987	(32,396)
Total	$ 127,813	($ 29,927)

(32) Net other revenue other than interest income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Net income from rent	$ 170,227	$ 167,104
Net gains on sale of non-performing loans	197,548	-
Gains on disposal of property and equipment	995	8,381
Losses on retirement of assets	(232)	(39)
Other revenue	114,515	184,414
Total	$ 483,053	$ 359,860

(33) Employee benefits expenses

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Payroll expenses	$ 11,580,058	$ 10,504,818
Preferential interest deposit for retired employees	1,317,376	2,122,538
Pension	662,413	687,730
Staff insurance	787,717	779,737
Other staff expenses	1,481,147	1,431,799
Total	$ 15,828,711	$ 15,526,622

A. Please refer to Note 1(4) for information on number of employees, the calculating basis agreed with employee benefit expense excluding preferential interest deposit for retired employees.

B. According to the articles, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation. In case there are earnings at the end of each fiscal year, the employees' compensation of the Bank shall be 2~6% of the amount of net profit before income tax and employees' compensation, under the Board's discretion after taking into account the performance indicators and industry benchmark.

C. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, employees' compensation was accrued at NT$1,404,800 thousand and NT$1,079,464 thousand, respectively. The above-mentioned amounts were recognized in payroll expenses.

D. The actual distributed amount of employees' compensation for 2021 resolved at the Board of Directors' annual meeting was NT$1,036,286 thousand, which has a difference of NT$43,178 thousand compared to the 2021 consolidated financial statements where the employee compensation amounted to NT$1,079,464 thousand. The amount of difference was due to the change an accounting estimate, and the difference was recognized as profit or loss in 2022.

E. Information about employees' compensation of the Bank as resolved by the Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(34) Depreciation and amortization expenses

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Depreciation expense	$ 1,490,938	$ 1,419,611
Amortization expense	566,970	482,375
Total	$ 2,057,908	$ 1,901,986

(35) Other general and administrative expenses

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Taxes	$ 2,199,897	$ 1,795,319
Computer software maintenance fees	617,275	490,824
Professional expenses	646,078	700,101
Insurance charges	509,725	483,938
Others	2,223,920	2,046,197
Total	$ 6,196,895	$ 5,516,379

(36) Income tax expense

A. Income tax expense

(A) Components of income tax expense:

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
Current income tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	$ 3,703,869	$ 4,123,057
Prior year income tax over estimation	(964,795)	(626,181)
Total current income tax	2,739,074	3,496,876
Deferred income tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(119,293)	(1,363,190)
Total deferred tax	(119,293)	(1,363,190)
Income tax expense	$ 2,619,781	$ 2,133,686

(B) The income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	($ 207,696)	($ 37,733)
Remeasurement on defined benefit plan	384,052	153,052
	$ 176,356	$ 115,319

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit:

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
Income tax calculated based on pre-tax income using statutory tax rate enacted in the country where the branch operates	$ 5,278,317	$ 4,313,972
Effects of items disallowed by tax regulation relevant regulations	(1,527)	2,300
Prior year income tax over estimation	(964,795)	(626,181)
Adjusted effects on income tax exemption and other adjustments	(1,692,214)	(1,556,405)
Income tax expense	$ 2,619,781	$ 2,133,686

C. Deferred tax assets or liabilities arising from the temporary differences are as follows:

	2022			
Temporary differences:	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred income tax assets				
Allowance for doubtful accounts in excess of limit	$ 2,011,949	$ 213,830	$ -	$ 2,225,779
Reserve of guarantees in excess of limit	234,820	-	-	234,820
Employee benefit liabilities (reserve)	2,782,992	(52,898)	(384,052)	2,346,042
Unrealized impairment loss	891,162	(19,082)	-	872,080
Others	154,695	33,335	207,696	395,726
	$ 6,075,618	$ 175,185	($ 176,356)	$ 6,074,447
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Land value increment tax	($ 1,053,300)	$ -	$ -	($ 1,053,300)
Unrealized exchange (gains) losses	(282,176)	(15,482)	-	(297,658)
Investment income accounted for using equity method	(955,668)	(51,623)	-	(1,007,291)
Others	(94,579)	11,213	-	(83,366)
	($ 2,385,723)	($ 55,892)	$ -	($ 2,441,615)

Temporary differences:	2021 January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred income tax assets				
Allowance for doubtful accounts in excess of limit	$ 1,873,222	$ 138,727	$ -	$ 2,011,949
Reserve of guarantees in excess of limit	234,820	-	-	234,820
Employee benefit liabilities (reserve)	1,937,172	998,872	(153,052)	2,782,992
Unrealized impairment loss	859,376	31,786	-	891,162
Others	292,628	(175,666)	37,733	154,695
	$ 5,197,218	$ 993,719	($ 115,319)	$ 6,075,618
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Land value increment tax	($ 1,053,300)	$ -	$ -	($ 1,053,300)
Unrealized exchange (gains) losses	(549,493)	267,317	-	(282,176)
Investment income accounted for using equity method	(894,549)	(61,119)	-	(955,668)
Others	(257,852)	163,273	-	(94,579)
	($ 2,755,194)	$ 369,471	$ -	($ 2,385,723)

D. The 2017 income tax return of the Bank and subsidiaries has been approved by National Taxation Bureau of Taipei. However, the Bank and subsidiaries disagreed with the results of the 2014 income tax returns. As a result, the parent company, Mega Financial Holding Co., Ltd, has appealed for a review.

(37) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing consolidated profit attributable to owners of the parent by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period.

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding common stock (Unit: Thousand)	8,536,234	8,536,234
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent (in NT thousand dollars)	$ 24,181,435	$ 18,457,320
Basic earnings per share (in NT dollars)	$ 2.83	$ 2.16

(38) Change in liabilities from financing activities

	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Bank notes payable
January 1, 2022	$ 16,607,738	$ 1,000,000
Issuance of bank notes payable	589,208	14,000,000
Other changes	(277,022)	-
December 31, 2022	$ 16,919,924	$ 15,000,000
January 1, 2021	$ 17,054,273	$ 13,000,000
Repayment of bank notes payable	-	(12,000,000)
Other changes	(446,535)	-
December 31, 2021	$ 16,607,738	$ 1,000,000

7. FAIR VALUE INFORMATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(1) Overview

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Financial instruments are recorded at fair value upon their initial recognition, where often fair value refers to the transaction price; for subsequent measurements, other than a portion of financial instruments being measured at amortized cost, fair value is elected for measurements. The best evidence for fair value is a public quote in an active market. If the market of a financial instrument is not active, the Bank and subsidiaries select valuation techniques or references Bloomberg or the quotes of counterparties to measure the fair value of the financial instrument. In addition, through the valuation process, information on the counterparty's and the Bank and subsidiaries' credit risk is also considered.

(2) Fair value information of financial instruments

Except for those listed in the table below, the carrying amount of some of certain financial instruments held by the Bank and subsidiaries (e.g. cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks, securities purchased under resell agreements, receivables, discounts and loans, investments in debt instruments at amortized cost-Central Bank's certificates of deposit and short-term notes and bills, deposits from the Central Bank and banks, due to the Central Bank and banks, securities sold under repurchase agreements, payables, deposits and remittances, bank notes payable and other financial liabilities) are approximate to their fair value (please refer to Note 7 (5)). The fair value information of financial instruments measured at fair value is provided in Note 7(6).

	Book Value	Fair Value
December 31, 2022		
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	$ 62,983,681	$ 60,946,285
December 31, 2021		
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	$ 39,537,890	$ 39,551,253

The fair values of the above-mentioned investments in debt instruments at amortized cost are classified as Level 1 and Level 2.

(3) Financial instruments measured at fair value

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

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

In addition to above financial instruments with an active market, other financial instruments at fair value are assessed by evaluation technique with reference to other financial instruments at fair value with similar conditions and characteristics in actual practice, cash flow discounting method and other evaluation technique, including market information obtained by exercising the model at balance sheet date (such as yield curve used in OTC and the Taipei Interbank Offered Rate (Taibor) price curve).

When a financial instrument has no standardized evaluation and with less complexity involved, such as interest rate swap, currency swap and options. The Bank and subsidiaries usually adopt the valuation generally accepted by market users. The inputs used in the valuation method to measure these financial instruments are normally observable in the market. For financial instruments with higher 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 with no quoted market price (including debt instrument of embedded derivatives) or other debt instruments with low market liquidity. Certain inputs used in these valuation models are not observable in the market, and the Bank and subsidiaries need to make appropriate estimates based on the assumptions.

The valuation of derivative instruments is based on valuation model widely accepted by market participants, such as present value techniques and option pricing models. Forward exchange contracts are usually valued based on the current forward exchange rate. Structured interest derivative instruments are measured by using appropriate option pricing models.

The output of the evaluation model is an estimate, and the valuation technique may not reflect all the relevant factors of the financial instruments held by the Bank and subsidiaries. As a result, the estimate generated by valuation model will be slightly adjusted based on additional inputs, such as model risk, liquidity risk or credit risk of counterparties. According to the Bank and subsidiaries' valuation model management and other related controlling procedures, the adjustment made is adequate and necessary and the balance sheet is believed to present fairly, in all material aspects, the fair value of financial instruments. The inputs and pricing information used during valuation are carefully assessed and adjusted based on current market conditions.

A. NTD Central Government Bond: the yield rates across different contract length and one-hundred price bulletined by Over-The-Counter (hereinafter OTC) are used.

B. NTD corporate bonds, financial debentures, government bonds, bond-type beneficiary securities and designated financial debentures issued by the Bank and subsidiaries: the present value of future estimated cash flows is calculated by using the yield curve.

C. NTD short-term bills and NTD bill-type beneficiary securities: the present value of future estimated cash flows of NTD and USD short-term bills is calculated by using quotes of TAIBOR and TAIFX3 central parity rate from Reuters, respectively.

D. Foreign securities: Bloomberg.

E. Listed stock and emerging stock in active market: the closing price listed in exchanges is adopted.

F. Emerging stock not in active markets: The Bank and subsidiaries shall first adopt the 30 days average price or representative trading in the recent half year in accordance with the classifications of transaction volume, amount and turnover rates during the month. The trading price might be the best estimate of stocks' fair value. The Bank and subsidiaries secondly adopt the 30 days average price, net of the discount on liquidity as stocks' fair value, of which the discount on liquidly is calculated based on the market liquidity condition under a 30 days average price basis.

G. Unlisted stock: The sale price in the most recent year or rights offering price is adopted as stock's fair value if they were available for the objective company's stocks and its stock price or operation and industry has no significant change; the average price is adopted for more than one sale price or rights offering price available; otherwise, the fair value is estimated through the market approach or net asset approach under the consideration of life cycle, profitability and asset and liability structure of the objective company. The fair value of stock is measured at equity value that has taken into consideration the discount on liquidity and materialisation adjustments if the market approach is adopted by the objective company or the fair value is equivalent to the book value if the objective company adopted the net asset approach.

H. Funds: net asset value is adopted.

I. Derivatives:

(A) Foreign exchange forward contract, currency swaps, forward rate agreement, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps: the discounting future cash flow is adopted.

(B) Options: Black-Scholes model is mainly adopted for valuation.

(C) Some structured derivatives are valued by using Reuters.

(D) Some foreign-currency derivatives are valued by using the quoted prices from Bloomberg.

(4) Credit risk value adjustment

A. Credit risk value adjustments can be primarily classified as either credit value adjustments or debit value adjustments. The definitions are as follows:

(A) Credit value adjustments refer to adjustments through fair value, which reflect the possibility that a counterparty may default on repayments and that an entity may not be able to recover, in full, the market value, for transactions in non-centralized markets (i.e. valuation adjustments on derivative contracts traded over-the-counter).

(B) Debit value adjustments refer to adjustments through fair value, which reflect the possibility that the Bank may default on repayments and that the Bank may not be able to pay, in full, the market value, for transactions in non-centralized markets (i.e. valuation adjustments on derivative contracts traded over-the-counter).

B. The Bank and subsidiaries have incorporated credit risk value adjustments in the considerations for calculating the fair value of financial instruments in order to respectively reflect the counterparty's credit risk and the Bank and subsidiaries' credit quality.

(5) Financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss

A. In relation to cash and cash equivalents, securities purchased under resell agreements, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks, receivables, refundable deposits, deposits from the Central Bank and banks, due to the Central Bank and banks, securities sold under repurchase agreements, payables and guarantee deposits received, the book value of the financial instruments which have a short maturity period will be considered as their fair value. While the maturities are quite closed or the future payment or receipt is closed to the carrying amount, the carrying amount at the consolidated balance sheet date is used to estimate the fair value.

B. Interest rates of the Bank and subsidiaries' discounts and loans (including non-performing loans) are generally based on the benchmark interest rate plus or minus certain adjustment to reflect the market interest rate. Thus, their fair values are based on the book value after adjustments of estimated recoverability. Fair values for long-term loans with fixed interest rates shall be estimated using their discounted values of expected future cash flows. However, as such loans account for only a small portion of all loans, the book value is used to estimate the fair value.

C. When there is a quoted market price available in an active market, the fair value of financial assets measured at amortized cost is determined using the market price. If there is no quoted market price for reference, a valuation technique or quoted price offer by the counterparties will be adopted to measure the fair value.

D. The fair value of deposits and remittances is represented by the book value.

E. The coupon rate of bank notes payable issued by the Bank and subsidiaries is equivalent to market interest rate; therefore, the fair value estimated based on the present value of future cash flows is equivalent to the book value.

F. For other financial assets, such as investments in debt instruments without active market, as they have no quoted price in active market and their valuation results by using different valuation methods are significantly different, their fair value cannot be measured reliably and is not disclosed here.

(6) Level information of financial instrument at fair value

A. Three definitions of the Bank and subsidiaries' financial instruments at fair value

(A) Level 1

Level 1 is quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. An active market refers to a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The Bank and subsidiaries' investment in listed stock, beneficiary certificates, popular Taiwan government bonds and the derivatives with a quoted price in an active market are deemed as Level 1.

(B) Level 2

Level 2 inputs are observable prices other than quoted prices included in Level 1, including observable direct (e.g. prices) or indirect (e.g. those inferred prom prices) inputs in an active market. The Bank and subsidiaries' investments in non-popular government bonds, corporate bonds, bank debentures, convertible bonds, derivatives and corporate bonds issued by the Bank and subsidiaries belong to this category.

(C) Level 3

Level 3 inputs are inputs for assets or liabilities that are unobservable in the market (unobservable inputs, e.g. option pricing model using history volatility rate, because history volatility rate cannot represent the expectation value of market participants for future volatility rate).

B. Information of fair value hierarchy of financial instruments

Recurring fair value measurements	December 31, 2022 Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-derivatives				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Investment in stock	$ 17,773,886	$ 6,858,467	$ 3,891,553	$ 7,023,866
Investment in bonds	32,101,379	1,859,578	30,241,801	-
Beneficiary certificates	639,219	639,219	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investment in stock	31,777,217	17,275,431	587,130	13,914,656
Investment in bonds	358,896,967	48,312,105	310,584,862	-
Bank's certificates of deposit and treasury securities	13,531,405	6,860,549	6,670,856	-
Other securities	312,880	312,880	-	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(16,919,924)	-	(16,919,924)	-
Derivatives				
Assets				
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	6,045,704	-	6,045,704	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading	(4,111,661)	-	(4,111,661)	-
Total	$ 440,047,072	$ 82,118,229	$ 336,990,321	$ 20,938,522

Recurring fair value measurements	December 31, 2021 Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-derivatives				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Investment in stock	$ 21,187,308	$ 10,726,342	$ 4,222,624	$ 6,238,342
Investment in bonds	32,019,669	1,575,265	30,444,404	-
Beneficiary certificates	281,729	281,729	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investment in stock	33,527,847	17,390,064	320,829	15,816,954
Investment in bonds	366,700,593	44,340,262	322,360,331	-
Bank's certificates of deposit and treasury securities	6,702,488	-	6,702,488	-
Other securities	313,183	313,183	-	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(16,607,738)	-	(16,607,738)	-
Derivatives				
Assets				
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,504,318	-	3,504,318	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading	(2,264,285)	-	(2,264,285)	-
Total	$ 445,365,112	$ 74,626,845	$ 348,682,971	$ 22,055,296

C. Transfer between Level 1 and Level 2

On December 31, 2022, the balance of the bank and subsidiaries' 2022 Fiscal Year Order 2 Category 1 Central Government Construction Bonds was NT$1,366,854 thousand. Due to the bonds becoming inactive securities in the Index, thus the bonds were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2.

On December 31, 2021, the balance of the bank and subsidiaries' 2020 Fiscal Year Order 9 Category 1 Central Government Construction Bonds was NT$2,212,623 thousand. Due to the bonds becoming inactive securities in the Index, thus the bonds were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2.

D. Movements of financial instruments classified into Level 3 of fair value are as follows:

(A) Movements of financial assets classified into Level 3 of fair value are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2022:

Items	Beginning Balance	Gain and loss on valuation		Addition		Reduction		Ending balance
		Recognised as gain and loss	Recognised as other comprehensive income	Purchased or issued	Transferred to Level 3	Sold, disposed or settled	Transferred from Level 3	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Investment in stock	$ 6,238,342	$ 310,956	$ -	$ 8,433	$ 575,967	($ 64,973)	($ 44,859)	$ 7,023,866
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income Investment in stock	15,816,954	-	(1,868,721)	9,448	-	(43,025)	-	13,914,656
Total	$ 22,055,296	$ 310,956	($ 1,868,721)	$ 17,881	$ 575,967	($ 107,998)	($ 44,859)	$ 20,938,522

The Bank and subsidiaries held unlisted stock amounting to NT$575,967 thousand, which had been originally valued using the market price within a year. Due to the stock is now valued using the market approach or net asset approach, thus the stock was transferred from Level 2 to Level 3.

The Bank and subsidiaries held unlisted stock amounting to NT$44,859 thousand, which had been originally valued using the market approach or net asset approach. Due to the stock is now valued using the market price within a year, thus the stock was transferred from Level 3 to Level 2.

For the year ended December 31, 2021:

Items	Beginning Balance	Gain and loss on valuation		Addition		Reduction		Ending balance
		Recognised as gain and loss	Recognised as other comprehensive income	Purchased or issued	Transferred to Level 3	Sold, disposed or settled	Transferred from Level 3	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Investment in stock	$ 6,276,624	$ 276,961	$ -	$ 829	$ 110,457	($ 283,701)	($ 142,828)	$ 6,238,342
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income Investment in stock	12,601,454	-	2,980,982	-	880,629	(231,355)	(414,756)	15,816,954
Total	$ 18,878,078	$ 276,961	$ 2,980,982	$ 829	$ 991,086	($ 515,056)	($ 557,584)	$ 22,055,296

The Bank and subsidiaries held unlisted stock amounting to NT$991,086 thousand, which had been originally valued using the market price within a year. Due to the stock is now valued using the market approach or net asset approach, thus the stock was transferred from Level 2 to Level 3.

The Bank and subsidiaries held unlisted stock amounting to NT$557,584 thousand, which had been originally valued using the market approach or net asset approach. Due to the stock is now valued using the market price within a year, thus the stock was transferred from Level 3 to Level 2.

In relation to the above, valuation gains and losses are recognized in gain and loss in the period. The net gains (losses) belonging to assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were NT$282,289 thousand and NT$75,983 thousand, respectively.

In relation to the above, valuation gains and losses are recognized in gain and loss in other comprehensive income. The net gains (losses) belonging to assets as of December 31,2022 and 2021 were NT$(1,793,658) thousand and NT$2,979,792 thousand, respectively.

(B) Movements of financial liabilities classified into Level 3 of fair value are as follows:

None.

E. Fair value measurement to Level 3, and the sensitivity analysis of the substitutable appropriate assumption made on fair value.

The Bank and subsidiaries' fair value measurement of financial instruments was reasonable. However, if valued using different model or parameters, it would obtain different results. For Level 3, if the parameters of valuation varied up or down by 10%, the effect on profit or loss would be shown as follows:

December 31, 2022	Changes in the fair value recognized in the current profit or loss		Changes in the fair value recognized in the comprehensive income or loss	
	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Investment in stock	$ 702,387	($ 702,387)	$ -	$ -
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investment in stock	-	-	1,391.,466	(1,391,466)

December 31, 2021	Changes in the fair value recognized in the current profit or loss		Changes in the fair value recognized in thecomprehensive income or loss	
	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Investment in stock	$ 623,834	($ 623,834)	$ -	$ -
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investment in stock	-	-	1,581,695	(1,581,695)

The favorable changes and unfavorable changes meant the fluctuation of fair value, and the fair value was calculated by the unobservable parameters in different levels, if the fair value of financial instrument was affected by one of the above parameters, the favorable changes and unfavorable changes would not consider the correlation and variability in the table.

F. Quantitative information of fair value measurement of significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

Those measured at fair value belonging to level 3 of the Bank and subsidiaries are mainly for equity investment-unlisted stock.

Investments in equity instruments without active market have compound significant unobservable inputs, but are not correlated with each other because they are independent.

Table below summaries quantitative information of significant unobservable inputs:

December 31, 2022	Fair value	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Equity investment - unlisted stock	$ 5,373,138	Market approach	Lack of liquidity discount	10%-30%	The higher liquidity discount, the lower fair value.
			Price-book value ratio multiple	0.85-9.49	The higher price-book value ratio multiple, the higher fair value.
	1,650,728	Net asset approach	N/A	N/A	N/A
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Equity investment - unlisted stock	11,702,241	Market approach	Lack of liquidity discount	10%-30%	The higher liquidity discount, the lower fair value.
			Price-book value ratio multiple	0.86-3.04	The higher price-book value ratio multiple, the higher fair value.
	2,212,415	Net asset approach	N/A	N/A	N/A

December 31, 2021	Fair value	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Equity investment - unlisted stock	$ 5,302,608	Market approach	Lack of liquidity discount	15%-30%	The higher liquidity discount, the lower fair value.
			Price-book value ratio multiple	0.89-4.22	The higher price-book value ratio multiple, the higher fair value.
	935,734	Net asset approach	N/A	N/A	N/A
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Equity investment - unlisted stock	13,091,226	Market approach	Lack of liquidity discount	10%-30%	The higher liquidity discount, the lower fair value.
			Price-book value ratio multiple	1.08-2.41	The higher price-book value ratio multiple, the higher fair value.
	2,725,728	Net asset approach	N/A	N/A	N/A

8. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY FOR FINANCIAL RISK

(1) Overview

The Bank and subsidiaries earn profits mainly from lending, financial instruments trading and investments. The Bank and subsidiaries are supposed to bear and manage any risks from these business activities. These risks include credit risk, market risk, operating risk and liquidity risk. Among those risks, credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk have greater impact.

In response to the climate change, the Bank and subsidiaries have strengthened resilience, managed and controlled energy use and gas emissions, developed sustainable finance policies and developed low-carbon products and services.

The Bank and subsidiaries regard any potential factors that might negatively affect earnings and reputation as risks. To maintain steady profits and good reputation and avoid losses from incidental events, the Bank and subsidiaries' risk management policies focus on prevention and reduction of anticipated business risks and increase of capital in response to future anticipated risks. In order to meet the solid operating requirements by the competent authorities, depositors and other stakeholders for management objectives for risks, business risks are controlled within the tolerable scope.

(2) The organisation framework of risk management

Based on the risk management policies and guidelines of the parent company, Mega Financial Holdings, the Bank and subsidiaries establish risk management organisation, policies, objectives, procedures, internal control operation, risk monitor mechanism and risk limits, and report to the parent company on risk management issues, which could be met to the group's overall risk management structures and reporting system.

The Board of Directors is the highest instruction unit of the risk management organisation structure and is responsible for establishing risk management system and ensuring effectiveness of operation, including risk management policies, organisation structure, risk preference, internal control system and management of significant business cases.

Under the Board of Directors, the Risk Management Committee is established. The Risk Management Committee is responsible for review and monitor of risk management. Under the management, several committees and other administrative units are established. They are responsible for assessing and monitoring the related risk of loans, investments, trading of financial products.

The Bank has the Risk Management Center, which is responsible for supervising the establishment of risk management mechanism, risk limits setting, risk monitoring and reporting. Each business management unit is responsible for identifying possible risks that may be generated within their respective jurisdictions, establishing internal control procedures and regulations, periodically measuring risk degrees and adopting response measures for possible negative effects.

Business units follow operating procedures and report to the management units directly. Risk management unit is responsible for monitor of overall risk positions and concentration and reporting to the management or Board of Directors.

Auditing office examines the operations of business and administration units regularly or irregularly to ensure the three risk management defense lines operate normally.

The Bank has assigned personnel to sit on the Board of Directors of each subsidiary to monitor the governance of each subsidiary.

The Bank has established climate risk management guidelines in accordance with the financial holding company policy and relevant regulations, which define the governance framework for climate risks, including the responsibilities of the Board of Directors, senior management, and related units at all three lines of defense. The Board of Directors of the Bank is the highest governance unit for climate-related issues.

(3) Credit risk

A. The source and definition of credit risk

Credit risk pertains to the risk of loss that the borrowers, issuers or counterparties might default on contracts due to deterioration in their finance or other factors.

The Bank and subsidiaries are exposed to credit risk mainly on businesses of corporate and individual loans, guarantees, trade financing, interbank deposits and call loans and securities investments.

Credit risk is the primary risk of the Bank and subsidiaries' capital charge.

B. Credit risk management policies

The objectives of the Bank and subsidiaries' credit risk management are to maintain stable asset allocation strategy, careful loaning policy and excellent asset quality to secure assets and earnings.

The management mechanism of the Bank and subsidiaries for credit risk includes:

The establishment of Risk Management, Loan and Investment committees which adopt responding measures to market environment, changes in industry, and capital limits, and review relevant regulations and cases of significant lending and investments;

Setting careful prior review procedures for lending and criteria of handling subsequent matters, regular post-lending follow-up, understanding of clients' operation and capital outflows, and increase in the frequency of review on clients with higher risk;

Classifying credit ratings based on clients' probability of default or behavior scoring with management put in practice;

Controlling concentration of credit risk by setting credit limits for individuals, corporate groups, industries, areas, and different types of collaterals;

Setting credit risk limits by reference to external ratings and prospects with attention to changes in market credit spread and risk concentration of counterparties;

Establish an early warning mechanism for credited customers;

Assessing assets quality regularly and setting aside sufficient reserve for losses;

Setting creditor's rights management unit and advisory committee in charge of accelerating collection of non-performing loans.

The procedures for credit risk management of the Bank and subsidiaries and related measurement approaches are outlined below:

(A) Credit extensions

Internal risk ratings and classification of credit assets are as follows:

a. Internal risk rating

Corporate credit risk is measured by using the borrower's default probability model in which financial and non-financial factors are incorporated, which predicts the default probability of borrower within the next year. Besides, the extent of risk is measured by using credit rating table and taking into account the characteristics and scale of business. Lending examination and post management are dealt with based on clients' credit rating. Individual borrowers are grouped into different risk levels and managed by using application scoring and behavior scoring cards. Back-testing is conducted on internal models regularly; those models are subject to adjustments when necessary. Clients' credit ratings are reviewed annually and subject to adjustments when there is significant change in their credit ratings.

b. Classification of credit assets

The internal rating for lending is classified as excellent, satisfactory, fair and weak, and corresponds to the Standard & Poor's rating as follows:

Internal risk rating	Excellent	Satisfactory	Fair	Weak
Corresponding to S&P	AAA~BBB-	BB+~ BB-	B+	B and below

(B) Interbank deposits and call loans

Before trading with other banks, the Bank and subsidiaries must assess the credit of the counterparty,generally referencing external rating agencies, assets and scale of equity of the counterparty, and the credit rating of the counterparty's country of origin in order to set different transaction limits, as well as periodically examining the ratings and changes in stock prices of the counterparty in order to monitor the risks of counterparty.

(C) Bonds and derivatives

The limits of bonds purchased by the Bank and subsidiaries are set by considering the credit rating of bond issuers or guarantors (ex. S&P, Moody's, Fitch, Taiwan ratings or Fitch Taiwan), which is necessary to meet the minimum rating set by the Board of (Managing) Directors, and country risk at the application, changes in CDS quoted prices and market condition.

The Bank and subsidiaries have set trading units and overall total risk limit for non-hedging derivatives, and use positive trading contract evaluation and the potential exposure as the basis for calculating credit risk and add the limit to the total credit risk limit for monitoring.

(D) Asset quality

The Bank and subsidiaries have set the minimum requirements and examination procedures for the quality of financial assets of each type, and controls risk concentration of assets portfolios of each type based on the risk limit of each type. The Bank and subsidiaries also monitor the changes in assets quality regularly during the duration of the assets and takes measures to maintain their quality. According to the policies and regulations, reserve for losses is provided adequately for those assets to actually reflect and safeguard the value of owners' equity.

C. Expected credit losses calculation

In the assessment of impairment and calculation of expected credit losses, the Bank and subsidiaries consider reasonable and supportable information (including forward-looking information that can be obtained without costing excessive costs or inputs) about past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions. The Bank and subsidiaries determine at the reporting date whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or whether credit impairment has occurred, and recognize expected credit loss according to which stage the asset belongs: no significant increase in credit risk or low credit risk at balance sheet date (Stage 1), significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2), and credit impaired (Stage 3). 12-month expected credit losses are recognized for assets in Stage 1, and lifetime expected credit losses are recognized for assets in Stage 2 and Stage 3.

The definition of each stage and the recognition of expected credit loss are as follows:

<u>Low credit risk (Stage 1)</u>

The Bank and subsidiaries estimate the 12-month expected credit losses if financial assets which has low credit risk at reporting date, or there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

<u>Significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2)</u>

The Bank and subsidiaries estimate the lifetime expected credit losses if such credit risk has significant increased since initial recognition but not impaired after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information.

<u>Credit-impaired (Stage 3)</u>

The credit is impaired when expected future cash flows of the financial assets have one or more events that occurred with adverse effects, and the Bank and subsidiaries shall estimate the lifetime expected credit losses.

(A) Determination of a significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition

a. Loan business

The Bank and subsidiaries assess the changes in default risk over the lifetime of each category of credit assets at each reporting date to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. The assessment takes into account reasonable and supportable information including forward-looking information that demonstrates a significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition. The main indicators taken into consideration include:

(a) Quantitative indicators

I. Changes in internal/external credit ratings

The credit risk of the financial instrument is assessed to be significantly increased after initial recognition if its credit rating were lowered over a certain grade and it qualified other conditions at the reporting date. A no-rated financial instrument is determined by default events and qualitative indicators.

II. Default events

The repayment of principal and interest is later 1 to 3 months over when contractually dues, and not included in credit-impaired (Stage 3).

(b) Qualitative indicators:

I. The Bank and subsidiaries, reported a dishonored check issued by debtor.

II. Debtor was notified as a dishonored account by Taiwan clearing house.

III. The pledged collateral of the debtor is seised by another bank.

IV. Debtor's loans from other financial institutions have been reclassified as overdue loan or written off as bad debt.

V. The independent accountant issues an opinion expressing material uncertainty over the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

VI. The debtor has other records of bad credit that has affected its capital procurement and normal operation.

The loan assets of the Bank and subsidiaries are assumed to have no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition if they are of low credit risk at the reporting date.

b. Note and bond investments and counterparty transactions

The Bank and subsidiaries assess the changes in default risk over the lifetime of note and bond investments and counterparty transactions at each reporting date to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. The assessment takes into account reasonable and supportable information including forward-looking information that demonstrates a significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition. The main indicators taken into consideration include:

(a) Quantitative indicators:

I. The repayment including interests is over a certain number of days past due.

II. The fair value and cost are lower than a certain percentage.

III. A change in internal/external credit ratings.

At the reporting date, if the external credit rating of the financial instrument has decreased by more than certain grades since initial recognition, or if the instrument is not investment grade, it is determined to have significant increase in credit risk. If the financial instrument only has an internal credit rating, the assessment is based on the equivalent external credit rating.

IV. The CDS spread of note and bond issuer/counterparty is over certain basis points five business days before the reporting date.

V. Fluctuation rate of individual stock price relative to the overall market price.

The fluctuation rate of individual stock price of the note and bond issuer/ counterparty relative to the overall market price is lower than a certain percentage in consecutively certain number of days.

(B) Definition of default and credit impaired financial assets

a. Credit business

The Bank and subsidiaries use the credit-impaired indicators as follows:

(a) Quantitative indicator: Except for the accounts receivable factoring without recourse resulting from a non-financial factor, the repayment of principal and interest is over 90 days past due.

(b) Qualitative indicators:

I. The accounts receivable factoring without recourse has been recorded as non-performing loans.

II. Overdue receivables.

III. The amount cannot be expected to be recovered because of the debtor's financial difficulties.

IV. A modification of the contractual terms led by the debtor's financial difficulties, including an extended repayment term of principal and a punctual repayment of interests, extended repayment term of interests, and debt negotiations for agreed settlement administered by the Bank Association.

V. The debtor has filed for bankruptcy or is likely to file for bankruptcy.

VI. The debtor entered into reorganization or is likely to file for reorganization.

VII. A debtor's credit rating has been downgraded significantly, and its operations or financial condition may have deteriorated, which has been approved by irregular transaction reporting of head office to be recognized as credit-impaired (Stage 3).

b. Note and Bond investments and counterparty transactions

The Bank and subsidiaries use the credit-impaired indicators as follows:

(a) The repayment is over a certain number of days past due.

(b) Overdue receivables.

(c) Bad debts.

(d) The issuer or debtor encounters financial difficulties.

(e) A modification of the contractual terms led by the debtor's financial difficulties, including an extended repayment term of principal and a punctual repayment of interests, and extended repayment term of interests.

(f) The debtor has filed for bankruptcy or is likely to file for bankruptcy.

(g) The debtor entered into reorganization or is likely to file for reorganization.

(h) The credit rating at the reporting date is classified as "D".

(i) The debtor's credit rating has been downgraded significantly, and its operations or financial condition may have deteriorated, which has been approved by irregular transaction reporting of Head office.

(j) Reclassified as credit-impaired after the expert's judgement.

(C) Write-off policy

The Bank and subsidiaries write-off the financial assets partially or entirely to the extent of the amount which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered.

The indicators for reasonably expected to be unrecoverable include:

a. The recourse procedures has ceased.

b. The debtor's assets or income is evaluated to be insufficient to repay outstanding payments.

The Bank and subsidiaries may proceed recourse activities for the written-off financial assets and undergo recourse procedures in accordance with related policies.

(D) Measurement of expected credit loss

The Bank and subsidiaries recognize the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses (ECLs) if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and recognizes the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition.

a. Credit business

Expected credit loss are measured based on probability of default (“PD”), loss given default (“LGD”) and exposure at default (“EAD”).

(a) Probability of default (“PD”):

The estimation of PD is based on the rated financial assets and no-rated financial assets of the Bank and subsidiaries, with the 12-month PD and lifetime PD estimated separately.

I. Calculate the actual 12-month PD from historical data, which is adjusted by using forward-looking information, and use it to estimate the future 12-month PD parameter.

II. Lifetime PD: The Bank and subsidiaries adopt Markov Chain to estimate lifetime PD, which is obtained by a matrix multiplication from rating transition matrix.

In addition, probability of default of externally rated financial assets is measured by the same method with“Note and bond investments and counterparty transactions”.

(b) Loss given default (“LGD”):

Loans are grouped according to type (corporate or consumer) and whether they are secured with collateral, and the LGD of each group is calculated based on historical recovery experience.

(c) Exposure at default (“EAD”):

I. On balance sheet: calculated from the total book value at the reporting date (including interest receivable).

II. Off balance sheet: off balance sheet figures multiplied by the credit conversion factor (CCF). The CCF is estimated according to the rules described in the “Calculation Method of Equity Capital and Risky Assets and Accompanying Forms-Credit Risk Standard Rules.”

b. Note and bond investments and counterparty transactions

(a) PD is calculated based on external credit ratings data, which takes into consideration forward-looking information.

(b) LGD is an average LGD obtained from external credit ratings.

(c) EAD:

I. Stage 1: calculated from total book value (including interest receivable).

II. Stage 2 and Stage 3: calculated from the cash flows of notes and bonds during the duration.

(E) Consideration of forward-looking information

a. Credit business

The Bank and subsidiaries incorporate forecastable information when determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and measuring expected credit losses.

(a) For determining significant increase in credit risk

Clients’ financial condition, repayment ability, corporate governance and forward-looking information such as industry’s prospects are taken into consideration.

(b) For measuring expected credit losses

Consideration of forward-looking information are reflected by PD and LGD. Consideration of forward-looking information classifies loans into three types: loans I. with internal credit ratings, II. merely with external credit ratings, and III. without credit ratings:

I. Loans with internal credit ratings:

To measure the PD of internally rated financial assets, the Bank and subsidiaries assess corporate loan and consumer loan business, refer to academic literatures across countries and employ statistical methods to identify relevant macro-economic factors (including economic growth rate, unemployment rate, consumer price index, interest rate, exchange rate and real estate price index) in order to assess the effects on each rating level while the macro-economic changes, and use it to be the forward-looking information adjustment of future PD. In addition, the Bank and subsidiaries’ adjustment of forward-looking information includes the analysis under the different macroeconomic environments, which are appropriated the weight in accordance with its incidence. As a result, the weighted average was calculated based on different economic environments, and it reflects the non-linear system between the incidence of different macroeconomic environments and the existence of credit loss.

II. Loans merely with external credit ratings: ECLs are measured by the same approach by considering the same forward-looking information adopted for note and bond investments and counterparty transactions.

III. Loans without credit ratings: Estimate according to the prosperity of major economic regions.

To measure the LGD of no-rated financial assets, the Bank and subsidiaries consider forward-looking information by complying with the impairment estimation methodology guidelines released by the Bankers Association of the Republic of China. And adjust according to the economic prosperity of major economic regions.

b. Note and bond investments and counterparty transactions

To measure the forecastable estimation of PD, the PDs under different ratings and limits are obtained by constructing the regression model and combining the result of regression with the assessment of macroeconomic.

(F) At the beginning of 2020, COVID-19 spread globally and affected some enterprises and the economy, which might affect the quality of credit assets or operating performance of the Bank. The degree of the impact depends on the subsequent development of the pandemic and the affected result of each economic activity. The Bank and subsidiaries have collected previously and currently available information as well as relevant information of future development, and included related factors into each assumption and parameters used in impairment valuation models and related assessment method (including the latest data which was reflected by the macroeconomic index used in the expected credit loss measurement). The Bank and subsidiaries will continually focus on the subsequent development of COVID-19, carefully assess and actively respond to the impact on the financial position and operating performance of the Bank and subsidiaries as a result of the pandemic.

D. Policies of hedging and mitigation of credit risk

To reduce credit risk, the Bank and subsidiaries adopt the following policies:

(A) Obtaining collaterals and guarantors

The Bank and subsidiaries have established policies on collateral management, mortgage loan line setting, scope of collaterals, collateral valuation, collateral management and disposal. Besides, protection of creditor’s right, collateral terms and offsetting terms are all addressed in the credit extension contract in case of any occurrence of credit event, of which the amount may be deductible, loan repayment schedule may be shortened or deemed as matured, or the debtor’s deposits can be used to offset its liabilities to mitigate credit risks.

(B) Loan limit control

To avoid extreme credit risk concentration, the Bank and subsidiaries established policies for control of credit risk concentration and set up credit extension limit for a single individual, a single group, a single industry, a single area/country, and single collateral.

(C) Master netting arrangements

The Bank and subsidiaries’ transactions predominantly settle at gross amount. A portion of transactions have entered into master netting arrangements with counterparties or upon the event of a default may cease all transactions with the counterparties and settle by net amount in order to further reduce credit risk.

(D) Other credit enhancements

The Bank and subsidiaries have offsetting terms within their credit contracts, which clearly define that all deposits in the Bank and subsidiaries from debtors may be offset against their liabilities upon a credit event, and have guarantees from third parties or financial institutions, in order to decrease credit risk.

E. Maximum credit risk exposure

The maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets within the balance sheets is presented in book values. The maximum credit risk exposure of guarantees and irrevocable commitments off balance sheets is calculated based on their limits. Letters of credit and the guarantee refer to those issued but not used.

(A) The maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets of the Bank and subsidiaries excluding collaterals or other credit enhancement instruments is approximately equal to book value. The related information on credit risk of the financial assets held by the Bank and subsidiaries that have the maximum exposure to credit risk by credit ratings is as follows:

(a) Discounts and loans

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

Discounts and loans	December 31, 2022 12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	Total
Credit ratings					
- excellent	$ 993,039,776	$ 533,818	$ -	$ -	$ 993,573,594
- good	591,497,235	15,792,102	-	-	607,289,337
- acceptable	280,324,375	12,617,319	-	-	292,941,694
- weak	92,297,906	10,866,400	8,374,124	-	111,538,430
No rated	102,273,143	984,595	2,662,668	-	105,920,406
Total carrying amount	2,059,432,435	40,794,234	11,036,792	-	2,111,263,461
Allowance for bad debt	(2,453,004)	(429,852)	(2,778,502)	-	(5,661,358)
Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	-	-	-	(26,160,811)	(26,160,811)
Total	$ 2,056,979,431	$ 40,364,382	$ 8,258,290	($ 26,160,811)	$ 2,079,441,292

Discounts and loans	December 31, 2021 12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	Total
Credit ratings					
- excellent	$ 962,832,046	$ 661,451	$ -	$ -	$ 963,493,497
- good	531,100,349	26,667,113	-	-	557,767,462
- acceptable	296,315,595	29,434,731	-	-	325,750,326
- weak	104,202,520	12,144,703	8,950,484	-	125,297,707
No rated	91,503,558	841,167	3,038,992	-	95,383,717
Total carrying amount	1,985,954,068	69,749,165	11,989,476	-	2,067,692,709
Allowance for bad debt	(2,679,786)	(579,314)	(2,504,674)	-	(5,763,774)
Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	-	-	-	(24,573,955)	(24,573,955)
Total	$ 1,983,274,282	$ 69,169,851	$ 9,484,802	($ 24,573,955)	$ 2,037,354,980

(b) Receivables

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

	December 31, 2022				
Receivables	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	Total
Credit ratings					
- excellent	$ 25,969,277	$ 11,009	$ -	$ -	$ 25,980,286
- good	5,704,669	42,436	-	-	5,747,105
- acceptable	5,057,321	507,312	-	-	5,564,633
- weak	372,216	80,886	114,241	-	567,343
No rated	7,921,379	26,855	639,659	-	8,587,893
Total carrying amount	45,024,862	668,498	753,900	-	46,447,260
Allowance for bad debt	(53,011)	(6,880)	(81,388)	-	(141,279)
Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	-	-	-	(904,009)	(904,009)
Total	$ 44,971,851	$ 661,618	$ 672,512	($ 904,009)	$ 45,401,972

	December 31, 2021				
Receivables	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	Total
Credit ratings					
- excellent	$ 24,681,945	$ 497	$ -	$ -	$ 24,682,442
- good	6,037,051	89,154	-	-	6,126,205
- acceptable	4,285,772	447,824	-	-	4,733,596
- weak	328,103	125,143	131,527	-	584,773
No rated	3,145,857	12,136	575,075	-	3,733,068
Total carrying amount	38,478,728	674,754	706,602	-	39,860,084
Allowance for bad debt	(53,025)	(6,704)	(75,028)	-	(134,757)
Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	-	-	-	(849,653)	(849,653)
Total	$ 38,425,703	$ 668,050	$ 631,574	($ 849,653)	$ 38,875,674

(c) Debt instruments

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

Debt instruments	December 31, 2022 12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Total
Credit ratings				
- excellent	$ 924,311,386	$ 3,711,238	$ -	$ 928,022,624
- good	3,959,195	-	-	3,959,195
- acceptable	-	-	-	-
- weak	1,097,236	-	-	1,097,236
No rated	149,327	-	-	149,327
Total carrying amount	929,517,144	3,711,238	-	933,228,382
Accumulated impairment	(40,074)	-	-	(40,074)
Other equity	(108,542)	(1,397)	-	(109,939)
Total	$ 929,368,528	$ 3,709,841	$ -	$ 933,078,369

Debt instruments	December 31, 2021 12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Total
Credit ratings				
- excellent	$ 1,011,210,434	$ -	$ -	$ 1,011,210,434
- good	4,928,169	-	-	4,928,169
- acceptable	-	-	-	-
- weak	1,060,069	-	-	1,060,069
No rated	-	-	-	-
Total carrying amount	1,017,198,672	-	-	1,017,198,672
Accumulated impairment	(64,286)	-	-	(64,286)
Other equity	(205,433)	-	-	(205,433)
Total	$ 1,016,928,953	$ -	$ -	$ 1,016,928,953

(B) The related information on credit risk of the financial asset off balance sheet held by the Bank and subsidiaries that have the maximum exposure to credit risk by credit ratings is as follows:

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	December 31, 2022 12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	Total
Credit ratings					
- excellent	$ 264,482,621	$ 166,896	$ -	$ -	$ 264,649,517
- good	87,729,526	3,606,273	-	-	91,335,799
- acceptable	50,225,781	2,659,376	-	-	52,885,157
- weak	9,085,974	94,638	1,000	-	9,181,612
No rated	39,637,074	3,000	24,448	-	39,664,522
Exposure at default	$ 451,160,976	$ 6,530,183	$ 25,448	$ -	$ 457,716,607
Provisions	(224,216)	(17,737)	(8,689)	-	(250,642)
Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	-	-	-	(2,604,568)	(2,604,568)
Total	($ 224,216)	($ 17,737)	($ 8,689)	($ 2,604,568)	($ 2,855,210)

Loan commitments and financial gurantee contracts	December 31, 2021 12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	Total
Credit ratings					
- excellent	$ 255,735,202	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 255,735,202
- good	73,258,382	10,715,931	-	-	83,974,313
- acceptable	38,329,790	7,029,819	-	-	45,359,609
- weak	9,392,304	290,709	2,889	-	9,685,902
No rated	27,430,880	3,000	32,574	-	27,466,454
Exposure at default	$ 404,146,558	$ 18,039,459	$ 35,463	$ -	$ 422,221,480
Provisions	(234,259)	(92,148)	(10,565)	-	(336,972)
Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	-	-	-	(2,264,920)	(2,264,920)
Total	($ 234,259)	($ 92,148)	($ 10,565)	($ 2,264,920)	($ 2,601,892)

(C) Relevant financial information on effect of the collateral, master netting arrangements, and other credit enhancements of the Bank and subsidiaries' assets exposed to credit risk is as follows:

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

December 31, 2022	Collateral	Other credit enhancements	Total
On-Balance-Sheet Items			
Discounts and loans	$ 1,334,081,569	$ 64,786,057	$ 1,398,867,626
Off-Balance-Sheet Items			
Irrevocable commitments	41,532,683	1,785	41,534,468
Guarantees and letters of credit	42,873,645	2,362,340	45,235,985

December 31, 2021	Collateral	Other credit enhancements	Total
On-Balance-Sheet Items			
Discounts and loans	$ 1,354,094,621	$ 67,632,031	$ 1,421,726,652
Off-Balance-Sheet Items			
Irrevocable commitments	36,648,843	237,474	36,886,317
Guarantees and letters of credit	51,576,824	2,140,064	53,716,888

Note 1: Collaterals include property, movable property, certification of authorization, securities, certificates of deposits, letter of credit and rights in property.

(1) Value of collaterals pledged for assets that arise from lending is the lower of collateral value/ market value and maximum exposure amount. If the collateral value cannot be obtained, appraised value may be used.

(2) Value of collaterals pledged for assets that do not arise from lending is the lower of market value and maximum exposure amount.

Note 2: Details master netting arrangements and other credit enhancements are provided in Note 8(3) D. (C) and (D).

(D) The Bank and subsidiaries closely monitor the value of the collateral of financial instruments and consider the credit-impaired financial assets that require impairment recognition. Information on credit-impaired assets and the value of collateral used to offset potential losses is as follows:

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

	December 31, 2022			
	Total carrying amount	Allowance for impairment	Total risk exposure (Amortized cost)	Fair value of Collateral/ Guarantee
Receivables	$ 753,900	$ 717,721	$ 36,179	$ -
- Credit card business	95,907	74,288	21,619	-
- Others	657,993	643,433	14,560	-
Discounts and loans	11,036,792	3,105,867	7,930,925	6,182,531
Other financial assets	7,447	7,447	-	-
Impaired financial assets on balance sheet	$ 11,798,139	$ 3,831,035	$ 7,967,104	$ 6,182,531
Irrevocable loan commitments	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Guarantees and letters of credit	25,448	24,680	768	53
Impaired financial assets off balance sheet	$ 25,448	$ 24,680	$ 768	$ 53

	December 31, 2021			
	Total carrying amount	Allowance for impairment	Total risk exposure (Amortized cost)	Fair value of Collateral / Guarantee
Receivables	$ 706,602	$ 650,300	$ 56,301	$ -
- Credit card business	87,221	70,887	16,334	-
- Others	619,381	579,413	39,967	-
Discounts and loans	11,989,476	2,705,758	9,283,718	7,889,008
Other financial assets	10,838	10,838	-	-
Impaired financial assets on balance sheet	$ 12,706,916	$ 3,366,896	$ 9,340,019	$ 7,889,008
Irrevocable loan commitments	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Guarantees and letters of credit	35,463	33,061	2,402	1,634
Impaired financial assets off balance sheet	$ 35,463	$ 33,061	$ 2,402	$ 1,634

F. Movements in allowance for bad debts, accumulated impairment and provisions for financial assets are as follows:

(A) The reconciliation from the beginning balance to ending balance of the allowance for bad debts arising from discounts and loans for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, is shown below:

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

Discounts and loans	For the year ended December 31, 2022					
	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Total impairment recognised under IFRS 9	Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 2,679,786	$ 579,314	$ 2,504,674	$ 5,763,774	$ 24,573,955	$ 30,337,729
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:						
- Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(13,488)	37,908	(24,420)	-	-	-
- Transferred to credit impaired financial asset	(13,817)	(13,611)	27,428	-	-	-
- Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	154,227	(153,968)	(259)	-	-	-
- Derecognised financial assets	(1,144,103)	(121,351)	(204,312)	(1,469,766)	-	(1,469,766)
- Additional provision and reversal	(277,486)	32,757	1,804,806	1,560,077	-	1,560,077
Originated or purchased new financial assets	1,113,572	83,897	51,281	1,248,750	-	1,248,750
Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	-	-	-	-	1,586,856	1,586,856
Write-off of uncollectible amount	-	-	(2,608,175)	(2,608,175)	-	(2,608,175)
Foreign exchange and other changes	(45,687)	(15,094)	1,227,479	1,166,698	-	1,166,698
Balance at the end of the period	$ 2,453,004	$ 429,852	$ 2,778,502	$ 5,661,358	$ 26,160,811	$ 31,822,169

Discounts and loans	For the year ended December 31,2021					
	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Total impairment recognised under IFRS 9	Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 2,961,164	$ 581,822	$ 2,109,119	$ 5,652,105	$ 23,513,862	$ 29,165,967
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:						
- Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(23,031)	24,920	(1,889)	-	-	-
- Transferred to credit impaired financial asset	(24,306)	(21,696)	46,002	-	-	-
- Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	159,275	(142,757)	(16,518)	-	-	-
- Derecognised financial assets	(1,277,269)	(153,351)	(88,686)	(1,519,306)	-	(1,519,306)
- Additional provision and reversal	(291,737)	85,898	995,830	789,991	-	789,991
Originated or purchased new financial assets	1,270,386	167,558	77,798	1,515,742	-	1,515,742
Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	-	-	-	-	1,060,093	1,060,093
Write-off of uncollectible amount	-	-	(1,331,972)	(1,331,972)	-	(1,331,972)
Foreign exchange and other changes	(94,696)	36,920	714,990	657,214	-	657,214
Balance at the end of the period	$ 2,679,786	$ 579,314	$ 2,504,674	$ 5,763,774	$ 24,573,955	$ 30,337,729

(B) The reconciliation from the beginning balance to ending balance of the allowance for bad debts arising from receivables for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, is shown below:

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

Receivables	For the year ended December 31, 2022					
	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Total impairment recognised under IFRS 9	Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 53,025	$ 6,704	$ 75,028	$ 134,757	$ 849,653	$ 984,410
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:						
- Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(782)	8,931	(8,149)	-	-	-
- Transferred to credit impaired financial asset	(82)	(2,541)	2,623	-	-	-
- Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	2,042	(1,414)	(628)	-	-	-
- Derecognised financial assets	(45,578)	(10,375)	(60,833)	(116,786)	-	(116,786)
- Additional provision and reversal	4,154	7,418	56,223	67,795	-	67,795
Originated or purchased new financial assets	47,078	13,370	6,556	67,004	-	67,004
Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	-	-	-	-	54,356	54,356
Write-off of uncollectible amount	(6,831)	(15,213)	(65,972)	(88,016)	-	(88,016)
Foreign exchange and other changes	(15)	-	76,540	76,525	-	76,525
Balance at the end of the period	$ 53,011	$ 6,880	$ 81,388	$ 141,279	$ 904,009	$ 1,045,288

Receivables	For the year ended December 31, 2021					
	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Total impairment recognised under IFRS 9	Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 79,318	$ 4,672	$ 67,478	$ 151,468	$ 909,136	$ 1,060,604
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:						
- Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(693)	3,279	(2,586)	-	-	-
- Transferred to credit impaired financial asset	(156)	(464)	620	-	-	-
- Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	3,449	(1,238)	(2,211)	-	-	-
- Derecognised financial assets	(65,130)	(3,959)	(122,427)	(191,516)	-	(191,516)
- Additional provision and reversal	(2,492)	1,584	80,466	79,558	-	79,558
Originated or purchased new financial assets	46,393	18,651	8,102	73,146	-	73,146
Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	-	-	-	-	(59,483)	(59,483)
Write-off of uncollectible amount	(7,679)	(15,835)	(29,236)	(52,750)	-	(52,750)
Foreign exchange and other changes	15	14	74,822	74,851	-	74,851
Balance at the end of the period	$ 53,025	$ 6,704	$ 75,028	$ 134,757	$ 849,653	$ 984,410

(C) The reconciliation from the beginning balance to ending balance of the accumulated impairment arising from debt instruments for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, is shown below:

a. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 205,433	$ -	$ -	$ 205,433
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:				
- Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(1,397)	1,397	-	-
- The impairment allowance for financial assets derecognised in the current period	(35,635)	-	-	(35,635)
- Additional provision and reversal	(81,382)	-	-	(81,382)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	21,401	-	-	21,401
Foreign exchange and other changes	122	-	-	122
Balance at the end of the period	$ 108,542	$ 1,397	$ -	$ 109,939

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 203,263	$ 6,091	$ -	$ 209,354
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:				
- Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	6,091	(6,091)	-	-
- The impairment allowance for financial assets derecognised in the current period	(55,695)	-	-	(55,695)
- Additional provision and reversal	6,789	-	-	6,789
Originated or purchased new financial assets	53,715	-	-	53,715
Foreign exchange and other changes	(8,730)	-	-	(8,730)
Balance at the end of the period	$ 205,433	$ -	$ -	$ 205,433

b. Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 64,286	$ -	$ -	$ 64,286
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:				
- The impairment allowance for financial assets derecognised in the current period	(50,428)	-	-	(50,428)
- Additional provision and reversal	(4,905)	-	-	(4,905)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	31,121	-	-	31,121
Balance at the end of the period	$ 40,074	$ -	$ -	$ 40,074

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 32,333	$ -	$ -	$ 32,333
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:				
- The impairment allowance for financial assets derecognised in the current period	(23,168)	-	-	(23,168)
- Additional provision and reversal	2,421	-	-	2,421
Originated or purchased new financial assets	52,700	-	-	52,700
Balance at the end of the period	$ 64,286	$ -	$ -	$ 64,286

(D) The reconciliation from the beginning balance to ending balance of the provisions for loan commitments and guarantee liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, is shown below:

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Provisions for loan commitments and guarantee liabilities	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Total impairment recognised under IFRS 9	Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 234,259	$ 92,148	$ 10,565	$ 336,972	$ 2,264,920	$ 2,601,892
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:						
- Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(579)	579	-	-	-	-
- Transferred to credit impaired financial asset	(21)	(898)	919	-	-	-
- Transferred to 12-month expected credit loss	54,695	(54,695)	-	-	-	-
- Derecognised financial assets	(98,427)	(19,556)	(3,297)	(121,280)	-	(121,280)
- Additional provision and reversal	(79,184)	(2,216)	-	(81,400)	-	(81,400)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	124,100	3,098	500	127,698	-	127,698
Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	-	-	-	-	339,648	339,648
Foreign exchange and other changes	(10,627)	(723)	2	(11,348)	-	(11,348)
Balance at the end of the period	$ 224,216	$ 17,737	$ 8,689	$ 250,642	$ 2,604,568	$ 2,855,210

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Provisions for loan commitments and guarantee liabilities	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Total impairment recognised under IFRS 9	Different in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 269,137	$ 101,055	$ 34,650	$ 404,842	$ 2,410,325	$ 2,815,167
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:						
- Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(12,479)	12,479	-	-	-	-
- Transferred to credit impaired financial asset	(26)	(67)	93	-	-	-
- Transferred to 12-month expected credit loss	32,627	(32,627)	-	-	-	-
- Derecognised financial assets	(112,289)	(26,359)	(22,796)	(161,444)	-	(161,444)
- Additional provision and reversal	(41,346)	(4,698)	(889)	(46,933)	-	(46,933)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	109,042	52,313	88	161,443	-	161,443
Difference in impairment recognised under the regulation governing the procedures for each industry to evaluate assets and set aside loss reserves	-	-	-	-	(145,405)	(145,405)
Foreign exchange and other changes	(10,407)	(9,948)	(581)	(20,936)	-	(20,936)
Balance at the end of the period	$ 234,259	$ 92,148	$ 10,565	$ 336,972	$ 2,264,920	$ 2,601,892

G. Movements in the total carrying amount of financial assets

(A) The movement in the total carrying amount of discounts and loans of the Bank and subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, is shown below:

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Discounts and loans	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neithe purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 1,985,954,068	$ 69,749,165	$ 11,989,476	$ 2,067,692,709
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:				
- Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(14,490,107)	14,692,384	(202,277)	-
- Transferred to credit impaired financial asset	(3,086,013)	(946,065)	4,032,078	-
- Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	20,169,417	(20,166,212)	(3,205)	-
- Derecognition(including recovery, write-off bad debt not included)	(693,726,732)	(28,421,887)	(495,938)	(722,644,557)
- Increased(decreased)	(70,030,428)	(3,159,691)	(1,913,782)	(75,103,901)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	823,022,734	8,985,263	183,198	832,191,195
Write-off of uncollectible amount	-	-	(2,608,175)	(2,608,175)
Foreign exchange and other changes	11,619,496	61,277	55,417	11,736,190
Balance at the end of the period	$ 2,059,432,435	$ 40,794,234	$ 11,036,792	$ 2,111,263,461

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Discounts and loans	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neithe purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 1,838,136,949	$ 67,276,693	$ 13,710,547	$ 1,919,124,189
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:				
- Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(18,815,928)	18,823,706	(7,778)	-
- Transferred to credit impaired financial asset	(2,052,817)	(1,622,551)	3,675,368	-
- Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	11,365,568	(11,315,358)	(50,210)	-
- Derecognition(including recovery, write-off bad debt not included)	(662,168,929)	(29,771,479)	(3,986,520)	(695,926,928)
- Increased(decreased)	(68,078,084)	(3,147,738)	(582,877)	(71,808,699)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	894,269,286	29,580,893	585,112	924,435,291
Write-off of uncollectible amount	-	-	(1,331,972)	(1,331,972)
Foreign exchange and other changes	(6,701,977)	(75,001)	(22,194)	(6,799,172)
Balance at the end of the period	$ 1,985,954,068	$ 69,749,165	$ 11,989,476	$ 2,067,692,709

(B) The movement in the total carrying amount of receivables of the Bank and subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, is shown below:

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Receivables	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 38,478,728	$ 674,754	$ 706,602	$ 39,860,084
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:				
- Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(302,994)	314,250	(11,256)	-
- Transferred to credit impaired financial asset	(55,320)	(50,167)	105,487	-
- Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	69,202	(68,409)	(793)	-
- Derecognition(including recovery, write-off bad debt not included)	(26,297,321)	(453,010)	(70,580)	(26,820,911)
- Increased(decreased)	5,650,944	160,250	10,402	5,821,596
Originated or purchased new financial assets	27,360,135	106,043	22,819	27,488,997
Write-off of uncollectible amount	(6,831)	(15,213)	(65,972)	(88,016)
Foreign exchange and other changes	128,319	-	57,191	185,510
Balance at the end of the period	$ 45,024,862	$ 668,498	$ 753,900	$ 46,447,260

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Receivables	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 37,359,691	$ 684,288	$ 949,487	$ 38,993,466
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:				
- Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(225,000)	225,933	(933)	-
- Transferred to credit impaired financial asset	(45,864)	(25,265)	71,129	-
- Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	117,027	(115,357)	(1,670)	-
- Derecognition(including recovery, write-off bad debt not included)	(22,794,220)	(356,742)	(176,803)	(23,327,765)
- Increased(decreased)	(601,059)	27,810	(123,750)	(696,999)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	24,659,448	249,924	9,019	24,918,391
Write-off of uncollectible amount	(7,679)	(15,835)	(29,236)	(52,750)
Foreign exchange and other changes	16,384	(2)	9,359	25,741
Balance at the end of the period	$ 38,478,728	$ 674,754	$ 706,602	$ 39,860,084

(C) The movement in the total carrying amount of debt instruments of the Bank and subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, is shown below:

a. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 373,403,081	$ -	$ -	$ 373,403,081
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:				
- Transferred to lifetime expected losses	(3,918,597)	3,918,597	-	-
- Derecognition	(68,775,918)	-	-	(68,775,918)
- Increased(decreased)	1,392,135	(151,338)	-	1,240,797
Originated or purchased new financial assets	84,813,759	-	-	84,813,759
Foreign exchange and other changes	(18,197,326)	(56,021)	-	(18,253,347)
Balance at the end of the period	$ 368,717,134	$ 3,711,238	$ -	$ 372,428,372

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 377,251,103	$ 453,640	$ -	$ 377,704,743
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:				
- Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	450,025	(450,025)	-	-
- Derecognition	(71,747,857)	-	-	(71,747,857)
- Increased(decreased)	(43,845,605)	(13)	-	(43,845,618)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	116,216,619	-	-	116,216,619
Foreign exchange and other changes	(4,921,204)	(3,602)	-	(4,924,806)
Balance at the end of the period	$ 373,403,081	$ -	$ -	$ 373,403,081

b. Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

December 31, 2022

Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 643,795,591	$ -	$ -	$ 643,795,591
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:				
- Derecognition	(551,351,664)	-	-	(551,351,664)
- Increased(decreased)	2,530,555	-	-	2,530,555
Originated or purchased new financial assets	465,620,692	-	-	465,620,692
Foreign exchange and other changes	204,836	-	-	204,836
Balance at the end of the period	$ 560,800,010	$ -	$ -	$ 560,800,010

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

December 31, 2021

Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (individual assessment) (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated) (Stage 3)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 530,116,332	$ -	$ -	$ 530,116,332
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:				
- Derecognition	(494,302,311)	-	-	(494,302,311)
- Increased(decreased)	(780,110)	-	-	(780,110)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	608,785,806	-	-	608,785,806
Foreign exchange and other changes	(24,126)	-	-	(24,126)
Balance at the end of the period	$ 643,795,591	$ -	$ -	$ 643,795,591

H. Credit risk concentration

Extreme credit risk concentration will enhance risk degree, such as large amount of risk exposure concentrated on single credit product, single client, or a few clients, or a group of clients in the same industry or with similar business or in the same area or with the same risk characteristics. When adverse economic changes occur, financial institutions may incur significant losses.

To avoid extreme credit risk concentration, the Bank and subsidiaries have set credit limit and management rules for single client, single business group and large amount of risk exposure. The subsidiaries have to monitor and control the credit risk concentration not to exceed the limit. Status of credit risk concentration by industry, area/country, collateral and other forms must be analyzed in the risk report regularly.

(A) Loans and credit commitments of the Bank and subsidiaries are shown below by industry:

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars, %

		Loans and credit commitments			
		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
		Amount	Percentage(%)	Amount	Percentage(%)
Individuals	Individuals	$ 681,367,914	26.52%	$ 701,935,363	28.19%
Corporation	Government organization	26,354,983	1.03%	16,669,339	0.67%
	Financial institution, investment and insurance	188,826,210	7.35%	168,111,704	6.75%
	Enterprise and commerce				
	- Manufacturing	690,584,322	26.88%	671,273,774	26.96%
	- Electricity and gas supply	37,992,059	1.48%	22,604,928	0.91%
	- Wholesale and retail	195,999,510	7.63%	176,530,461	7.09%
	- Transportation and storage	129,553,046	5.04%	147,367,042	5.92%
	- Real estate	386,388,468	15.04%	364,901,194	14.66%
	- Others	217,388,215	8.46%	206,270,460	8.28%
	Others	14,525,341	0.57%	14,249,924	0.57%
Total		$ 2,568,980,068	100.00%	$ 2,489,914,189	100.00%

(B) Distribution of loans and credit commitments of the Bank and subsidiaries:

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars, %

	Loans and credit commitments			
	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Amount	Percentage(%)	Amount	Percentage(%)
ROC	$ 1,996,092,282	77.70%	$ 1,948,218,303	78.24%
Asia, Pacific	344,137,430	13.39%	347,362,278	13.95%
North America	129,908,025	5.06%	109,811,768	4.41%
Others	98,842,331	3.85%	84,521,840	3.40%
Total	$ 2,568,980,068	100.00%	$ 2,489,914,189	100.00%

I. Foreclosed properties management policy

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, foreclosed properties under other assets in the consolidated balance sheet carried book value of NT$39,601 thousand and NT$24,273 thousand, respectively. According to the R.O.C. Banking Law, foreclosed properties of the Bank shall be sold within four years, except as otherwise approved by the competent authority.

J. Supplementary information in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks"

(A) Asset quality of non-performing loans and overdue accounts

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars, %

Month/Year			December 31, 2022				
Business/Items			Amount of non-performing loans (Note 1)	Gross loans	Non-performing loan ratio (Note 2)	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Coverage ratio (Note 3)
Corporate Banking	Secured loans		$ 1,285,741	$ 699,931,340	0.18%	$ 10,271,677	798.89%
	Unsecured loans		1,649,017	835,129,867	0.20%	13,296,259	806.31%
Consumer banking	Residential mortgage loans (Note 4)		476,975	444,285,430	0.11%	6,357,989	1332.98%
	Cash card services		-	-	-	-	-
	Small amount of credit loans (Note 5)		33,909	23,716,122	0.14%	359,935	1061.47%
	Others (Note 6)	Secured loans	85,204	108,141,212	0.08%	1,535,470	1802.11%
		Unsecured loans	-	59,490	0.00%	840	0.00%
Gross loan business			$ 3,530,846	$ 2,111,263,461	0.17%	$ 31,822,170	901.26%
			Amount of overdue accounts	Balance of accounts receivable	Overdue account ratio	Allowance for bad debts	Coverage ratio
Credit card services			$ 16,427	$ 9,827,652	0.17%	$ 86,049	523.83%
Without recourse factoring (Note 7)			$ 3,590	$ 15,333,425	0.02%	$ 215,499	6002.76%

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars, %

Month/Year			December 31, 2021				
Business/Items			Amount of non-performing loans (Note 1)	Gross loans	Non-performing loan ratio (Note 2)	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Coverage ratio (Note 3)
Corporate Banking	Secured loans		$ 2,489,159	$ 701,082,974	0.36%	$ 10,230,723	411.01%
	Unsecured loans		2,306,723	763,619,739	0.30%	11,554,760	500.92%
Consumer banking	Residential mortgage loans (Note 4)		563,845	471,746,438	0.12%	6,686,126	1185.81%
	Cash card services		-	-	-	-	-
	Small amount of credit loans (Note 5)		26,245	20,865,636	0.13%	314,632	1198.83%
	Others (Note 6)	Secured loans	78,819	110,344,028	0.07%	1,551,016	1967.82%
		Unsecured loans	-	33,894	0.00%	472	-
Gross loan business			$ 5,464,791	$ 2,067,692,709	0.26%	$ 30,337,729	555.15%
			Amount of overdue accounts	Balance of accounts receivable	Overdue account ratio	Allowance for bad debts	Coverage ratio
Credit card services			$ 18,546	$ 9,085,600	0.20%	$ 82,962	447.33%
Without recourse factoring (Note 7)			$ 1,912	$ 18,160,261	0.01%	$ 244,753	12800.89%

Notes:

1. The amount recognized as non-performing loans is in accordance with the “Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans”. The amount included in overdue accounts for credit cards is in overdue accounts for credit cards is in accordance with Financial-Supervisory-Banks (4) Letter No.0944000378 dated July 6, 2005.
2. Non-performing loan ratio = non-performing loans/gross loans. Overdue account ratio for credit cards=overdue accounts/balance of accounts receivable.
3. Coverage ratio for loans = allowance for bad debts of loans/non-performing loans. Coverage ratio for accounts receivable of credit cards = allowance for bad debts for accounts receivable of credit cards/overdue accounts.
4. For residential mortgage loans, the borrower provides his/her (or spouses' or minors') house as collateral in full and mortgages it to the financial institution for the purpose of obtaining funds to purchase or add improvements to a house.
5. Small amount of credit loans apply to the norms of the Financial-Supervisory-Banks (4) Letter No. 09440010950 dated December 19, 2005, excluding credit card and cash card services.
6. Consumer banking-Others is specified as secured or unsecured consumer loans other than residential mortgage loans, cash card services and small amount of credit loans, and excluding credit card services.
7. Pursuant to Banking Bureau Letter No. 09850003180 dated August 24, 2009, the amount of without recourse factoring will be recognized as overdue accounts within three months after the factor or insurance company resolves not to compensate the loss.

(B) Non-performing loans and overdue receivables exempted from reporting to the competent authority

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

	December 31, 2022	
	Total amount of non-performing loans exempted from reporting to the competent authority	Total amount of overdue receivables exempted from reporting to the competent authority
Performing amounts exempted from reporting to the competent authority as debt negotiation (Note 1)	$ -	$ -
Performing amounts in accordance with debt liquidation program and restructuring program (Note 2)	79	2,859
Total	$ 79	$ 2,859

	December 31, 2021	
	Total amount of non-performing loans exempted from reporting to the competent authority	Total amount of overdue receivables exempted from reporting to the competent authority
Performing amounts exempted from reporting to the competent authority as debt negotiation (Note 1)	$ -	$ -
Performing amounts in accordance with debt liquidation program and restructuring program (Note 2)	127	1,698
Total	$ 127	$ 1,698

Note 1: The Bank disclosed the total amount of non-performing loans and overdue receivables exempted from reporting to the competent authority as debt negotiation in accordance with Banking Bureau (1) Letter No. 09510001270 dated April 25, 2006.

Note 2: The Bank disclosed the total amount of non-performing loans and overdue receivables exempted from reporting to the competent authority as debt liquidation program and restructuring program in accordance with Banking Bureau (1) Letter No. 09700318940 dated September 15, 2008 and Banking Bureau (1) Letter No. 10500134790 dated September 20, 2016.

(C) The Bank and subsidiaries' credit risk concentration is as follows:

Unit: In Thousand dollars, %

Year	December 31, 2022		
Ranking (Note 1)	Industry of Company/ Enterprise Group (Note 2)	Total outstanding loan amount (Note 3)	Total outstanding loan amount/ net worth of the current year (%)
1	A Company - Other Financial Service Activities Not Elsewhere Classified	$ 42,908,359	14.80%
2	B Group - Transport via Railways	39,282,410	13.55%
3	C Group - Chemical Material Manufacturing	30,711,057	10.59%
4	D Group - Manufacture of Panel and Components	22,203,712	7.66%
5	E Group - Real Estate Development Activities	16,839,218	5.81%
6	F Group - Real Estate Development Activities	16,401,192	5.66%
7	G Group - Ship Transportation	15,786,448	5.44%
8	H Group - Computer Manufacturing Industry	14,864,332	5.13%
9	I Group - Real Estate Development Activities	14,617,307	5.04%
10	J Group - Financial Leasing Industry	14,439,486	4.98%

Unit: In Thousand dollars, %

Year	December 31, 2021		
Ranking (Note 1)	Industry of Company/ Enterprise Group (Note 2)	Total outstanding loan amount (Note 3)	Total outstanding loan amount / net worth of the current year (%)
1	A Company - Transport via Railways	$ 43,789,296	14.64%
2	B Group - Other Financial Service Activities Not Elsewhere Classified	38,319,966	12.81%
3	C Group - Chemical Material Manufacturing	37,019,855	12.38%
4	D Group - Manufacture of Panel and Components	21,322,946	7.13%
5	E Group - Ship Transportation	18,924,933	6.33%
6	F Group - Real Estate Development Activities	15,135,455	5.06%
7	G Group - Ship Transportation	14,764,514	4.94%
8	H Group - Semiconductor Package and Test Industry	13,737,258	4.59%
9	I Group - Computer Manufacturing Industry	13,630,941	4.56%
10	J Group - Financial Leasing Industry	13,395,632	4.48%

Note 1: Ranking of the top ten enterprise groups other than government and government enterprise is based on their total outstanding loan amount. Outstanding loan that belongs to an enterprise group, should be categorized and listed in one lump sum, and disclosed by "code" with "industry type" (for example, company (or group) A - Liquid Crystal Panel and Components Manufacturing). If it is an enterprise group, industry type of maximum exposure of the enterprise group would be disclosed. Industry type should be filled in accordance with "Standard Industrial Classification System" of Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan.

Note 2: Definition of enterprise group is based on Article 6 of Supplementary Provisions to the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation Rules for Review of Securities Listings.

Note 3: Total outstanding loan amount is the sum of balances of all types of loans (including import negotiation, export negotiation, bills discounted, overdraft, short-term loan, short-term secured loan, margin loans receivable, medium-term unsecured loan, medium-term secured loan, long-term unsecured loan, long-term secured loan and overdue loan), bills purchased, without recourse factoring, acceptance receivable and guarantees.

(4) Liquidity risk

A. Definition and sources of liquidity risk

The Bank and subsidiaries define liquidity risk as the risk of financial loss to the Bank and subsidiaries arising from default by any companies of financial instruments on the payment obligations. For example, the companies are default on payment obligations, such as withdrawals paid to depositors and loans repayment. Or, the company is unable to obtain funds within a certain period at reasonable cost in response to increased demand for assets.

B. Procedures for liquidity risk management and measurement of liquidity risk

The Bank and subsidiaries are mainly engaged in financial services. Therefore, the management for capital liquidity is highly focused by the Bank and subsidiaries. The objectives for liquidity risk management are (a) to meet the liquidity index regulation (b) to maintain reasonable liquidity based on business development plans, to ensure capability of daily payment obligations and to meet business growth requirements with adequate highly-liquid assets and capability of raising funds from others in case of emergency.

The financial department of the Bank and subsidiaries is responsible for daily capital liquidity management. According to the limits authorized by the Board of (Managing) Directors, the Bank and subsidiaries monitor the indexes of liquidity risk, execute capital procurement trading and report the conditions of capital liquidity to the management. The management department reports the liquidity risk control to the Fund Management Committee, Risk Management Committee and the Board of (Managing) Directors regularly, and performs regular liquidity stress-testing to ensure sufficient capital to meet the funding requirements for increase in assets and payment obligations.

The Bank and subsidiaries daily perform intensive control over sources and the period gaps of fund and liquidity risk management. Future cash flows are estimated based on the financial liability contracts due date and expected cash collection date of financial assets. The Bank and subsidiaries also consider the extent of practical utilization of capital in contingent liabilities such as use of loan limits, guarantees and commitments.

Assets used to pay obligations and loan commitments include cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, securities purchased under resell agreements, bond investment, receivables, discounts and loans, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets at amortized cost, and other financial assets held in response to unexpected cash outflows.

The liquidity management policies of the Bank and subsidiaries include:

(A) Maintain the ability to perform all payment obligations immediately.

(B) Maintain solid assets/liabilities structure to ensure medium and long-term liquidity safety.

(C) Diversify fund sources and absorb stable core deposits to avoid depending on certain large-sum deposits.

(D) Avoid risk of unexpected loss which will increase capital cost and capital procurement pressure.

(E) Conduct due date management to ensure that cash inflow is greater than cash outflow in short term.

(F) Keep liquidity ratio required by supervisory authorities.

(G) Own assets of high-quality, and high-liquidity.

(H) Be aware of the liquidity, safety and diversity of financial instruments.

(I) The Bank and subsidiaries have capital emergency plans, which are reviewed regularly.

(J) The overseas branches of the Bank and subsidiaries must obey the regulations of R.O.C. and the local supervisory authorities. IF they are difference, follow the stricter regulation.

C. Maturity date analysis for non-derivatives

The table below lists analysis for cash inflow and outflow of the non-derivatives held by the Bank and subsidiaries for liquidity risk management based on the remaining period at the financial reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

The Bank and subsidiaries' analysis for capital maturity gaps

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

	December 31, 2022						
	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181 days -1 year	1 year-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Primary funds inflow upon maturity							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 77,885,923	$ 25,070,885	$ 5,487,611	$ 1,128,781	$ -	$ -	$ 109,573,200
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	365,472,396	35,354,146	10,792,331	5,332,400	-	-	416,951,273
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,797,430	788,152	1,672,716	6,251,291	31,894,773	7,734,831	55,139,193
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	35,607,510	9,998,832	16,058,579	43,676,280	273,189,423	84,427,007	462,957,631
Investment in debt instruments at amortised cost	177,217,153	135,142,591	78,166,587	115,473,150	50,552,488	9,636,141	566,188,110
Securities purchased under resell agreements	1,222,960	-	-	-	-	-	1,222,960
Receivables	94,066,207	12,065,312	4,643,805	7,590,613	33,957	722	118,400,616
Discounts and loans	123,518,252	227,538,040	250,303,441	212,447,962	831,838,582	628,419,844	2,274,066,121
Other financial assets	270,083	169	169	590	-	7,447	278,458
Total	882,057,914	445,958,127	367,125,239	391,901,067	1,187,509,223	730,225,992	4,004,777,562
Primary funds outflow upon maturity							
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	304,139,229	62,570,884	2,272,378	6,106,586	33,607,848	715,061	409,411,986
Due to the Central Bank and banks	3,219,692	-	30,688	-	-	-	3,250,380
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	19,101,375	-	-	-	-	-	19,101,375
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	2,871,153	15,722,855	-	2,751,047	13,618,915	-	34,963,970
Payables	93,816,998	3,698,234	901,326	3,985,969	976	5,679,284	108,082,787
Deposits and remittances	493,001,412	533,730,577	217,924,029	510,698,130	1,098,948,176	22,781,932	2,877,084,256
Bank notes payable	-	1,016,500	-	251,860	2,549,440	13,174,240	16,992,040
Other financial liabilities	3,211,980	3,066,059	3,273,000	4,214,427	2,176,420	-	15,941,886
Lease liabilities	54,851	90,656	139,002	255,604	1,174,501	554,601	2,269,215
Others	663,035	1,326,068	1,326,068	4,641,239	-	-	7,956,410
Total	920,079,725	621,221,833	225,866,491	532,904,862	1,152,076,276	42,905,118	3,495,054,305
Gap	($ 38,021,811)	($ 175,263,706)	$ 141,258,748	($ 141,003,795)	$ 35,432,947	$ 687,320,874	$ 509,723,257

	December 31, 2021						
	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181 days - 1 year	1 year-5 years	Over5 years	Total
Primary funds inflow upon maturity							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 98,486,778	$ 31,038,790	$ 3,904,294	$ 433,631	$ -	$ -	$ 133,863,493
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	384,799,704	52,243,971	4,617,522	2,196,956	-	-	443,858,153
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15,591,429	873,937	1,632,190	3,540,206	24,859,150	7,818,434	54,315,346
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	33,934,613	12,068,961	18,122,550	39,257,162	236,196,970	88,417,587	427,997,843
Investment in debt instruments at amortised cost	302,048,349	120,925,737	52,515,666	75,817,768	89,599,427	3,575,445	644,482,392
Securities purchased under resell agreements	949,396	-	-	-	-	-	949,396
Receivables	50,532,409	12,797,680	4,931,678	6,939,836	31,285	666	75,233,554
Discounts and loans	108,636,730	172,910,899	278,562,461	219,212,676	777,103,005	623,588,566	2,180,014,337
Other financial assets	245,076	173	173	605	-	10,838	256,865
Total	995,224,484	402,860,148	364,286,534	347,398,840	1,127,789,837	723,411,536	3,960,971,379
Primary funds outflow upon maturity							
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	306,269,519	12,326,471	4,225,338	6,965,760	39,282,177	835,791	369,905,056
Due to the Central Bank and banks	46,894,376	-	-	-	-	-	46,894,376
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	15,973,324	-	-	-	-	-	15,973,324
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	590,739	431,884	30,486	-	15,831,073	-	16,884,182
Payables	49,204,592	3,660,188	1,866,246	4,512,857	907	5,679,282	64,924,072
Deposits and remittances	563,807,322	502,421,001	255,625,669	490,965,892	1,147,557,009	23,895,434	2,984,272,327
Bank notes payable	-	6,000	-	-	1,006,000	-	1,012,000
Other financial liabilities	4,767,655	951,677	43,420	14,351	565,119	-	6,342,222
Lease liabilities	47,989	78,106	123,367	229,604	858,381	575,866	1,913,313
Others	260,950	521,900	521,900	1,826,648	-	-	3,131,398
Total	987,816,466	520,397,227	262,436,426	504,515,112	1,205,100,666	30,986,373	3,511,252,270
Gap	$ 7,408,018	($ 117,537,079)	$ 101,850,108	($ 157,116,272)	($ 77,310,829)	$ 692,425,163	$ 449,719,109

D. Structure analysis for maturity of derivatives

(A) Derivatives settled on a net basis

Derivatives of the Bank and subsidiaries settled on a net basis include:

a. Foreign exchange derivatives: currency option, non-delivery forward

b. Interest derivatives: forward rate agreement, interest rate swap, assets swap, interest rate option, bond option, interest rate futures

c. Credit derivatives: credit default swaps (CDS)

d. Equity derivatives: stock option

e. Others: combined commodity

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

	December 31, 2022						
	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181 days-1 year	1 year-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Foreign exchange derivatives							
Inflow	$ 128,528	$ 33,498	$ 21,154	$ 20,532	$ -	$ -	$ 203,712
Outflow	142,541	26,182	19,330	17,112	-	-	205,165
Interest rate derivatives							
Inflow	157,069	695,731	621,632	919,556	3,793,620	25,014,588	31,202,196
Outflow	34,501	107,503	253,714	547,327	2,668,427	17,391,916	21,003,388
Credit derivatives							
Inflow	-	21,877	27,029	55,877	183,655	-	288,438
Outflow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total inflows	$ 285,597	$ 751,106	$ 669,815	$ 995,965	$ 3,977,275	$ 25,014,588	$ 31,694,346
Total outflows	$ 177,042	$ 133,685	$ 273,044	$ 564,439	$ 2,668,427	$ 17,391,916	$ 21,208,553

	December 31, 2021						
	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181 days-1 year	1 year-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Foreign exchange derivatives							
Inflow	$ 152,814	$ 11,202	$ 18,754	$ 7,295	$ -	$ -	$ 190,065
Outflow	117,996	16,944	26,917	30,047	-	-	191,904
Interest rate derivatives							
Inflow	33,510	490,514	304,026	323,547	3,228,247	25,443,677	29,823,521
Outflow	22,368	84,727	107,061	259,951	1,064,653	9,265,043	10,803,803
Credit derivatives							
Inflow	-	20,267	21,777	41,701	314,986	-	398,731
Outflow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total inflows	$ 186,324	$ 521,983	$ 344,557	$ 372,543	$ 3,543,233	$ 25,443,677	$ 30,412,317
Total outflows	$ 140,364	$ 101,671	$ 133,978	$ 289,998	$ 1,064,653	$ 9,265,043	$ 10,995,707

(B) Derivatives settled on a gross basis

Derivatives of the Bank and subsidiaries settled on a gross basis include:

a. Foreign exchange derivatives: forward exchange

b. Interest derivatives: cross currency swaps and currency swaps

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

	December 31, 2022						
	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181 days-1 year	1 year-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Foreign exchange derivatives							
Inflow	$ 4,232,330	$ 10,030,242	$ 4,884,208	$ 1,696,182	$ -	$ -	$ 20,842,962
Outflow	4,195,128	9,946,957	4,881,315	1,699,662	-	-	20,723,062
Interest rate derivatives							
Inflow	367,364,962	300,383,240	176,934,669	172,659,718	316,039	-	1,017,658,628
Outflow	366,846,487	296,887,224	172,997,377	169,907,488	304,681	-	1,006,943,257
Total inflows	$ 371,597,292	$ 310,413,482	$ 181,818,877	$ 174,355,900	$ 316,039	$ -	$ 1,038,501,590
Total outflows	$ 371,041,615	$ 306,834,181	$ 177,878,692	$ 171,607,150	$ 304,681	$ -	$ 1,027,666,319

	December 31, 2021						
	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181 days-1 year	1 year-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Foreign exchange derivatives							
Inflow	$ 6,118,898	$ 9,524,087	$ 6,728,049	$ 2,026,094	$ -	$ -	$ 24,397,128
Outflow	6,086,430	9,481,729	6,694,797	2,019,969	-	-	24,282,925
Interest rate derivatives							
Inflow	354,843,021	142,180,835	138,620,791	255,140,605	1,700,181	-	892,485,433
Outflow	355,392,359	142,611,018	138,730,894	255,330,102	1,694,431	-	893,758,804
Total inflows	$ 360,961,919	$ 151,704,922	$ 145,348,840	$ 257,166,699	$ 1,700,181	$ -	$ 916,882,561
Total outflows	$ 361,478,789	$ 152,092,747	$ 145,425,691	$ 257,350,071	$ 1,694,431	$ -	$ 918,041,729

E. Analysis for off-balance sheet contractual commitments

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

	December 31, 2022						
	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181 days-1 year	1 year-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Irrevocable commitments	$ 3,227,080	$ 1,611,613	$ 107,174,911	$ 14,260,750	$ 96,767,260	$ 24,910,328	$ 247,951,942
Financial guarantee contracts	49,198,167	60,909,752	25,552,886	39,918,202	25,378,212	8,807,446	209,764,665
Total	$ 52,425,247	$ 62,521,365	$ 132,727,797	$ 54,178,952	$ 122,145,472	$ 33,717,774	$ 457,716,607

	December 31, 2021						
	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181 days-1 year	1 year-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Irrevocable commitments	$ 5,372,427	$ 1,938,739	$ 103,364,096	$ 15,116,373	$ 99,355,909	$ 8,239,566	$ 233,387,110
Financial guarantee contracts	55,060,405	60,712,195	17,886,264	32,493,231	22,272,629	409,646	188,834,370
Total	$ 60,432,832	$ 62,650,934	$ 121,250,360	$ 47,609,604	$ 121,628,538	$ 8,649,212	$ 422,221,480

a. Off-balance sheet items include irrevocable commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

b. Irrevocable commitments include irrevocable arranged financing limit and credit card line commitments.

c. Financial guarantee contracts refer to guarantees and letters of credit issued.

F. Disclosure requirements in the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks"

(A) NTD maturity analysis of the Bank and subsidiaries

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

	December 31, 2022						
	Total	0-10 days	11-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181 days-1 year	Over 1 year
Primary funds inflow upon maturity	$ 2,538,318,235	$ 204,423,742	$ 185,252,743	$ 407,873,496	$ 286,180,101	$ 270,558,827	$ 1,184,029,326
Primary funds outflow upon maturity	3,288,504,207	171,444,406	158,959,963	467,315,556	408,407,023	726,126,828	1,356,250,431
Gap	($ 750,185,972)	$ 32,979,336	$ 26,292,780	($ 59,442,060)	($ 122,226,922)	($ 455,568,001)	($ 172,221,105)

	December 31, 2021						
	Total	0-10 days	11-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181 days-1 year	Over 1 year
Primary funds inflow upon maturity	$ 2,608,442,833	$ 295,911,282	$ 301,670,734	$ 259,224,343	$ 273,389,872	$ 252,660,491	$ 1,225,586,111
Primary funds outflow upon maturity	3,302,335,570	128,910,679	256,766,139	482,254,510	373,925,411	759,645,310	1,300,833,521
Gap	($ 693,892,737)	$ 167,000,603	$ 44,904,595	($ 223,030,167)	($ 100,535,539)	($ 506,984,819)	($ 75,247,410)

(B) USD maturity analysis of the Bank and subsidiaries

Unit: In US Thousand Dollars

	December 31, 2022					
	Total	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181 days-1 year	Over 1 year
Primary funds inflow upon maturity	$ 63,582,425	$ 22,889,780	$ 9,022,989	$ 6,568,435	$ 6,580,008	$ 18,521,213
Primary funds outflow upon maturity	71,966,081	24,212,618	15,922,289	5,287,365	7,793,200	18,750,609
Gap	($ 8,383,656)	($ 1,322,838)	($ 6,899,300)	$ 1,281,070	($ 1,213,192)	($ 229,396)

Unit: In US Thousand Dollars

	December 31, 2021					
	Total	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181 days-1 year	Over 1 year
Primary funds inflow upon maturity	$ 62,102,993	$ 22,727,143	$ 8,522,989	$ 6,316,107	$ 9,138,768	$ 15,397,986
Primary funds outflow upon maturity	70,999,550	27,903,024	7,993,207	6,939,535	9,204,965	18,958,819
Gap	($ 8,896,557)	($ 5,175,881)	$ 529,782	($ 623,428)	($ 66,197)	($ 3,560,833)

Note 1: The funds denominated in US dollars means the amount of all US dollars of the Bank and subsidiaries.

Note 2: If overseas assets exceed 10% of total assets of the Bank and subsidiaries, supplementary information shall be disclosed.

(C) USD maturity analysis of foreign branches

Unit: In US Thousand Dollars

	December 31, 2022					
	Total	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181 days-1 year	Over 1 year
Primary funds inflow upon maturity	$ 19,468,273	$ 8,794,008	$ 2,311,155	$ 749,980	$ 1,182,358	$ 6,430,772
Primary funds outflow upon maturity	20,896,510	6,733,188	2,803,472	1,089,612	963,497	9,306,741
Gap	($ 1,428,237)	$ 2,060,820	($ 492,317)	($ 339,632)	$ 218,861	($ 2,875,969)

Unit: In US Thousand Dollars

	December 31, 2021					
	Total	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181 days-1 year	Over 1 year
Primary funds inflow upon maturity	$ 19,015,582	$ 8,902,041	$ 2,272,457	$ 755,368	$ 1,007,486	$ 6,078,230
Primary funds outflow upon maturity	20,424,670	10,809,314	1,307,396	990,236	1,108,520	6,209,204
Gap	($ 1,409,088)	($ 1,907,273)	$ 965,061	($ 234,868)	($ 101,034)	($ 130,974)

(5) Market risk

A. Definition of market risk

Market risk refers to the potential loss of the Bank and subsidiaries' on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet positions due to the Bank and subsidiaries enduring fluctuations of market prices (for example: fluctuations of market interest, exchange rates, stock prices and price of products).

B. Objective of market risk management

The objective of the Bank and subsidiaries' market risk management is to confine risks within a tolerable scope to avoid the fluctuations of financial product prices impacting future returns and the value of assets and liabilities.

C. Market risk management policies and procedures

The Board of (Managing) Directors decided the degree of risk tolerance, position limits, and loss limits. Market risk management comprises trading book control and banking book control. Trading book operation is mainly for trading purposes and hedges against trading book position Policies for financial instrument trading of bank are based on back-to-back operation principle. Banking book is based on held-to-maturity principle and adopts hedging measures.

D. Procedures for market risk management

(A) The Bank and subsidiaries' objectives of market risk management are respectively proposed by Treasury Department and Risk Management Department, and then Risk Management Department summarizes and reports these objectives to Risk Management Committee of Mega Financial Holdings and the Bank's Board of Directors for approval.

(B) Risk Management Department not only daily prepares statement of market risk position and profit and loss of various financial instruments but regularly compiles securities investment performance evaluation and reports to the Board of (Managing) Directors for the Board's to grasp the Bank and subsidiaries' risk control over securities investment and derivatives. Risk Management Department summarizes and analyzes various financial instrument position, profit and risk-sensitive factors. Also, it conducts stress testing and examines stress testing limits for senior management to grasp the Bank's market risk exposure.

E. Market risk measurement and control principle

(A) The Bank and subsidiaries' market risk report contains interest rate, exchange rate, positions of equity securities, credit default swap (CDS) and profit and loss assessment. Every transaction has limit and stop-loss provisions, which shall be submitted to approval management in accordance with the Bank and subsidiaries' regulations. Stop-loss limit shall be implemented as soon as a transaction reaches the threshold. If no stop-loss limit will be implemented, trading units shall immediately make statement about reasons to not implement stop-loss limit and coping plan, which shall be submitted to senior management for approval and reported to the Board of (Managing) Directors regularly.

(B) Non-hedging trading positions of derivatives are daily assessed based on the market value, whereas hedging trading positions of futures are daily assessed and others are assessed twice a month.

(C) SUMMIT information system and DW information system for market risk provides functions in relation to risk management such as real-time limits, profit and loss assessment, analysis on risk-sensitive factors, stress testing, etc.

F. Policies and procedures of trading-book risk management

The Bank and subsidiaries daily monitor trading-book positions, changes in risk exposures, and various risk limits, including trading rooms, traders and product line risk limits.

If trading-book financial instruments have market price, the valuation of those instruments is conducted at least one time daily using the independent source and available information. If using mathematical model valuation, the assumptions and parameters used in the model are reviewed regularly.

The method of risk measurement is sensitivity analysis.

The Bank conducts stress test on the positions of its interest rate, equity securities, foreign exchange rate products and credit default swap (CDS) on the assumptions of the monthly change in interest rate, securities market index, foreign exchange rate and CDS by +1%, -15%, +3% and +100 basis points, respectively, and periodically reports to the Risk Management Committee.

G. Trading-book interest rate risk management

Trading-book interest rate risk refers to the financial loss of the decline in values of interest rate products held due to unfavorable changes in interest rates, including securities and derivatives with interest.

The Bank and subsidiaries interest rate products are traded mainly for hedging.

The trading group screens the credits and financial positions of issuers and selects investment objectives by judging interest rate trend and a variety of country risks and based on the authorized minimum investment criteria. The Bank and subsidiaries set trading-book trading limits and stop-loss limits (including trading rooms, traders, trading products, counterparties, and daily and overnight limits) based on business strategies and market conditions, and measure monthly the extent of impact of interest rate risk on investment portfolios using DV01 value.

H. Banking book interest rate risk management

Banking book interest rate risk mainly comes from the unmatched maturity dates of assets and liabilities or price resetting dates, and inconsistent changes in base interest rates for assets and liabilities. The Bank and subsidiaries' interest rate risk mainly comes from the unmatched periods of interest-rate sensitive assets and liabilities of the Bank and subsidiaries.

As the Bank and subsidiaries have interest-rate sensitive gaps, market interest rate fluctuations have good or bad impacts on the Bank and subsidiaries'earnings and economic values.

The Bank and subsidiaries' measure the effect of interest fluctuations on the Bank and subsidiaries' earnings and economic value through on/off balance sheets assets and liabilities of banking book with the support of model parameters. The Bank and subsidiaries document the model building and verification procedure, methodology of change of interest rate, and the assumptions and parameters used in the models, and examine the reasonableness of assumptions and parameters periodically.

The Bank and subsidiaries periodically analyze and monitor interest rate risk management indexes. If the limit is exceeded, the Bank and subsidiaries will adopt responding measures and report the analysis and monitoring results to the Fund Management Committee, the Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors.

I. Foreign exchange risk management

Foreign exchange risk refers to the losses caused by the exchange of two different currencies at different times. The Bank and subsidiaries' foreign exchange risk mainly comes from its derivatives business such as spot foreign exchange, forward foreign exchange and foreign exchange options. The foreign exchange trading of the Bank and subsidiaries is mainly for offsetting customers' positions on the same day; therefore, foreign exchange risk is relatively low.

To control trading-book foreign exchange risk, the Bank and subsidiaries have set trading limits and stop-loss limits for trading rooms and traders and also set the annual maximum loss limits to control the losses within the tolerable scopes.

J. The Bank and subsidiaries' foreign exchange risk gaps

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

	December 31, 2022				
	USD	AUD	RMB	EUR	JPY
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 59,834,095	$ 851,891	$ 13,542,453	$ 2,654,194	$ 13,463,149
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	253,198,884	96,077	13,108,321	5,036,674	53,835,351
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	32,051,735	987,524	494	14,495	1,575
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	131,523,411	75,045,417	8,816,901	644,671	3,272,459
Investment in debt instruments at amortised cost	58,679,782	520,252	3,469,462	327,093	1,383,977
Receivables	19,671,020	6,412,931	917,523	750,187	1,175,497
Discounts and loans	416,213,458	63,259,132	26,700,764	30,297,289	25,513,797
Investments measured by equity method	29,801	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	830	182	-	-	-
Total assets	971,203,016	147,173,406	66,555,918	39,724,603	98,645,805
Liabilities					
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	$ 321,541,035	$ 2,428,917	$ 13,297,233	$ 2,736,948	$ 30,291,572
Due to the Central Bank and banks	3,250,380	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	20,147,419	2,170	494	6,958	1,231
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	6,961,731	27,777,137	-	-	-
Payables	10,458,730	258,266	830,696	575,633	930,913
Deposits and remittances	1,029,777,436	27,138,608	80,923,190	36,117,821	39,170,378
Other financial liabilities	9,507,731	622,690	1,973,796	1,404,448	66,148
Total liabilities	1,401,644,462	58,227,788	97,025,409	40,841,808	70,460,242
On-balance sheet foreign exchange gap	($ 430,441,446)	$ 88,945,618	($ 30,469,491)	($ 1,117,205)	$ 28,185,563
Off-balance sheet commitments	$ 89,511,558	$ 2,768,179	$ 5,898,657	$ 24,100,175	$ 7,877,844
NTD exchange rate	30.7050	20.7750	4.4120	32.7285	0.2318

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

	December 31, 2021				
	USD	AUD	RMB	EUR	JPY
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 83,538,383	$ 4,061,443	$ 8,402,010	$ 3,585,669	$ 16,164,880
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	243,104,443	1,418,102	4,633,194	4,541,782	58,487,503
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	30,847,917	910,312	274	6,141	515
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	123,704,476	64,116,876	23,971,136	2,035,552	3,161,612
Investment in debt instruments at amortised cost	37,916,123	503,369	6,002,543	312,872	959,055
Receivables	15,612,470	5,202,800	942,093	438,866	1,644,995
Discounts and loans	412,897,452	64,374,801	22,240,192	26,494,696	28,469,364
Investments measured by equity method	29,485	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	83,814	165	-	-	-
Total assets	947,734,563	140,587,868	66,191,442	37,415,578	108,887,924
Liabilities					
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	$ 303,358,516	$ 3,709,394	$ 5,317,124	$ 734,913	$ 29,751,685
Due to the Central Bank and banks	29,713,626	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	17,793,561	3,475	241	3,733	378
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	16,714,953	-	-	-
Payables	10,826,920	578,533	772,431	467,923	1,325,621
Deposits and remittances	974,574,449	31,370,368	95,747,929	36,049,588	33,938,919
Other financial liabilities	1,088,218	603,428	1,717,447	1,703,425	73,905
Total liabilities	1,337,355,290	52,980,151	103,555,172	38,959,582	65,090,508
On-balance sheet foreign exchange gap	($ 389,620,727)	$ 87,607,717	($ 37,363,730)	($ 1,544,004)	$ 43,797,416
Off-balance sheet commitments	$ 85,251,510	$ 1,509,660	$ 11,001,837	$ 12,482,210	$ 3,555,316
NTD exchange rate	27.6470	20.0911	4.3420	31.3683	0.2403

K. Risk management for equity securities

Due to the needs of proprietary, make market and tactic, etc., the Bank and subsidiaries held equity securities within the regulations of the law. The market risk comprises the risk of individual equity security arising from the security's market price changes and the general market risk arising from overall equity securities market price changes.

The investment operating group mainly selects blue chip stocks which have high liquidity and sets the investment price according to fundamentals and market transactions. After the investment has been approved by the Investment Deliberation Committee, the operational personnel purchase the stock within the maximum percentage of the approved price, as the case may be.

Daily trading records, details of investment portfolios and overview of profit or loss shall be reported to the management and measurement of the extent of the impact of systematic risk on investment portfolios using β value monthly. The Bank and subsidiaries generally set a stop loss, stop interest, pre-warning and exception handling requirements, and limit control to held individual stock and industry concentration.

L. Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis of the Bank and subsidiaries' financial instruments (including trading book and non-trading book):

December 31, 2022 Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

Risks	Extent of Variation	Effect on Profit or Loss	Effect on Equity
Foreign exchange risk	Exchange rate of NTD to USD, to JPY, to EUR and to each of other currencies appreciated by 1%	($ 42,913)	$ -
Foreign exchange risk	Exchange rate of NTD to USD, to JPY, to EUR and to each of other currencies depreciated by 1%	42,913	-
Interest rate risk	Increases in major interest rates by 1BPS	41,910	(65,016)
Interest rate risk	Declines in major interest rates by 1BPS	(41,910)	65,016
Equity securities risk	TAIEX declined by 1%	(25,576)	(131,742)
Equity securities risk	TAIEX increased by 1%	25,576	131,742

December 31, 2021 Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

Risks	Extent of Variation	Effect on Profit or Loss	Effect on Equity
Foreign exchange risk	Exchange rate of NTD to USD, to JPY, to EUR and to each of other currencies appreciated by 1%	($ 42,864)	$ -
Foreign exchange risk	Exchange rate of NTD to USD, to JPY, to EUR and to each of other currencies depreciated by 1%	42,864	-
Interest rate risk	Increases in major interest rates by 1BPS	34,923	(80,400)
Interest rate risk	Declines in major interest rates by 1BPS	(34,923)	80,400
Equity securities risk	TAIEX declined by 1%	(56,629)	(157,202)
Equity securities risk	TAIEX increased by 1%	56,629	157,202

M. Disclosure requirements in the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks"

Interest rate sensitivity analysis on assets and liabilities (NT Dollars)
December 31, 2022

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars, %

Item	1-90 days	91-180 days	181 days to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Interest rate sensitive assets	$ 827,900,889	$ 1,052,574,885	$ 116,596,448	$ 170,862,580	$ 2,167,934,802
Interest rate sensitive liabilities	306,427,289	1,003,564,988	247,476,064	37,009,668	1,594,478,009
Interest rate sensitive gap	$ 521,473,600	$ 49,009,897	($ 130,879,616)	$ 133,852,912	$ 573,456,793
Net worth					$ 294,189,067
Ratio of interest rate sensitive assets to interest rate sensitive liabilities					135.97%
Ratio of interest rate sensitivity gap to net worth					194.93%

Interest rate sensitivity analysis on assets and liabilities (NT Dollars)
December 31, 2021

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars, %

Item	1-90 days	91-180 days	181 days to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Interest rate sensitive assets	$ 956,495,866	$ 1,020,603,440	$ 77,911,357	$ 215,872,927	$ 2,270,883,590
Interest rate sensitive liabilities	500,647,591	995,559,484	238,135,421	22,652,797	1,756,995,293
Interest rate sensitive gap	$ 455,848,275	$ 25,043,956	($ 160,224,064)	$ 193,220,130	$ 513,888,297
Net worth					$ 290,985,826
Ratio of interest rate sensitive assets to interest rate sensitive liabilities					129.25%
Ratio of interest rate sensitivity gap to net worth					176.60%

Notes:

1. The above amounts included only New Taiwan dollar amounts by the Bank and its domestic and foreign branches (i.e. excluding foreign currency).
2. Interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities refer to the interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities of which the income or costs are affected by the fluctuations in interest rates.
3. Interest rate sensitivity gap = Interest rate sensitive assets - Interest rate sensitive liabilities
4. Ratio of interest rate sensitive assets to interest rate sensitive liabilities = Interest rate sensitive assets ÷ Interest rate sensitive liabilities

Interest rate sensitivity analysis on assets and liabilities (US Dollars)
December 31, 2022

Unit: In US Thousand Dollars, %

	1-90 days	91-180 days	181 days to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Interest rate sensitive assets	$ 28,350,426	$ 769,581	$ 605,928	$ 884,612	$ 30,610,547
Interest rate sensitive liabilities	27,513,106	14,917,594	1,799,856	27,855	44,258,411
Interest rate sensitive gap	$ 837,320	($ 14,148,013)	($ 1,193,928)	$ 856,757	($ 13,647,864)
Net worth					$ 195,137
Ratio of interest rate sensitive assets to interest rate sensitive liabilities					69.16%
Ratio of interest rate sensitivity gap to net worth					(6,993.99%)

Interest rate sensitivity analysis on assets and liabilities (US Dollars)
December 31, 2021

Unit: In US Thousand Dollars, %

	1-90 days	91-180 days	181 days to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Interest rate sensitive assets	$ 31,315,186	$ 744,486	$ 450,284	$ 812,877	$ 33,322,833
Interest rate sensitive liabilities	23,239,712	21,634,945	2,089,192	126	46,963,975
Interest rate sensitive gap	$ 8,075,474	($ 20,890,459)	($ 1,638,908)	$ 812,751	($ 13,641,142)
Net worth					$ 557,193
Ratio of interest rate sensitive assets to interest rate sensitive liabilities					70.95%
Ratio of interest rate sensitivity gap to net worth					(2,448.19%)

Note:

1. The above amounts included only US dollars denominated assets and liabilities of head office, domestic and foreign branches, and the OBU branch. Contingent assets and liabilities are excluded.
2. Interest rate sensitivity gap = Interest rate sensitive assets - Interest rate sensitive liabilities
3. Ratio of interest rate sensitive assets to interest rate sensitive liabilities = Interest rate sensitive assets ÷ Interest rate sensitive liabilities

(6) Transfer of financial assets

Transferred financial assets that are not derecognized in their entirety

The Bank and subsidiaries' transferred financial assets that do not meet derecognition conditions are mainly debt instruments that are used as collaterals by counterparties repurchase agreements. These transactions are fundamentally pledged loans, and reflects the fact that related liabilities of transferred financial assets that will be repurchased at a fixed price in the future. The Bank and subsidiaries may not use, sell or pledge the transferred financial assets during the valid period of the transaction, but the Bank and subsidiaries are still exposed to interest rate risk and credit risk. Financial assets that do not meet the derecognition conditions and related financial liabilities are analyzed as follows:

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

December 31, 2022		
Financial assets category	Carrying amount of financial assets transferred	Carrying amount of associated financial liabilities
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Repurchase agreement	$ 1,805,905	$ 1,715,035
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income Repurchase agreement	$ 36,581,215	$ 33,023,833

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

December 31, 2021		
Financial assets category	Carrying amount of financial assets transferred	Carrying amount of associated financial liabilities
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income Repurchase agreement	$ 18,809,824	$ 16,714,953

(7) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The Bank and subsidiaries have engaged in financial instrument transactions that apply the offsetting requirements in Paragraph 42 of IAS 32 as endorsed by the FSC. Financial assets and financial liabilities related to these transactions are reported at net amount on the balance sheet.

The Bank and subsidiaries have also engaged in offsetting terms that do not conform to the IFRSs. However, they have entered into enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements with counterparties. For example: global master repurchase agreements or similar repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements. When the above-mentioned enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements are elected by both parties to be settled by net amount, settlements may be made by using the net amount after the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities. Conversely if no such arrangements are made, settlements are made using the gross amount. However, upon the event of a default of a party, the counterparty may choose settle by net amount.

The following table lists information related to the above-mentioned offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities:

December 31, 2022

Financial assets that are offset, or can be settled under agreements of master netting arrangements or similar arrangements

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

Description	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets (a)	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities offset in the balance sheet (b)	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Not offset in the balance sheet(d) Financial instruments (Note)	Not offset in the balance sheet(d) Cash collateral received	Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
Derivatives	$ 6,045,704	$ -	$ 6,045,704	$ 6,010,855	$ 34,849	$ -

Financial liabilities that are offset, or can be settled under agreements of master netting arrangements or similar arrangements

Description	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities (a)	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets offset in the balance sheet (b)	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Not offset in the balance sheet(d) Financial instruments (Note)	Not offset in the balance sheet(d) Cash collateral pledged	Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
Derivatives	$ 4,111,661	$ -	$ 4,111,661	$ 1,861,842	$ 3,597	$ 2,246,222
Repurchase agreement	34,738,868	-	34,738,868	33,090,812	1,648,056	-
Total	$ 38,850,529	$ -	$ 38,850,529	$ 34,952,654	$ 1,651,653	$ 2,246,222

December 31, 2021

Financial assets that are offset, or can be settled under agreements of master netting arrangements or similar arrangements

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars

Description	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets (a)	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities offset in the balance sheet (b)	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Not offset in the balance sheet(d)		Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	
Derivatives	$ 3,504,318	$ -	$ 3,504,318	$ 2,000,921	$ 52,788	$ 1,450,609

Financial liabilities that are offset, or can be settled under agreements of master netting arrangements or similar arrangements

Description	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities (a)	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets offset in the balance sheet (b)	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Not offset in the balance sheet(d)		Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral pledged	
Derivatives	$ 2,264,285	$ -	$ 2,264,285	$ 261,087	$ 3,846	$ 1,999,352
Repurchase agreement	16,714,953	-	16,714,953	16,714,953	-	-
Total	$ 18,979,238	$ -	$ 18,979,238	$ 16,976,040	$ 3,846	$ 1,999,352

(Note) Including master netting arrangements and non-cash collaterals.

(8) Interest rate benchmark reform

In order to respond to the interest rate benchmark reform, the Bank and subsidiaries set up a LIBOR transition working group who would quarterly report the responsive plan and subsequent execution progress of the retirement of LIBOR to the Board of Directors. The Bank and subsidiaries' discounts and loans, debt instrument investments and derivative instruments which are linked with LIBOR are affected by the interest rate benchmark reform. The risk of interest rate benchmark reform arose from the exposure to the uncertainty of interest rate due to the Bank and subsidiaries not being able to negotiate with transaction counterparty to modify the contract before the retirement of LIBOR. In order to effectively control the risk from the interest rate benchmark reform, the Bank and subsidiaries have completed the transition plan for interest rate benchmark reform. In addition, the modification of contract, communication with customers, assessment of financial and business effects, amendment of internal control, changes of system and procedures, risk management and adjustments of valuation model will be completed before the retirement of LIBOR.

As of December 31, 2022, the Bank and subsidiaries' exposure amount of discounts and loans, bonds, derivative instruments are NT$233.819 billion, NT$30.797 billion, and NT$38.136 billion, respectively.

9. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

(1) Objective of capital management

A. The Bank and subsidiaries' qualifying self-owned capital should meet the regulatory requirements and meet the minimum regulated capital adequacy ratio. This is the basic objective of capital management of the Bank and subsidiaries. The calculation and provision of qualifying self-owned capital and regulated capital shall follow the regulations of the competent authority.

B. In order to have adequate capital to take various risks, the Bank and subsidiaries shall assess the required capital with consideration of the risk portfolio it faces and the risk characteristics, and manages risk through capital allocation to realize optimum utilization of capital allocation.

(2) Capital management procedures

A. Following the "Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy Ratio of Banks" of the Financial Supervisory Commission, the Bank calculates capital adequacy ratio on a consolidated basis and reports this information regularly.

B. The calculation of capital adequacy ratio of subsidiaries shall follow the regulations of regulatory authorities; if without regulations, capital adequacy ratio is computed as net of qualifying self-own capital divided by regulated capital.

(3) Capital adequacy ratio

Capital adequacy shown in the following table was calculated in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy Ratio of Banks" effective on December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars, %

Items \ Annual			December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Self-owned capital	Capital of Common equity		$ 283,543,847	$ 288,441,523
	Other Tier 1 Capital		-	-
	Tier 2 Capital, net		43,890,403	28,522,606
	Self-owned capital, net		327,434,250	316,964,129
Total risk-weighted assets (Note 1)	Credit risk	Standardized Approach	2,163,720,620	2,089,047,956
		Internal Ratings-Based Approach	-	-
		Asset securitization	13,320,285	10,815,134
	Operation risk	Basic Indicator Approach	91,720,925	90,982,350
		Standardized Approach / Alternative Standardized Approach	-	-
		Advanced Measurement Approaches	-	-
	Market risk	Standardized Approach	28,610,713	35,516,725
		Internal Models Approach	-	-
	Total risk-weighted assets		2,297,372,543	2,226,362,165
Capital adequacy ratio (Note 2)			14.25%	14.24%
Common equity to total risk assets, net Ratio			12.34%	12.96%
Tier 1 Capital to total risk assets, net Ratio			12.34%	12.96%
Leverage ratio			7.01%	7.07%

Note 1: The self-owned capital, risk-weighted assets and exposures amount in the table above should be filled in accordance with"Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy Ratio of Banks"and"calculation method and table of self-owned capital and risk-weighted assets".

Note 2: Current and prior year's capital adequacy ratio should be disclosed in the annual reports. In addition to current and prior year's capital adequacy, capital adequacy ratio at the end of prior year should be disclosed in the semi-annual reports.

Note 3: The relevant formulas are as follows:

1. Self-owned capital = Tier 1 Capital of Common equity, net + Other Tier 1 Capital, net + Tier 2 Capital, net
2. Total risk-weighted assets = credit risk-weighted assets + (operation risk charge+ market risk charge) x 12.5
3. Capital adequacy ratio = Self-owned capital / Total risk-weighted assets
4. Common equity to total risk assets, net Ratio = Common equity / Total risk-weighted assets
5. Tier 1 Capital to total risk assets, net Ratio = (Common equity + Other Tier 1 Capital, net) / Total risk-weighted assets
6. Leverage ratio = Tier 1 capital/Risk exposure amount

Note 4: For the first-quarter and third-quarter financial reports, the table of capital adequacy ratio is not required to be disclosed.

10. OPERATING SEGMENTS INFORMATION

(1) General information

The Bank and subsidiaries use reported information to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker (CODM) to identify segments and geographic information. The Bank and subsidiaries mainly focus on the businesses in Taiwan, Asia and North America. The disclosed operating segment by the Bank and subsidiaries is stipulated in Article 3 of the Banking Law, and the generated income is the main source of income.

(2) Information of segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities

The Bank and subsidiaries' management mainly focuses on the operating results of the whole bank, which is consistent with that of the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Please refer to the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

(3) Information of major customers

The Bank and subsidiaries' source of income is not concentrated on transactions with a single customer or single counterparty.

(4) Information by products and services

All operating segments' operating results of the Bank and subsidiaries mainly come from interest income from external clients and is measured on a consistent basis compared with the statement of comprehensive income. The segmental income also consist of internal profit and loss appropriated by the terms agreed amongst segments other than external revenue. Please refer to the information by geography for relevant components of income balances.

(5) Financial Information By Geographic Area

For the year ended December 31, 2022
(Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars)

	Domestic Department	Asia (Note)	North America	Other Overseas Operating Department	Adjustment and Write-off	Total
Revenue from customers outside the Bank	$ 40,106,491	$ 6,184,311	$ 4,678,454	$ 3,245,792	($ 230,182)	$ 53,984,866
Revenue from departments within the Bank	3,730,583	(341,337)	(2,175,376)	(1,172,377)	(41,493)	-
Total revenue	$ 43,837,074	$ 5,842,974	$ 2,503,078	$ 2,073,415	($ 271,675)	$ 53,984,866
Profit or loss	$ 22,628,760	$ 2,171,709	$ 1,042,652	$ 1,237,464	($ 279,369)	$ 26,801,216
Assets attributable to specific departments	$ 3,136,318,022	$ 296,152,672	$ 171,450,659	$ 115,987,757	($ 11,321,400)	$ 3,708,587,710

For the year ended December 31, 2021
(Unit: In NT Thousand Dollars)

	Domestic Department	Asia (Note)	North America	Other Overseas Operating Department	Adjustment and Write-off	Total
Revenue from customers outside the Bank	$ 36,801,610	$ 4,875,075	$ 2,034,343	$ 1,927,997	($ 320,626)	$ 45,318,399
Revenue from departments within the Bank	290,072	(132,692)	(29,258)	(126,805)	(1,317)	-
Total revenue	$ 37,091,682	$ 4,742,383	$ 2,005,085	$ 1,801,192	($ 321,943)	$ 45,318,399
Profit or loss	$ 15,706,013	$ 3,234,410	$ 624,283	$ 1,343,420	($ 317,120)	$ 20,591,006
Assets attributable to specific departments	$ 3,189,339,867	$ 267,856,034	$ 245,203,628	$ 102,560,105	($ 6,812,333)	$ 3,798,147,301

(Note:The amount in Asia does not include Republic of China.)

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The Bank and subsidiaries are controlled by Mega Financial Holding Co., Ltd, which owns 100% of the Bank's shares. The ultimate controlling party of the Bank and subsidiaries is Mega Financial Holding Co., Ltd.

(2) Names of the related parties and their relationship with the Bank

Names of related parties	Short name of related parties	Relationship with the Bank
Mega Bills Finance Co., Ltd.	Mega Bills	Jointly controlled by Mega Financial Holdings
Mega Securities Co., Ltd.	Mega Securities	Jointly controlled by Mega Financial Holdings
Mega Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Mega Investment Trust	Jointly controlled by Mega Financial Holdings
Chung Kuo Insurance Co., Ltd.	Chung Kuo Insurance	Jointly controlled by Mega Financial Holdings
Mega Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Mega Asset	Jointly controlled by Mega Financial Holdings
Mega CTB Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Mega Venture	Jointly controlled by Mega Financial Holdings
Mega International Investment Service Corp.	Mega International Investment Service	Jointly controlled by Mega Financial Holdings
Mega Futures Co., Ltd.	Mega Futures	Jointly controlled by Mega Financial Holdings
Chunghwa Post Corporation Limited	Chunghwa Post	Director of Mega Financial Holdings
Bank of Taiwan Corp.	Bank of Taiwan	Director of Mega Financial Holdings
Yung-Shing Industries Co.	Yung-Shing Industries	Subsidiary of the Bank
China Products Trading Company	China Products	Subsidiary of the Bank
Mega Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	Mega Management Consulting	Subsidiary of the Bank
Cathay Investment & Warehousing Co., S.A.	Cathay Investment & Warehousing (Panama)	Subsidiary of the Bank
Ramlett Finance Holdings Inc.	Ramlett	Subsidiary of the Bank
Win Card Co., Ltd.	Win Card	Indirect subsidiary of the Bank
ICBC Assets Management & Consulting Co., Ltd.	ICBC Consulting	Indirect subsidiary of the Bank
Everstrong Iron & Steel Foundry & Mfg Corp.	Everstrong Iron Steel	Equity investees
China Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	China Real Estate	Equity investees
Taiwan Finance Co., Ltd.	Taiwan Finance	Equity investees
An Feng Enterprise Co., Ltd.	An Feng	Equity investees
Mega Growth Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Mega Growth Venture Capital	Equity investees
Universal Venture Capital Investment Corporation	Universal Venture Capital	Equity investees
Next Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	Next bank	Equity investees
Mega Bank C&E Foundation	Mega C&E	Substantive related party
Mega Charity Foundation	Mega Charity	Substantive related party
Benson Jay Trading Co., Ltd.	Benson Jay Trading	Substantive related party
Formosa Laboratories, Inc.	Formosa Laboratories	Substantive related party
Others		The Bank and the parent company's directors, supervisors, managers, their relatives, associated companies and substantive related parties

(3) Major transactions and balances with related parties

A. Due from and due to banks

	For the year ended December 31, 2022			
	Balance as of December 31	Highest Outstanding Balance	Interest Rate (%)	Total Interest Income (Expense)
Due from banks				
Fellow subsidiary:				
Mega Bills	$ -	$ 7,400,000	0.29%~1.22%	$ 11,810
Other related parties:				
Bank of Taiwan	323,682	21,371,995	(0.47%)~3.11%	32,317
Due to banks				
Other related parties:				
Chunghwa Post	$ 20,193	$ 45,867	0.81%~1.44%	($ 252)
Bank of Taiwan	7,834,883	81,429,647	0.00%~5.00%	(63,796)

	For the year ended December 31, 2021			
	Balance as of December 31	Highest Outstanding Balance	Interest Rate (%)	Total Interest Income (Expense)
Due from banks				
Fellow subsidiary:				
Mega Bills	$ 2,200,000	$ 8,985,000	0.19%~0.42%	$ 8,420
Other related parties:				
Bank of Taiwan	21,265,666	47,710,008	(0.65%)~3.42%	21,588
Due to banks				
Other related parties:				
Chunghwa Post	$ 25,674	$ 65,017	0.81%	($ 267)
Bank of Taiwan	5,668,858	70,181,211	0.01%~4.00%	(206)

B. Loans and deposits

	Item	Counterparty	December 31, 2022	% of Total	Interest Rate (%)	Total Interest Income (Expense)	% of Total
For the year ended December 31, 2022	Deposits	Next bank	$ 4,243	0.00%	0.15%~0.56%	($ 684)	0.00%
	Deposits	All related parties (Note)	4,385,980	0.15%	0.00%~13.00%	(23,958)	0.08%
	Loans	All related parties	162,634	0.01%	1.00%~2.49%	4,141	0.01%

(Note) Next bank excluded.

	Item	Counterparty	December 31, 2021	% of Total	Interest Rate (%)	Total Interest Income (Expense)	% of Total
For the year ended December 31, 2021	Deposits	Next bank	$ 6,953,028	0.23%	0.02%~0.53%	($ 19,284)	0.20%
	Deposits	All related parties (Note)	13,537,208	0.46%	0.00%~13.00%	(9,054)	0.09%
	Loans	All related parties	239,781	0.01%	1.00%~2.49%	12,924	0.03%

(Note) Next bank excluded.

The interest rates shown above are similar, or approximate, to those offered to third parties. But the interest rates for savings deposits of Bank managers within the prescribed amounts are the same as for savings deposits of employees.

In compliance with the Articles 32 and 33 of Banking Law, except for consumer loans and government loans, credits extended by the Bank to any related party shall be fully secured, and the terms of such extended credit shall not be more favorable than those terms offered to other customers of the same genre.

The Bank presents its transactions or account balances with related parties, in aggregate, except for those which add up to over 10% of the account balance.

C. Lease agreements

Lessor

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Related Party	Lease Period	Lease Receipt Method	Rental Revenue
The parent:			
Mega Financial Holdings	2022.08-2026.07	Monthly	$ 408
Fellow subsidiary:			
Mega Securities	2019.07-2027.10	Monthly	21,101
Mega Bills	2022.01-2026.12	Monthly	32,826
Chung Kuo Insurance	2020.11-2027.08	Monthly/ Quarterly/ Semi-Annually	3,414
Mega Asset	2022.01-2026.12	Monthly	7,225
The subsidiary:			
Yung-Shing Industries	2020.07-2024.09	Quarterly/Annually	2,782
Mega Management Consulting	2022.01-2026.12	Monthly	1,636
The indirect subsidiary:			
Win Card	2022.02-2023.05	Quarterly	3,010
ICBC Consulting	2020.07-2023.06	Annually	15

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Related Party	Lease Period	Lease Receipt Method	Rental Revenue
The parent:			
Mega Financial Holdings	2018.08-2022.11	Monthly	$ 408
Fellow subsidiary:			
Mega Securities	2017.11-2026.02	Monthly	21,030
Mega Bills	2019.01-2021.12	Monthly	30,644
Chung Kuo Insurance	2019.09-2026.04	Monthly/ Quarterly/ Semi-Annually	3,414
Mega Asset	2019.01-2021.12	Monthly	6,695
The subsidiary:			
Yung-Shing Industries	2020.07-2024.09	Quarterly/Annually	2,782
Mega Management Consulting	2019.01-2021.12	Monthly	1,525
The indirect subsidiary:			
Win Card	2020.06-2023.05	Quarterly	4,533
ICBC Consulting	2020.07-2023.06	Annually	15

Lessee

For the year ended December 31, 2022					
Related Party	Lease Period	Lease Payment Method	Right-of-use assets	Lease liabilities	Interest expenses
The parent:					
Mega Financial Holdings	2019.01-2023.12	Monthly	$ 7,893	$ 8,327	$ 97
Fellow subsidiary:					
Mega Bills	2022.01-2026.12	Monthly	342,169	343,489	2,960
Chung Kuo Insurance	2022.08-2027.07	Monthly	28,284	28,603	267
Subsidiary:					
Yung-Shing Industries	2014.12-2044.11	Monthly	425,050	432,087	3,740

For the year ended December 31, 2021					
Related Party	Lease Period	Lease Payment Method	Right-of-use assets	Lease liabilities	Interest expenses
The parent:					
Mega Financial Holdings	2019.01-2023.12	Monthly	$ 35,615	$ 16,587	$ 164
Fellow subsidiary:					
Mega Bills	2019.01-2021.12	Monthly	-	-	303
Chung Kuo Insurance	2003.12-2022.07	Monthly	102,553	38,695	412
Subsidiary:					
Yung-Shing Industries	2014.12-2044.11	Monthly	502,626	449,947	3,891

D. Securities purchased under resell agreements

	For the year ended December 31, 2022		
	Amount	Ending balance	Interest revenue
Fellow subsidiary:			
Mega Bills	$ 17,701,733	$ 603,474	$ 12,352

	For the year ended December 31, 2021		
	Amount	Ending balance	Interest revenue
Fellow subsidiary:			
Mega Bills	$ 42,033,422	$ -	$ 7,444
Mega Securities	100,000	-	13
	$ 42,133,422	$ -	$ 7,457

E. Current income tax liabilities

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	NT$ Amount	NT$ Amount
Parent company:		
Mega Financial Holdings (Note)	$ 2,141,880	$ 1,276,116

Note: Consolidated tax payable to the parent company.

F. Service fees revenues

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Fellow subsidiary:		
Mega Investment Trust (Note 1)	$ 28,963	$ 7,266
Chung Kuo Insurance (Note 2)	21,808	20,967
Mega Securities (Note 3)	29,919	6,709
	$ 80,690	$ 34,942

Note 1: The above amount represents service fee of sale funds revenues earned from Mega Investment Trust.

Note 2: The above amount represents service fee of revenues earned from acting as an agent for Chung Kuo Insurance.

Note 3: The above amount represents service fee of revenues earned from sale of secondary market bonds for Mega Securities and other service fee revenue from Mega Bank.

G. Insurance expense

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Fellow subsidiary:		
Chung Kuo Insurance	$ 31,264	$ 27,716

H. Donation expense

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Mega Bank C&E Foundation	$ 19,000	$ 19,000
Mega Charity	6,000	5,900
	$ 25,000	$ 24,900

I. The Bank's processes of printing, packaging documents and labor outsourcing have been outsourced to Yung-Shing Industries Co. Under this arrangement, the Bank paid operating expenses and labor outsourcing of NT$159,821 thousand and NT$153,624 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

J. Starting 2001, a portion of the Bank's credit card business and car loan collection business have been commissioned to its indirect subsidiary, Win Card Co., Ltd, for operation. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, operating expenses payable in accordance with agreements was NT$132,701 thousand and NT$116,998 thousand, respectively.

K. Loans

December 31, 2022

(Unit: In NT Thousand dollars)

Types	Number of accounts or names of related party	Highest balance	Ending balance	Default possibility		Collateral	Whether terms and conditions of the related party transactions are different from those of transactions with third parties.
				Normal loans	Overdue accounts		
Consumer loans for employees	7	$ 6,185	$ 2,693	V		None	None
Home mortgage loans	103	835,157	719,067	V		Real estate	None
Other loans	Formosa Laboratories	496,239	416,239	V		Real estate	None
	Benson Jay Trading	38,150	38,150	V		Real estate	None
	RAMLETT	53,120	53,120	V		Real estate	None

December 31, 2021

(Unit: In NT Thousand dollars)

Types	Number of accounts or names of related party	Highest balance	Ending balance	Default possibility		Collateral	Whether terms and conditions of the related party transactions are different from those of transactions with third parties.
				Normal loans	Overdue accounts		
Consumer loans for employees	7	$ 5,870	$ 5,413	V		None	None
Home mortgage loans	106	877,049	757,929	V		Real estate	None
Other loans	RAMLETT	49,305	47,829	V		Real estate	None
	China Real Estate	9,000	-	V		Real estate	None
	MEGA Securities	300,000	-	V		Real estate	None
	Benson Jay Trading	38,150	38,150	V		Real estate	None

L. Financial guarantees for related parties:

(Unit: In NT Thousand dollars)

Date	Names of related party	Highest balance	Ending balance	Provision for guarantee reserve	Rate	Collateral
December 31, 2022	Chung Kuo Insurance	$ 9,486	$ 9,155	$ 119	1%	The bank's deposits
December 31, 2021	Chung Kuo Insurance	$ 8,498	$ 8,243	$ 105	1%	The bank's deposits

M. Information on remunerations to the Bank's directors, supervisors, general managers and vice general manager:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 69,478	$ 76,554
Post-employment benefits	1,791	1,537
Total	$ 71,269	$ 78,091

12. PLEDGED ASSETS

The details for assets of the Bank and subsidiaries pledged as collateral as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, are provided in the Notes 6(4), (5), and (9).

13. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Significant commitments

A. The New York State Department of Financial Services (NYDFS) fined the Bank and Mega New York Branch for failing to comply with Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) anti-money laundering laws (AML). The 180 million US dollar fine was part of a consent order entered into with the NYDFS on August 19, 2016, pursuant to which the Bank and Mega New York Branch shall take immediate steps to correct the non-compliance. According to the consent order, the Bank and Mega New York Branch shall engage an independent compliance consultant of NYDFS' selection for six months to immediately consult about, oversee and address deficiencies in Mega New York Branch's compliance function, including compliance with BSA/AML requirements. In addition, the Bank and Mega New York Branch shall retain an independent monitor to conduct a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the Branch's program for compliance with BSA/AML requirements, laws and regulations and prepare a written report of findings, conclusions, and recommendations and conduct a review of Mega New York Branch's U.S. dollar clearing transaction activity from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2014, to determine whether the Mega New York Branch's suspicious transaction activity can be recognized appropriately and be declared in accordance with relevant reporting regulations, and transactions are inconsistent with or in violation of the Office of Foreign Asset Control Regulations.

As of reporting date, a retrospective investigation on Mega New York Branch's U.S. dollar clearing transaction activity was conducted by the independent third party, which was completed in the end of February 2020. All the results identified during the review period have been reported to the Board of Directors and related competent authorities. After the review, the competent authority has also notified the closure of the case. For the issues listed in the aforementioned consent order, Mega New York Branch still has certain items that need continuous improvements and has to ensure that each improvement measure is effectively and continuously implemented.

B. Following the examination of the Mega New York Branch, the Mega Chicago Branch and the Mega Silicon Valley Branch (collectively, the "Branches") of June 30, 2016, December 31, 2016, and September 30,2016, the supervisory authorities disclosed deficiencies relating to the Branches' risk management and compliance with the BSA/AML requirements. Therefore, on January 17, 2018, the Bank, the Branches, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FED) and the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation (IDFPR), Division of Banking entered into a Consent Order to Cease and Desist and Order of Assessment of a Civil Money Penalty (C&D). The Bank and the Branches were imposed a fine amounting to $29 million and shall jointly submit an individual written plan as well as retain an independent third party to conduct a review of Mega New York Branch's U.S. dollar clearing transaction activity from January 1, 2015 through June 30, 2015.

As of reporting date, except certain items of the New York Branch that needs continuous improvements and to ensure that each improvement measure is effectively and continuously executed, the Chicago Branch and the Silicon Valley Branch have completed improvements on the abovementioned issues. Those written action plans were quarterly reported to the Board of Directors and submitted to the Federal Reserve Bank. A retrospective investigation on Mega New York Branch's U.S. dollar clearing transaction activity was conducted by the independent third party during the abovementioned period, which was completed in the end of February 2020. All the results identified during the review period have been reported to the Board of Directors and related competent authorities. After the review, the competent authority has also notified the closure of the case.

(2) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank and subsidiaries had the following commitments:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Irrevocable loan commitments	$ 143,460,826	$ 134,727,684
Securities sold under repurchase agreement	34,963,970	16,884,182
Securities purchased under resell agreement	1,222,960	949,396
Credit card line commitments	104,491,116	98,659,426
Guarantees issued	145,193,003	133,804,193
Letters of credit	64,571,662	55,030,177
Customers' securities under custody	387,285,244	301,061,286
Properties under custody	2,097,620	2,571,303
Guarantee effects received	150,815,749	113,558,588
Collections receivable for customers	76,584,185	82,342,135
Collections payable for customers	185,865	243,997
Trustee sales license	452	673
Payables on consignments-in	1,544	1,554
Agent for government bonds	85,912,700	80,549,400
Agent for marketable securities under custody	162,690,258	105,556,195
Trust liability	701,514,489	648,883,055
Certified notes paid	3,503,384	3,513,487

(3) The Bank promises to provide Next Bank with necessary financial support under certain circumstances in accordance with relevant laws and regulations in the future. Unless the law and regulations are changed or any other bank or financial holding company is willing to take over the bank shares and the shareholding ratio exceeds 25%, the Bank will continue to hold more than 25% of the Next Bank equity.

14. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

15. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENT

None.

16. OTHERS

(1) Information on financial assets transfers and liabilities extinguishing

None.

(2) Significant adjustment in the organisation and significant changes in the management system

In order to improve the centralized management efficiency of the Bank's deposit, import and export, domestic remittance and foreign exchange business, the "Foreign Exchange Operations Department" was merged with the "Business Management Department" on May 1, 2022. In addition, to enhance its wealth management business, and to meet the diversified needs of high-net-worth private banking customers, the "Private Banking Department" was established on June 30, 2022.

(3) Significant impact arising from changes in government laws and regulations

None.

(4) Information for Company's share held by subsidiaries

None.

(5) Information for private placement securities

None.

(6) Information for discontinued operations

None.

(7) Major operating assets or liabilities transferred from (or to) other financial institutions

None.

(8) Profitability of the Bank and subsidiaries

Units: %

Items		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Return on total assets (%)	Before tax	0.71	0.57
	After tax	0.64	0.51
Return on stockholders' equity (%)	Before tax	9.10	6.94
	After tax	8.21	6.22
Net profit margin ratio (%)		44.79	40.73

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

Note 2: Return on stockholders' equity = Income before (after) income tax / average stockholders' equity.

Note 3: Net profit margin ratio = Income after income tax / total operating income.

Note 4: The term "Income before (after) income tax" represents net income accrued from January 1 to the balance sheet date of the reporting period.

(9) In accordance with Article 17 of the Trust Law, the disclosures of the trust balance sheet, trust income statement and trust property list are as follows:

A. Trust Balance Sheet

(In NT Thousand Dollars)

Trust Balance Sheet

December 31, 2022

Trust assets		Trust liabilities	
Bank deposits	$ 12,701,085	Capital borrowed	$ 4,500,525
Receivables	6,617	Payables	13,401
Bonds	24,760,299	Account collected in advance	22,096
Stocks	48,359,053	Tax payable	28,162
Mutual funds	141,691,201	Customers' securities under custody	313,088,843
Structured products	17,803,679	Other liabilities	1,638,831
Properties, net	41,841	Trust capital	377,321,710
Real estate		Accumulated profit or loss for reserves	
Land	109,630,906	Net income for current period	3,969,514
Buildings and Structures, net	11,955,262	Accumulated profit	931,407
Construction in Process	16,954,515		
Customers' securities under custody	313,088,843		
Other assets	4,521,188		
Total trust assets	$ 701,514,489		$ 701,514,489

Trust Balance Sheet					
December 31, 2021					
Trust assets			Trust liabilities		
Bank deposits	$	13,044,216	Capital borrowed	$	4,500,525
Receivables		6,971	Payables		12,258
Bonds		16,382,913	Account collected in advance		20,808
Stocks		42,278,358	Tax payable		28,605
Mutual funds		141,842,536	Customers' securities under custody		290,272,654
Structured products		15,786,318	Other liabilities		1,586,367
Properties, net		44,942	Trust capital		347,809,108
Real estate			Accumulated profit or loss for reserves		
Land		98,854,429	Net income for current period		3,322,113
Buildings and Structures, net		13,134,616	Accumulated profit		1,330,617
Construction in Process		12,670,476			
Customers' securities under custody		290,272,654			
Other assets		4,564,626			
Total trust assets	$	648,883,055		$	648,883,055

B. Trust Income Statement

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
Trust income:		
Interest income	$ 58,997	$ 38,968
Rental income	1,223,796	1,757,373
Dividend income	3,254,540	2,010,058
Realized capital gain-Stock	-	153
Realized capital gain-Funds	14,083	7,767
Other income	49,357	289,607
Total trust income	4,600,773	4,103,926
Trust expenses:		
Management expense	(127,117)	(157,947)
Repairing expense	(42,955)	(74,022)
Insurance	(12,493)	(20,704)
Depreciation expense	(10,553)	(15,708)
Land and housing tax	(142,239)	(204,901)
Interest expense	(63,206)	(76,861)
Service charge abstract	(8,229)	(17,550)
Accountant fees	(1,459)	(2,911)
Lawyer fees	(2,283)	(2,363)
Realized capital loss-Stock	(165,622)	(78,518)
Realized capital loss-Funds	(1,072)	(49)
Losses on disposal of property	-	(8,492)
Other expenses	(54,031)	(121,787)
Total trust expenses	(631,259)	(781,813)
Net income before income tax (Net investment income)	3,969,514	3,322,113
Income tax expense	-	-
Net income after income tax	$ 3,969,514	$ 3,322,113

C. Trust Property List

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Bank deposits	$ 12,701,085	$ 13,044,216
Bonds	24,760,299	16,382,913
Stock	48,359,053	42,278,358
Mutual funds	141,691,201	141,842,536
Structured products	17,803,679	15,786,318
Properties, net	41,841	44,942
Real estate		
Land	109,630,906	98,854,429
Buildings and structures, net	11,955,262	13,134,616
Construction in process	16,954,515	12,670,476
Customers' securities under custody	313,088,843	290,272,654
Other assets	4,521,188	4,564,626
Total	$ 701,507,872	$ 648,876,084

Note: The amount of Non-discretionary Money Trust Investments in Foreign Securities of OBU branch was NT$29,601,497 thousand and NT$25,967,101 thousand as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(10) Information for cross-selling

A. Businesses and transactions: Please refer to Note 11.

B. Joint promotion of businesses:

In order to create synergies within the Group of Mega Financial Holding and provide customers financial services in all aspects, the Bank has continuously established other financial consulting service centers (including banking services, securities trading services, and insurance services) in its and the parent company's subsidiaries' branches and simultaneously promoted service business in banking, securities and insurance areas.

C. Sharing of information or operating facilities or premises

Under the Financial Holding Company Act, Personal Data Protection Law, and the related regulations stipulated by MOF, when customers' information of a financial holding company's subsidiary is disclosed to other subsidiaries under the Bank and subsidiaries or exchanged between the subsidiaries for the purpose of cross selling of products, the subsidiaries receiving, utilizing, managing or maintaining the information are restricted to use the information for the joint promotion purposes only. In addition, the Bank is required to disclose its "Measures for Protection of Customers' Information" in its website. Customers also reserve the right to have their information withdrawn from the information sharing mechanism.

17. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Related information on material transaction items of the Bank and subsidiaries:

A. Information regarding stock of short-term equity investment for which the purchase or sale amount for the period exceeded NT$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital: None.

B. Information on the acquisition of real estate for which the purchase amount exceeded NT$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital: None.

C. Information on the disposal of real estate for which the sale amount exceeded NT$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital: None.

D. Information regarding discounted processing fees on transactions with related parties for which the amount exceeded NT$5 million: None.

E. Information regarding receivables from related parties for which the amount exceeded NT$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital: None.

F. Information regarding selling non-performing loans:

(a) Summary of disposal of non-performing loans

For the year ended December 31, 2022, disposal of non-performing loans of the bank are as follows:

(In NT Thousand dollars)

Transaction date	Transaction counterparty	Content of right of claim	Carrying amount	Sale price	Gain or loss on disposal	Attached conditions	Relationship with the Bank	Note
2022.01.24	SC Lowy Financial (HK) Limited	Corporate Loan	$ 74,261	$ 246,961	$ 172,700	None	None	None
2022.07.25	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	Corporate Loan	$ -	$ 24,848	$ 24,848	None	None	None

(b) In a single transaction, amount of disposal of non-performing loans exceeding NT$1 billion (except selling to related parties): None

G. Information on and categories of securitized assets which are approved by the authority pursuant to Financial Asset Securitization Act or the Real Estate Securitization Act: None.

H. Other material transaction items which were significant to the users of the financial statements: None.

(2) Supplementary disclosure regarding investee companies:

A. Supplementary disclosure regarding investee companies as of December 31, 2022:

(Units: In NT Thousand Dollars)

Investee companies	Address	Main service	Percentage of ownership (%)	Book value	Investment income (loss)	Share-holdings of the Bank and related enterprises: Share (in thousands)	Proforma information on number of stock held	Total: Share (in thousands)	Total: Percentage of ownership (%)	Note
Cathay Investment & Warehousing Co., S.A.	Calle 16 Colon Free Zone Local NO.4 Edificio NO.49 P. O. Box 4036 Colon Free Zone,Colon,Republic of Panama	Real estate investment industry	100.00%	$ 29,801	($ 2,767)	1	None	1	100.00%	
Mega Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	7F., No.91, Hengyang Rd., Taipei City	Venture capital and management consulting etc.	100.00%	54,835	34,567	1,000	None	1,000	100.00%	
Ramlett Finance Holdings Inc.	Calle 50 y Esquina Margarita A de Vallarino Entrada Nuevo Campo Alegre Edificio ICBC, Panama	Real estate investment industry	100.00%	-	(7,384)	2	None	2	100.00%	
Yung-Shing Industries Co.	7F., No.100, Jilin Rd., Taipei City	Packaging, printing and agency of manpower service.	99.56%	704,944	43,196	299	None	299	99.56%	
China Products Trading Company	7F., No.100, Jilin Rd., Taipei City	Investments in products businesses, storage businesses and other businesses	68.27%	27,819	713	68	None	68	68.27%	
Next Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	6F., No.95, Sec. 2, Dunhua Rd., Taipei City	Internet-only bank	25.10%	1,915,792	(251,809)	251,000	None	251,000	25.10%	
An Feng Enterprise Co., Ltd.	3F., No.139, Jhengjhou Rd., Taipei City	Automatic Teller Machine rental, configure and maintain	25.00%	13,228	1,651	900	None	900	30.00%	
Taiwan Finance Co., Ltd	3F., No.123, Sec. 2, Nanjing E. Rd., Taipei City	Brokerage underwriting attestation guarantee and endorsement of commercial papers, proprietary trading of government bonds and corporate bonds	24.55%	1,601,428	26,879	126,714	None	126,714	24.55%	
Everstrong Iron & Steel Foundry & Mfg Corp	NO.1 Shiquan Rd., Xiaogang Dist., Kaohsiung City	Iron and steel making	22.22%	49,406	5,655	1,760	None	1,760	22.22%	
China Real Estate Management Co., Ltd	11F., No.35, Guangfu S. Rd., Taipei City	Real estate and property selling	16.65%	188,581	10,350	10,789	None	10,789	16.65%	

(Units: In NT Thousand Dollars)

Investee companies	Address	Main service	Percentage of ownership (%)	Book value	Investment income (loss)	Share-holdings of the Bank and related enterprises: Share (in thousands)	Proforma information on number of stock held	Total: Share (in thousands)	Total: Percentage of ownership (%)	Note
Universal Venture Capital Investment Corporation	7F., No.91, Hengyang Rd., Taipei City	Venture capital	11.84%	$ 147,054	$ 732	14,250	None	14,250	11.84%	
Mega Growth Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	7F., No.91, Hengyang Rd., Taipei City	Venture capital	11.81%	120,612	6,229	21,165	None	21,165	20.08%	
Win Card Co., Ltd.	4、6F., No.99, Sec. 3, Chongyang Rd., Sanchong Dist., New Taipei City	Corporate management consulting, data processing business and general advertising services	100.00%	42,559	7,728	200	None	200	100.00%	Indirect subsidiary of the Bank
ICBC Assets Management & Consulting Co., Ltd	8F, No.100, Jilin Rd., Taipei City	Investment consulting, corporate management consulting and venture investment management consulting	100.00%	24,821	3,503	2,000	None	2,000	100.00%	Indirect subsidiary of the Bank

B. For those investee companies that the Bank has direct or indirect control interest over, further disclosures are as follows:

(A) Information on the acquisition of real estate for which the purchase amount exceeded NT$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital: None.

(B) Information on the disposal of the real estate for which the sale amount exceeded NT$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital: None.

(C) Information regarding discounted processing fees on transactions with related parties for which the amount exceeded NT$5 million: None.

(D) Information regarding receivables from related parties for which the amount exceeded NT$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital: None.

(E) Information regarding selling non-performing loans: None.

(F) Information on and categories of securitized assets which are approved by the authority pursuant to the Financial Asset Securitization Act or the Real Estate Securitization Act: None.

(G) Lending to other parties: None.

(H) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties: None.

(I) Information regarding securities held as of December 31, 2022:

(Units: in NT Thousand dollars)

Name of Holding Company	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Securities Issuer	At year-end: Account	Share / Units (in thousands)	Book value	Ownership Percentage (%)	Fair Value (note)	Note
Mega Management Consulting Co., LTD	Stocks							
"	Tai An Technologies Corp.	None	Investments measured by cost method	833	$ 12,417	8.33%	$ 12,417	
"	Universal Venture Capital Investment Corp.	"	"	1,400	11,942	1.16%	11,942	
	Total				$ 24,359			
Yung-Shing Industries Co.	Stocks							
"	Hi-Scene World Enterprise Co., Ltd.	None	Investments measured by cost method	2,370	$ 5,272	1.54%	$ 5,272	
"	Hua-sheng Venture Capital Investment Corp.	"	"	2,660	-	19.00%	-	
"	Win Card Co., Ltd.	Equity investees	Investments measured by equity method	200	42,559	100.00%	42,559	
"	ICBC Assets Management & Consulting Co., Ltd.	"	"	2,000	24,821	100.00%	24,821	
"	An Feng Enterprise Co., Ltd.	"	"	150	2,536	5.00%	2,536	
	Total				$ 75,188			

Note: It is not traded in the active market and has no accurate market price.

(J) Information regarding securities for which the purchase or sale amount for the period exceeded NT$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital: None.

(K) Information regarding trading in derivatives: None.

(L) Other material transaction items which were significant to the users of the financial statements: None.

(3) Investments in People's Republic of China:

(Units: In NT Thousand Dollars)

Name of Investee Company in Mainland China	Main Business	Paid-in Capital	Investment method	Accumulated amount of investment as of January 1, 2022	For the year ended December 31, 2022: Reinvestment	For the year ended December 31, 2022: Withdrawal	Accumulated amount of investments as of December 31, 2022	Net income of investee as of December 31, 2022	The Company's Direct/ Indirect Percentage of Ownership (%)	Investment Income (Loss) for the period (Note 2)	Carrying amount of investment as of December 31, 2022	Investment income remitted as of December 31, 2022
Mega International Commercial Bank Suzhou Branch (Including Wujiang Sub-Branch and Kunshan Sub-Branch)	Banking businesses approved by the local government	$ 4,796,000 (Note 3)	Branch	$ 4,796,000 (Note 3)	$ -	$ -	$ 4,796,000 (Note 3)	$ 126,105	None	$ 126,105	$ -	$ -
Mega International Commercial Bank Ningbo Branch	Banking businesses approved by the local government	$ 5,122,458 (Note 4)	Branch	$ 5,122,458 (Note 4)	$ -	$ -	$ 5,122,458 (Note 4)	($ 79,795)	None	($ 79,795)	$ -	$ -

Accumulated investment amounts in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Investment amount approved by the investment audit committee of the Ministry of Economic Affairs	Limits on investment amounts established by the investment audit committee of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (Note 1)
$9,918,458 (Note 3)(Note 4)	$9,918,458 (Note 3)(Note 4)	$173,973,924

Note 1: Limit calculation is as follows: (The Bank's net worth was NT289,956,540 thousand) NT$289,956,540 thousand x 60% = NT$173,973,924 thousand.

Note 2: Relevant operating income and expense of the subsidiary, Mega International Commercial Bank Suzhou (Including Wujiang Sub-Branch and Kunshan Sub-Branch) and Ningbo Branch have been included the gains and losses of the Bank.

Note 3: Based on the approved investment amount (RMB$1 billion, approximately US$160,000 thousand) pursuant to Jing-Shen-II-Zi Letter No. 10000045990 issued by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs on March 31, 2011. The actual remitted amount, converted using the exchange rate at the date of remittance, was approximately US$157,347 thousand, which converted to NTD was NT$4,796,000 thousand.

Note 4: Based on the approved investment amount (RMB$1 billion, approximately US$167,000 thousand) pursuant to Jing-Shen-II-Zi Letter No. 10300306930 issued by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs on December 9, 2014. The actual remitted amount, converted using the exchange rate at the date of remittance, was approximately US$162,411 thousand, which converted to NTD was NT$5,122,458 thousand.

Note5: Unit: NT thousand dollars (unless otherwise noted).

(4) Major shareholders information: None.

(5) Significant transactions between parent company and subsidiaries

(Units: In NT Thousand Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Company	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Details of transactions			
				Account	Amount	Conditions	Percentage (%) of total consolidated net revenues or assets (Note 3)
0	Mega International Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	Mega ICBC (Thailand)	1	Due from Commercial Banks	$ 152,344	No signigicant difference from general customers	0.00%
0	〃	〃	1	Call Loans to Banks	-	〃	0.00%
0	〃	〃	1	Deposits from Other Banks	237,234	〃	0.01%
0	〃	〃	1	Due to other banks	256,713	〃	0.01%
0	〃	〃	1	Interest Revenue	2,095	〃	0.00%
0	〃	〃	1	Interest Expenses	1,053	〃	0.00%
1	Mega ICBC (Thailand)	Mega International Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2	Due from Commercial Banks	237,234	〃	0.01%
1	〃	〃	2	Call Loans to Banks	256,713	〃	0.01%
1	〃	〃	2	Deposits from Other Banks	152,344	〃	0.00%
1	〃	〃	2	Due to other banks	-	〃	0.00%
1	〃	〃	2	Interest Revenue	1,053	〃	0.00%
1	〃	〃	2	Interest Expenses	2,095	〃	0.00%

(Note 1) The numbers in the No. column represent as follows:

1. 0 for the parent company.
2. According to the sequential order, subsidiaries are numbered from 1.

(Note 2) Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories;

1. Parent company to subsidiary.
2. Subsidiary to parent company.
3. Subsidiary to subsidiary.

(Note 3) Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

MEGA INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD.
BALANCE SHEETS
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 107,913,288	$ 133,169,080
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	6(2) and 10(3)	417,225,506	443,563,175
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(3)	56,556,514	56,992,991
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4)	404,518,469	407,244,111
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	6(5)	559,411,088	642,398,399
Securities purchased under resell agreements	10(3)	1,221,780	949,170
Receivables, net	6(6)	45,349,463	38,756,829
Current tax assets		5,019	2,386
Discounts and loans, net	6(7) and 10(3)	2,055,016,751	2,015,685,891
Investments measured by equity method, net	6(8)	10,190,302	10,057,482
Other financial assets, net	6(9)	271,001	245,968
Property and equipment, net	6(10)	14,840,124	14,783,275
Right-of-use assets, net	6(11) and 10(3)	2,121,739	1,773,541
Investment property, net	6(13)	582,887	583,197
Deferred income tax assets	6(36)	6,052,590	6,054,635
Other assets, net	6(14)	5,808,993	6,646,888
Total assets		$ 3,687,085,514	$ 3,778,907,018
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	6(15) and 10(3)	$ 404,758,827	$ 366,830,881
Due to the Central Bank and banks	6(16) and 10(3)	3,219,692	46,890,696
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(17) (20)	21,024,834	18,871,360
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	6(3)(4)	34,830,461	16,836,542
Payables	6(18)	28,923,015	30,200,660
Current tax liabilities	10(3)	9,373,275	9,737,196
Deposits and remittances	6(19) and 10(3)	2,832,812,166	2,955,815,426
Bank notes payable	6(20)(38)	15,000,000	1,000,000
Other financial liabilities	6(22)	15,934,138	6,339,600
Provisions	6(21)	14,605,525	16,534,453
Lease liabilities	6(11)	2,177,454	1,823,542
Deferred income tax liabilities	6(36)	2,441,615	2,385,723
Other liabilities	6(23)	12,027,972	6,534,550
Total liabilities		3,397,128,974	3,479,800,629
Equity			
Capital			
Common stock	6(24)	85,362,336	85,362,336
Capital surplus	6(24)	62,219,540	62,219,540
Retained earnings			
Legal reserve	6(24)	112,293,953	106,587,497
Special reserve	6(24)	4,210,485	4,218,295
Unappropriated earnings		39,852,517	35,065,180
Other equity interest	6(26)	(13,982,291)	5,653,541
Total equity		289,956,540	299,106,389
Total liabilities and equity		$ 3,687,085,514	$ 3,778,907,018

MEGA INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD.
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, EXCEPT FOR EARNINGS PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

	Notes	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021	Changes Percentage (%)
Interest income	6(27) and 10(3)	$ 66,457,595	$ 39,410,949	69
Less: interest expenses	6(27) and 10(3)	(30,218,689)	(9,625,761)	214
Net interest revenue (expense)		36,238,906	29,785,188	22
Net revenue other than interest				
Net service fee revenue (charge)	6(28) and 10(3)	6,777,530	6,692,331	1
Gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(29)	4,809,158	4,903,853	(2)
Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(30)	2,344,156	1,507,922	55
Loss arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	6(5)(7)	(38,867)	(39,147)	(1)
Foreign exchange gains		2,563,818	1,368,097	87
Impairment losses and reversal gains on assets	6(31)	127,770	(30,095)	(525)
Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(8)	136,279	439,819	(69)
Net other revenue other than interest income	6(32)	481,948	356,433	35
Net revenue		53,440,698	44,984,401	19
Bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee liability provision	8(3)	(2,942,670)	(1,837,715)	60
Operating expenses				
Employee benefits expenses	6(33) and 10(3)	(15,640,661)	(15,343,139)	2
Depreciation and amortization expenses	6(34)	(2,036,431)	(1,879,088)	8
Other general and administrative expenses	6(35) and 10(3)	(6,086,564)	(5,414,640)	12
Income from continuing operations before tax		26,734,372	20,509,819	30
Income tax expense	6(36)	(2,552,937)	(2,052,499)	24
Income from continuing operations, net of tax		$ 24,181,435	$ 18,457,320	31
Other comprehensive income				
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Gains on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6(21)	$ 1,918,783	$ 764,685	151
Revaluation (losses) gains on investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4)(26)	(4,993,537)	2,473,230	(302)
Share of other comprehensive (loss) income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(8)(26)	(11,741)	1,955	(701)
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(36)	(383,757)	(152,937)	151
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
Exchange differences on translation	6(26)	2,367,578	(532,908)	(544)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(8)(26)	206,364	(634,245)	(133)
Revaluation losses from investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4)(26)	(19,737,494)	(2,743,604)	619
Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) from investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4)(26)	(100,826)	(2,469)	3,984
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(36)	207,696	37,733	450
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax		(20,526,934)	(788,560)	2,503
Total comprehensive income		$ 3,654,501	$ 17,668,760	(79)
Profit attributable to:				
Owners of the parent		$ 24,181,435	$ 18,457,320	31
Comprehensive income attributable to:				
Owners of the parent		$ 3,654,501	$ 17,668,760	(79)
Earnings per share	6(37)			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in New Taiwan Dollars)		$ 2.83	$ 2.16	

MEGA INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

				Retained earnings			Other equity interest			
	Notes	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealised gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Others	Total equity
For the year ended December 31, 2021										
Balance, January 1, 2021		$ 85,362,336	$ 62,219,540	$ 100,792,996	$ 4,240,967	$ 34,961,287	($ 3,984,607)	$ 11,009,915	($ 19,005)	$ 294,583,429
Profit		-	-	-	-	18,457,320	-	-	-	18,457,320
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	612,207	(1,136,639)	(265,699)	1,571	(788,560)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	19,069,527	(1,136,639)	(265,699)	1,571	17,668,760
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4)	-	-	-	-	(48,005)	-	27,914	20,091	-
Earnings distribution for 2020	6(25)									
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(13,145,800)	-	-	-	(13,145,800)
Legal reserve		-	-	5,794,501	-	(5,794,501)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	36,432	(36,432)	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	(59,104)	59,104	-	-	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2021		$ 85,362,336	$ 62,219,540	$ 106,587,497	$ 4,218,295	$ 35,065,180	($ 5,121,246)	$ 10,772,130	$ 2,657	$ 299,106,389
For the year ended December 31, 2022										
Balance, January 1, 2022		$ 85,362,336	$ 62,219,540	$ 106,587,497	$ 4,218,295	$ 35,065,180	($ 5,121,246)	$ 10,772,130	$ 2,657	$ 299,106,389
Profit		-	-	-	-	24,181,435	-	-	-	24,181,435
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	1,536,204	2,728,095	(24,778,700)	(12,533)	(20,526,934)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	25,717,639	2,728,095	(24,778,700)	(12,533)	3,654,501
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4)	-	-	-	-	(2,427,306)	-	2,427,306	-	-
Earnings distribution for 2021	6(25)									
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(12,804,350)	-	-	-	(12,804,350)
Legal reserve		-	-	5,706,456	-	(5,706,456)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	29,011	(29,011)	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	(36,821)	36,821	-	-	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2022		$ 85,362,336	$ 62,219,540	$ 112,293,953	$ 4,210,485	$ 39,852,517	($ 2,393,151)	($ 11,579,264)	($ 9,876)	$ 289,956,540

MEGA INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	$ 26,734,372	$ 20,509,819
Adjustments		
Adjustments to reconcile (profit) loss		
Depreciation expense	1,470,915	1,398,143
Amortization expense	565,516	480,945
Bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee liability provision	2,942,670	1,837,715
Interest expense	30,218,689	9,625,761
Interest income	(66,457,595)	(39,410,949)
Dividend income	(3,001,238)	(2,182,244)
Share of loss (profit) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(136,279)	(439,819)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	(723)	(7,486)
Loss on retirement of property and equipment	232	39
Impairment loss and reversal gain on assets	(127,770)	30,095
Others	(11,801)	(23,044)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease in due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	79,093,176	8,195,391
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	436,477	174,487
Increase in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(22,005,389)	(10,559,101)
Decrease (increase) in investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost	83,014,255	(114,080,192)
Increase in receivables	(1,882,067)	(769,364)
Increase in discounts and loans	(42,069,873)	(147,744,640)
Increase in other financial assets	(25,019)	(116,208)
Decrease in other assets	272,379	1,489,340
Increase (decrease) in deposits from the Central Bank and banks	37,927,946	(21,170,858)
Increase (decrease) in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,564,266	(1,480,587)
Increase in securities sold under repurchase agreements	17,993,919	4,565,131
Decrease in payables	(4,347,624)	(6,784,794)
(Decrease) increase in deposits and remittances	(123,003,260)	353,778,947
Increase (decrease) in other financial liabilities	9,594,538	(1,794,452)
(Decrease) increase in provisions for employee benefits	(266,435)	622,619
Increase in other liabilities	695,547	80,894
Cash inflow generated from operations	29,189,824	56,225,588
Interest received	61,777,048	39,504,134
Dividends received	3,173,162	2,448,082
Interest paid	(27,148,427)	(9,947,156)
Income taxes paid	(3,037,615)	(2,110,178)
Net cash flows from operating activities	63,953,992	86,120,470
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from capital reduction of investments measured by equity method	25,500	-
Acquisition of property and equipment	(902,744)	(792,553)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	807	13,079
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(876,437)	(779,474)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
(Decrease) increase in due to the Central Bank and banks	(43,671,004)	26,526,717
Increase (decrease) in bank notes payable	14,000,000	(12,000,000)
Increase in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	589,208	-
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received	4,820,558	(1,240,868)
Payments of lease liabilities	(589,487)	(578,541)
Cash dividends paid	(12,804,350)	(13,145,800)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(37,655,075)	(438,492)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES	2,349,270	(511,119)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	27,771,750	84,391,385
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	403,160,493	318,769,108
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	$ 430,932,243	$ 403,160,493
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS COMPOSITION:		
Cash and cash equivalents reported in the balance sheet	$ 107,913,288	$ 133,169,080
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks qualifying for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	321,797,175	269,042,243
Securities purchased under resell agreements qualifying for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	1,221,780	949,170
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	$ 430,932,243	$ 403,160,493

Head Office

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As of May 20, 2023

Management Team

Chao-Shun Chang, Chairman of the Board
Kuang-Hua Hu, President
Yu-Mei Hsiao, Senior Executive Vice President
Chao-Jung Chen, Senior Executive Vice President
Chien-Chung Chen, Senior Executive Vice President
Nian-Tzy Yeh, Senior Executive Vice President
Yung-Chen Huang, Senior Executive Vice President
Ching-Yi Li, Chief Auditor
Yi-Ming Ko, Chief Compliance Officer

Department	Manager & Title
Auditing Department	Chi-Ying Tsai Senior Vice President & General Manager
Planning Department	Li-Li Lee Senior Vice President & General Manager
Compliance Department	Hung Tseng Vice President & General Manager
Anti-Money Laundering & Financial Crime Compliance Department	Shih-Hsuan Chen Vice President & General Manager
Corporate Banking Business Department	Shu-Chin Chen Senior Vice President & General Manager
Overseas Business Management Department	Li-Wen Kao Senior Vice President & General Manager
Treasury Department	Shiow-Ling Wu Senior Vice President & General Manager
Direct Investment Department	Pi-Tien Chen Vice President & General Manager
Consumer Banking Business Department	Chung-Hsiang Lin Senior Vice President & General Manager
Card & Payment Department	Hsiu-Ling Tsai Vice President & General Manager
Trust Department	Chun-Yi Hou Vice President & General Manager
Wealth Management Department	Shu-Fen Lee Vice President & General Manager

Department	Manager & Title
Insurance Agency Department	Chun-Ju Lin Vice President & General Manager
Private Banking Department	Chao-Jung Chen Senior Executive Vice President
Business Administration Department	Ping-Sen Liang Senior Vice President & General Manager
Operation Department	Chin-Chueh Lee Senior Vice President & General Manager
Risk Management Department	Ta-Kai Hsu Vice President & General Manager
Credit Control Department	Yung-Cheng Yeh Senior Vice President & General Manager
Credit Analysis Department	Shih-Lan Teng Vice President & General Manager
Overdue Loan & Control Department	Shu-Te Hsu Senior Vice President & General Manager
Appraisal Center	Fu-San Lin Vice President & General Manager
Digital Banking Department	Hsiu-Ho Hsu Senior Vice President & General Manager
Data Processing & Information Department	Chien-An Chen Senior Vice President & General Manager
Information Security Department	Ing-Jun Kuo Senior Vice President & General Manager
Controller's Department	Yu-Jane Lo Senior Vice President & Controller
Human Resources Department	Pei-Jung Lin Vice President & General Manager
General Affairs and Occupational Safety & Health Department	King-Piao Huang Vice President & General Manager
Legal Affairs Office	Tse-I Lin Vice President & General Manager
Public Relations Office	Chia-Lin Huang Vice President & General Manager

Domestic Branches

Branch Name	Manager & Title	Address	Phone Number	Fax Number
Foreign Department	Yu-Chuan Lu Senior Vice President & General Manager	No.100, Chi-lin Rd., Chung-shan Dist., Taipei 10424, Taiwan	+886-2-25633156	+886-2-25632614
Heng Yang Branch	Min-Hsien Wang Vice President & General Manager	No.91, Heng-yang Rd., Chung-cheng Dist., Taipei 10009, Taiwan	+886-2-23888668	+886-2-23885000
Cheng Chung Branch	Hsiu-Chu Wu Vice President & General Manager	No.42, Hsu-chang St., Chung-cheng Dist., Taipei 10047, Taiwan	+886-2-23122222	+886-2-23111645
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Branch	Hsiu-Jung Kan Vice President & General Manager	Room 129, No.2, Kaitakelan Blvd., Chung-cheng Dist., Taipei 10048, Taiwan	+886-2-23482065	+886-2-23811858
Central Branch	Tsuey-Ping Chang Senior Vice President & General Manager	No.123, Sec.2, Jhong-siao E. Rd., Chung-cheng Dist., Taipei 10058, Taiwan	+886-2-25633156	+886-2-23569750
South Taipei Branch	Su-Ting Cheng Vice President & General Manager	No.9-1, Sec.2, Roosevelt Rd., Chung-cheng Dist., Taipei 10093, Taiwan	+886-2-23568700	+886-2-23922533
Ta Tao Cheng Branch	Chin-Kun Kuo Vice President & General Manager	No.62-5, Hsi-ning N. Rd., Dah-tong Dist., Taipei 10343, Taiwan	+886-2-25523216	+886-2-25525627
Dah Tong Branch	Hung-Te Chen Vice President & General Manager	No.113, Nan-king W. Rd., Dah-tong Dist., Taipei 10355, Taiwan	+886-2-25567515	+886-2-25580154
Chung Shan Branch	Hong-Yeh Lee Vice President & General Manager	1F.&2F.&B1., NO.70, Sec. 1, Chengde Rd., Datong Dist., Taipei City 10355, Taiwan	+886-2-25119231	+886-2-25635554
Yuan Shan Branch	Chun-Jen Lee Vice President & General Manager	No.133, Sec.2, Zhong-shan N. Rd., Zhong-shan Dist., Taipei 10448, Taiwan	+886-2-25671488	+886-2-25817690
Nanking East Road Branch	Shu-Ching Tung Vice President & General Manager	No.53, Sec.2, Nan-king E. Rd., Chung-shan Dist., Taipei 10457, Taiwan	+886-2-25712568	+886-2-25427152
Taipei Fusing Branch	An-Chang Chen Vice President & General Manager	No.198, Sec.3, Nan-king E. Rd., Chung-shan Dist., Taipei 10488, Taiwan	+886-2-27516041	+886-2-27511704
Taipei Airport Branch	Chun-Yu Yeh Vice President & General Manager	Taipei Sungshan Airport Building, No.340-9, Tun-hua N. Rd., Sung-shan Dist., Taipei 10548, Taiwan	+886-2-27152385	+886-2-27135420
Dun Hua Branch	Peng-Cheng Tai Vice President & General Manager	No.88-1, Dun-hua N. Rd., Sung-shan Dist., Taipei 10551, Taiwan	+886-2-87716355	+886-2-87738655
Sung Nan Branch	Yen-Hsing Yu Vice President & General Manager	No.234, Sec.5, Nan-king E. Rd., Sung-shan Dist., Taipei 10570, Taiwan	+886-2-27535856	+886-2-27467271
East Taipei Branch	Chien-Yean Chen Vice President & General Manager	No.52, Sec.4, Min-sheng E. Rd., Sung-shan Dist., Taipei 10574, Taiwan	+886-2-27196128	+886-2-27196261
Min Sheng Branch	Tsung-Pang Chang Vice President & General Manager	No.128, Sec.3, Min-sheng E. Rd., Sung-shan Dist., Taipei 10596, Taiwan	+886-2-27190690	+886-2-27190688

Branch Name	Manager & Title	Address	Phone Number	Fax Number
Ta An Branch	Tsu-Hsin Lin Vice President & General Manager	No.182, Sec.3, Hsin-yi Rd., Ta-an Dist., Taipei 10658, Taiwan	+886-2-27037576	+886-2-27006352
An Ho Branch	Meng-Hsia Tsai Vice President & General Manager	No.62, Sec.2, An-ho Rd., Ta-an Dist., Taipei 10680, Taiwan	+886-2-27042141	+886-2-27042075
Tun Nan Branch	Jian-Pyng Lee Senior Vice President & General Manager	No.62, Sec.2, Tun-hua S. Rd., Ta-an Dist., Taipei 10683, Taiwan	+886-2-27050136	+886-2-27050682
Chung Hsiao Branch	Ming-Hong Yau Senior Vice President & General Manager	No.233, Sec.4, Chung-hsiao E. Rd., Ta-an Dist., Taipei 10692, Taiwan	+886-2-27711877	+886-2-27711486
World Trade Center Branch	Chung-Hao Liao Vice President & General Manager	1F, No.333, Sec.1, Keelung Rd., Hsin-yi Dist., Taipei 11012, Taiwan	+886-2-27203566	+886-2-27576144
Hsin Yi Branch	Te-Jen Lai Vice President & General Manager	No.65, Sec.2, Keelung Rd., Hsin-yi Dist., Taipei 11052, Taiwan	+886-2-23788188	+886-2-23772515
Taipei Branch	Tzu-Yuan Yang Senior Vice President & General Manager	No.550, Sec.4, Chung-hsiao E. Rd., Hsin-yi Dist., Taipei 11071, Taiwan	+886-2-27587590	+886-2-27581265
Lan Ya Branch	Hsiu-Yuan Lu Vice President & General Manager	No.126, Sec.6, Chung-shan N. Rd., Shih-lin Dist., Taipei 11155, Taiwan	+886-2-28385225	+886-2-28341483
Tien Mou Branch	Wen-Yann Wang Vice President & General Manager	No.193, Sec.7, Chung-shan N. Rd., Shih-lin Dist., Taipei 11156, Taiwan	+886-2-28714125	+886-2-28714374
Nei Hu Branch	Chih-Haw Liu Vice President & General Manager	No.68, Sec.4, Cheng-kung Rd., Nei-hu Dist., Taipei 11489, Taiwan	+886-2-27932050	+886-2-27932048
Nei Hu Science Park Branch	Yeh-Chung Hsu Vice President & General Manager	No.472, Jui-kuang Rd., Nei-hu Dist., Taipei 11492, Taiwan	+886-2-87983588	+886-2-87983536
East Nei Hu Branch	Shu-Hwa Lin Vice President & General Manager	No.202, Kang-chien Rd., Nei-hu Dist., Taipei 11494, Taiwan	+886-2-26275699	+886-2-26272988
Nan Gang Branch	Ting-Hau Chang Vice President & General Manager	No.21-1, Sec.6, Jhong-siao E. Rd., Nan-gang Dist., Taipei 11575, Taiwan	+886-2-27827588	+886-2-27826685
Keelung Branch	Shain-Ren Chen Vice President & General Manager	No.24, Nan-jung Rd., Ren-ai Dist., Keelung 20045, Taiwan	+886-2-24228558	+886-2-24294089
South Banqiao Branch	Min-Tai Sung Vice President & General Manager	No.148, Sec.2, Nan-ya S. Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City 22060, Taiwan	+886-2-89663303	+886-2-89661421
Ban Qiao Branch	Chi-Hsing Fang Vice President & General Manager	1F & 2F &B1, No. 67, Sec. 1, Zhong Shan Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City 22063, Taiwan	+886-2-29608989	+886-2-29608687
Xin Dian Branch	Chi-Huang Wu Vice President & General Manager	No.173, Sec.2, Bei-xin Rd., Xindian Dist., New Taipei City 23143, Taiwan	+886-2-29182988	+886-2-29126480
Shuang He Branch	Hui-Ju Kang Vice President & General Manager	No.67, Sec.1, Yong-he Rd., Yonghe Dist., New Taipei City 23445, Taiwan	+886-2-22314567	+886-2-22315288
Yong He Branch	Shao-Ping Tang Vice President & General Manager	No.201, Fuhe Rd., Yong-he Dist., New Taipei City 23450, Taiwan	+886-2-29240086	+886-2-29240074

Branch Name	Manager & Title	Address	Phone Number	Fax Number
Zhong He Branch	Hsiu-Chin Hsin Vice President & General Manager	No.124, Sec.2, Zhong-shan Rd., Zhonghe Dist., New Taipei City 23555, Taiwan	+886-2-22433567	+886-2-22433568
Tu Cheng Branch	Jen-Huei Chen Vice President & General Manager	No.276, Sec.2, Zhong-yang Rd., Tucheng Dist., New Taipei City 23669, Taiwan	+886-2-22666866	+886-2-22668368
South San Chong Branch	Hui-Ching Huang Vice President & General Manager	No.128, Sec.3, Chong-xin Rd., Sanchong Dist., New Taipei City 24143, Taiwan	+886-2-29748811	+886-2-29724901
San Chong Branch	Su-Min Liu Vice President & General Manager	No.99, Sec.3, Chong-yang Rd., Sanchong Dist., New Taipei City 24145, Taiwan	+886-2-29884455	+886-2-29837225
Xin Zhuang Branch	Shu-Hui Lee Vice President & General Manager	No.421, Si-yuan Rd., Xinzhuang Dist., New Taipei City 24250, Taiwan	+886-2-22772888	+886-2-22772881
Si Yuan Branch	Hsun-Chin Chan Vice President & General Manager	No.169, Si-yuan Rd., Xinzhuang Dist., New Taipei City 24250, Taiwan	+886-2-29986661	+886-2-29985973
Yi Lan Branch	Ping-Hsin Wu Vice President & General Manager	No.338, Min-zu Rd., Yilan City, Yilan County 26048, Taiwan	+886-3-9310666	+886-3-9311167
Lo Tung Branch	Mei-Hua Weng Vice President & General Manager	No.195, Sec.2, Chun-ching Rd., Lo-tung Town, Ilan County 26549, Taiwan	+886-3-9611262	+886-3-9611260
Chung Li Branch	Hui-Ming Lin Vice President & General Manager	No.46, Fu-hsing Rd., Chung-li Dist.,, Tao-yuan City 32041, Taiwan	+886-3-4228469	+886-3-4228455
North Chung Li Branch	Po-Tien Tsai Vice President & General Manager	No.406, Huan-bei Rd., Chung-li Dist., Tao-yuan City 32070, Taiwan	+886-3-4262366	+886-3-4262135
Tao Yuan Branch	Su-Jen Chen Vice President & General Manager	No.2, Sec.2, Cheng-kung Rd., Tao-yuan Dist., Tao-yuan City 33047, Taiwan	+886-3-3376611	+886-3-3351257
Tao Hsin Branch	Hsin-Yuan Cheng Vice President & General Manager	No.180, Fu-hsin Rd., Tao-yuan Dist., Tao-yuan City 33066, Taiwan	+886-3-3327126	+886-3-3339434
Lin Kou Branch	Chiung-Chao Tsai Vice President & General Manager	No.199, Fuxing 1st Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City 33375, Taiwan	+886-3-3272191	+886-3-3273965
Pa Teh Branch	Wen-Li Liu Vice President & General Manager	No.19, Da-jhih Rd., Pa-teh Dist., Tao-yuan City 33450, Taiwan	+886-3-3665211	+886-3-3764012
Tao Yuan International Airport Branch	Kuo-Liang Sun Vice President & General Manager	No.15, Hang-jan S. Rd., Da-yuan Dist., Tao-yuan City 33758, Taiwan	+886-3-3982200	+886-3-3834315
Nan Kan Branch	Shien-Jeng Lee Vice President & General Manager	No.33, Zhong-zheng Rd., Luzhu Dist., Tao-yuan City 33861, Taiwan	+886-3-3525288	+886-3-3525290
North Hsinchu Branch	Chun-Ping Wang Vice President & General Manager	No.129, Chung-cheng Rd., Hsinchu City 30051, Taiwan	+886-3-5217171	+886-3-5262642

Branch Name	Manager & Title	Address	Phone Number	Fax Number
Hsinchu Branch	Shih-Yuan Yang Vice President & General Manager	1F, 2F, No.417-419, Sec.2, Gongdao 5th Rd., Hsinchu City 30069, Taiwan	+886-3-5733399	+886-3-5733311
Hsinchu Science Park Chu-tsuen Branch	Shu-Yu Shen Vice President & Acting General Manager	No.21, Chu-tsuen 7th Rd., Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu City 30075, Taiwan	+886-3-5773155	+886-3-5778794
Hsinchu Science Park Hsin-an Branch	Sun-Ho Lee Vice President & General Manager	No.1, Hsin-an Rd., Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu City 30076, Taiwan	+886-3-5775151	+886-3-5774044
Jhu Bei Branch	Chang-Yi Hsu Vice President & General Manager	No.155, Guang-ming 1st Rd., Jhu-bei City, Hsinchu County 30259, Taiwan	+886-3-5589968	+886-3-5589998
Zhunan Science Park Branch	Su-Hui Hsu Vice President & General Manager	Rm.105, 1F No.36, Ke-yan Rd., Zhunan Township, Miaoli County 35053, Taiwan	+886-37-682288	+886-37-682416
Tou Fen Branch	Chao-Chiang Chen Vice President & General Manager	No.916, Chung-hwa Rd., Tou-fen City, Miao-li County 35159, Taiwan	+886-37-688168	+886-37-688118
Taichung Branch	Hsueh-Chu Hsieh Senior Vice President & General Manager	No.216, Ming-chuan Rd., Central Dist., Taichung 40041, Taiwan	+886-4-22281171	+886-4-22241855
Central Taichung Branch	Tien-Tsang Liang Vice President & General Manager	No.194, Sec.1, San-min Rd., West Dist., Taichung 40343, Taiwan	+886-4-22234021	+886-4-22246812
South Taichung Branch	Wen-Yung Hsieh Senior Vice President & General Manager	No.257, Sec.1, Wu-chuan W. Rd., West Dist., Taichung 40347, Taiwan	+886-4-23752529	+886-4-23761670
East Taichung Branch	Ya-Ling Chen Vice President & General Manager	No.330, Chin-hwa N. Rd., North Dist., Taichung 40457, Taiwan	+886-4-22321111	+886-4-22368621
Xiang Shang Branch	Yung-Chang Chen Vice President & General Manager	No.111, Sec.3, Xiangshang Rd., Nantun Dist., Taichung 408022, Taiwan	+886-4-23828998	+886-4-23827997
North Taichung Branch	Chien-Ping Wu Senior Vice President & General Manager	No.96, Sec.3, Taiwan Blvd., Xitun Dist., Taichung 40756, Taiwan	+886-4-23115119	+886-4-23118743
Pouchen Branch	Hsu-Kuang Hsu Vice President & General Manager	No.600, Sec.4, Taiwan Blvd., Xitun Dist., Taichung 40764, Taiwan	+886-4-24619000	+886-4-24613300
Tai Ping Branch	Chien-Ting Liu Vice President & General Manager	No.152, Zhong-xing E. Rd., Taiping Dist., Taichung 41167, Taiwan	+886-4-22789111	+886-4-22777546
Da Li Branch	Chih-Chieh Shih Vice President & General Manager	No.600, Shuang-wen Rd., Dali Dist., Taichung 41283, Taiwan	+886-4-24180929	+886-4-24180629
Feng Yuan Branch	Chia-Min Tai Vice President & General Manager	No.519, Zhong-zheng Rd., Fengyuan Dist., Taichung 42056, Taiwan	+886-4-25285566	+886-4-25274580
Hou Li Branch	Ming-Kun Chen Vice President & General Manager	No.665, Sec.1, Jia-hou Rd., Houli Dist., Taichung 42144, Taiwan	+886-4-25588855	+886-4-25580166
Tan Zi Branch	Hung-Fu Wu Vice President & General Manager	No.3, Nan 2nd Rd., Tanzi Dist., Taichung 42760, Taiwan	+886-4-25335111	+886-4-25335110

Branch Name	Manager & Title	Address	Phone Number	Fax Number
Central Taiwan Science Park Branch	Yuh-Feng Lin Vice President & General Manager	2F., No.28, Ke-ya Rd., Daya Dist., Taichung 42881, Taiwan	+886-4-25658108	+886-4-25609230
Sha Lu Branch	Hsin-Chieh Huang Vice President & General Manager	No.533, Zhong-shan Rd., Shalu Dist., Taichung 43344, Taiwan	+886-4-26656778	+886-4-26656399
Da Jia Branch	Wen-Chi Cho Vice President & General Manager	No.1033, Sec.1, Zhong-shan Rd., Dajia Dist., Taichung 43744, Taiwan	+886-4-26867777	+886-4-26868333
North Changhua Branch	Kuan-Yu Wu Vice President & General Manager	No.39, Kuang-fuh Rd., Changhua City, Changhua County 50045, Taiwan	+886-4-7232111	+886-4-7243958
South Changhwa Branch	Hung-Chi Lai Vice President & General Manager	No.401, Sec.1, Chung-shan Rd., Changhwa City, Changhwa County 50058, Taiwan	+886-4-7613111	+886-4-7622656
Lu Gang Branch	Hsin-Tsai Tai Vice President & General Manager	No.254, Zhong-shan Rd., Lu-gang Town, Changhua County 50564, Taiwan	+886-4-7788111	+886-4-7788600
Yuan Lin Branch	Kuo-Chih Hsu Vice President & General Manager	No.338, Sec.1, Da-tong Rd., Yuan-lin City, Changhua County 51056, Taiwan	+886-4-8332561	+886-4-8359359
Nan Tou Branch	Wu-Hsin Tsai Vice President & General Manager	No.45, Wen-chang St., Nan-tou City, Nan-tou County 54048, Taiwan	+886-49-2232223	+886-49-2232758
Dou Liu Branch	Shih-Hsun Chien Vice President & General Manager	No.1, Shang-hai Rd., Dou-liu City, Yun-lin County 64048, Taiwan	+886-5-5361779	+886-5-5337830
Chia Yi Branch	Ching-Ming Leu Vice President & General Manager	No.259, Wen-hua Rd., Chia-yi City 60044, Taiwan	+886-5-2241166	+886-5-2255025
Chia Hsin Branch	Ching-Shien Li Vice President & General Manager	No.379, Wu-fong N. Rd., Chia-yi City 60045, Taiwan	+886-5-2780148	+886-5-2769252
Tainan Branch	Ya-Li Tseng Vice President & General Manager	No.14, Sec.2, Chung-yi Rd., Tainan 70041, Taiwan	+886-6-2292131	+886-6-2224826
Tainan Fucheng Branch	Hsuan-Shu Chen Senior Vice President & General Manager	No.90, Chung-shan Rd., Tainan 70043, Taiwan	+886-6-2231231	+886-6-2203771
East Tainan Branch	Chien-Chih Chen Vice President & General Manager	No.225, Sec.1, Chang-jung Rd., Tainan 70143, Taiwan	+886-6-2381611	+886-6-2378008
Yung Kang Branch	Chi-Hung Cheng Vice President & General Manager	No.180, Zhong-shan Rd., Yongkang Dist., Tainan 71090, Taiwan	+886-6-2019389	+886-6-2016251
Tainan Science Park Branch	Pi-Ju Tsai Vice President & General Manager	No.13, Nan-ke 3rd Rd., Xinshi Dist., Tainan 74147, Taiwan	+886-6-5052828	+886-6-5051791
Wu Fu Branch	Chao-Hsien Wu Vice President & General Manager	No.82, Wu-fu 2nd Rd., Hsin-hsing Dist., Kaohsiung 80043, Taiwan	+886-7-2265181	+886-7-2260919
Hsin Hsing Branch	Ming-Chen Lin Vice President & General Manager	No.308, Chung-shan 1st Rd., Hsin-hsing Dist., Kaohsiung 80049, Taiwan	+886-7-2353001	+886-7-2350962
Kaohsiung Branch	Yaw-Ching Tseng Senior Vice President & General Manager	No.235, Chung-cheng 4th Rd., Qian-jin Dist., Kaohsiung 80147, Taiwan	+886-7-2515111	+886-7-2212554

Branch Name	Manager & Title	Address	Phone Number	Fax Number
Kaohsiung Metropolitan Branch	Yeon-Chuan Chen Vice President & General Manager	No.253, Chung-cheng 4th Rd., Qian-jin Dist., Kaohsiung 80147, Taiwan	+886-7-2510141	+886-7-2811426
Ling Ya Branch	Yueh-Yun Cheng Vice President & General Manager	No.8, Sze-wei 4th Rd., Ling-ya Dist., Kaohsiung 80247, Taiwan	+886-7-3355595	+886-7-3355695
San Tuo Branch	Tien-Fu Huang Vice President & General Manager	No.93, San-tuo 2nd Rd., Ling-ya Dist., Kaohsiung 80266, Taiwan	+886-7-7250688	+886-7-7211012
San Min Branch	Chui-Ping Chiang Vice President & General Manager	No.225, Chung-hua 1st Rd., Gu-shan Dist., Kaohsiung 80455, Taiwan	+886-7-5536511	+886-7-5224202
Cheng Gong Branch	Li-Ping Tseng Vice President & General Manager	No.88, Chenggong 2nd Rd., Qianzhen Dist., Kaohsiung 80661, Taiwan.	+886-7-5352000	+886-7-3312866
Kaohsiung Fishing Port Branch	Shih-Chih Lin Vice President & General Manager	Room 107, No.3, Yu-kang E. 2nd Rd., Kaohsiung 80672, Taiwan	+886-7-8219630	+886-7-8117912
Kaohsiung Technology Park Branch	Chun-Nan Chen Vice President & General Manager	NO. 3-1 and 3F, No.3-1, Chung 1st Road, Cianjhen Dist., Kaohsiung 80681, Taiwan	+886-7-8316131	+886-7-8314393
North Kaohsiung Branch	Yao-Yu Kuo Vice President & General Manager	No.532, Chiu-ju 2nd Rd., Kaohsiung 80745, Taiwan	+886-7-3157777	+886-7-3155506
East Kaohsiung Branch	Charng-Er Kuo Vice President & General Manager	No.419, Ta-shun 2nd Rd., Kaohsiung 80787, Taiwan	+886-7-3806456	+886-7-3806608
Nan Tze Branch	Hsiao-Chin Ma Vice President & General Manager	NO.600-1, Chia-Chang Road, Nanzi Dist., Kaohsiung City 81170, Taiwan	+886-7-3615131	+886-7-3633043
Chung Kang Branch	Hui-Hsing Hsiao Vice President & General Manager	No.1, Chung-kang Rd., Kaohsiung 81233, Taiwan	+886-7-8021111	+886-7-8034911
Kaohsiung International Airport Branch	Yueh-Lin Hsu Vice President & General Manager	Kaohsiung International Airport, No.2, Chung-shan 4th Rd., Kaohsiung 81252, Taiwan	+886-7-8067866	+886-7-8068841
Ren Wu Branch	Yang-Der Fu Vice President & General Manager	No.2, Zhong-zheng Rd., Renwu Dist., Kaohsiung 81451, Taiwan	+886-7-3726289	+886-7-3740764
Gang Shan Branch	Yu-Chuan Chu Vice President & General Manager	No.138, Zhong-shan N. Rd., Gangshan Dist., Kaohsiung 82065, Taiwan	+886-7-6230300	+886-7-6230608
Feng Shan Branch	Huey-Ru Chao Vice President & General Manager	No.248, Zhong-shan W. Rd., Fengshan Dist., Kaohsiung 83068, Taiwan	+886-7-7473566	+886-7-7477566
Ping Tung Branch	Chen-Tai Liu Vice President & General Manager	No.213, Ming-tsu Rd., Ping-tung City, Ping-tung County 90078, Taiwan	+886-8-7323586	+886-8-7321651
Hua Lien Branch	Chi-Chih Pan Vice President & General Manager	No.26, Kung-yuan Rd., Hua-lien City, Hua-lien County 97048, Taiwan	+886-3-8350191	+886-3-8360443
Kin Men Branch	Ming-Chuan Huang Vice President & General Manager	No.37-5, Min-sheng Rd., Jin-cheng Town, Kin-men County 89345, Taiwan	+886-82-375800	+886-82-375900

Offshore Banking Branch, Overseas Branches & Representative Offices

Branch Name	Manager & Title	Address	Phone Number	Fax Number
Offshore Banking Branch	Chien-Chuang Chien Senior Vice President & General Manager	No.100, Chi-lin Rd., Chung-shan Dist., Taipei 10424, Taiwan	+886-2-25633156	+886-2-25637138
New York Branch	Hung-Hui Chen Senior Vice President & General Manager	65 Liberty Street, New York, NY 10005, U.S.A.	+1-212-6084222	+1-212-6084943
Los Angeles Branch	Kuang-Hua Wang Vice President & General Manager	445 South Figueroa Street, Suite 1900, Los Angeles, CA 90071, U.S.A.	+1-213-4893000	+1-213-4891183
Chicago Branch	Hung-Tse Chen Vice President & General Manager	222 West Adams Street, Suite 1985, Chicago IL60606	+1-312-7829900	+1-312-7822402
Silicon Valley Branch	Szu-Yao Huang Vice President & General Manager	333 West San Carlos Street, Suite 100, Box 8, San Jose, CA 95110, U.S.A.	+1-408-2831888	+1-408-2831678
Canada Branch-Toronto Principal Office	Chien-Hao Chen Vice President & General Manager	4950 Yonge Street, Suite 1002, Toronto, Ontario, M2N 6K1, Canada	+1-416-9472800	+1-416-9479964
Canada Branch-Vancouver Office	Ming-Shan Wu Vice President & General Manager	1095 West Pender Street, Suite 1250, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 2M6, Canada	+1-604-6895650	+1-604-6895625
Panama Branch	Shih-Kuan Chuang Vice President & General Manager	Avenida Balboa, Torre Davivienda, Piso 9, Oficina No. 9A-B, Panama City, Republic of Panama	+507-2638108	+507-2638392
Paris Branch	Wen-Hsien Tsao Vice President & General Manager	102 Terrasse Boieldieu, Tour W, 92800 Puteaux, France	+33-1-44230868	+33-1-45821844
Amsterdam Branch	Meng-Fang Li Vice President & General Manager	World Trade Center, Strawinskylaan 1203, 1077XX, Amsterdam, The Netherlands	+31-20-6621566	+31-20-6649599
London Branch	Chi-Chu Liao Vice President & General Manager	4th Floor, Michael House, 35 Chiswell Street, London, EC1Y 4SE, United Kingdom	+44-20-75627350	+44-20-75627369
Sydney Branch	Ching-Tsung Wang Senior Vice President & General Manager	Level 8, 10 Spring Street, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia	+61-2-92301300	+61-2-92335859
Brisbane Branch	Hung-Shi Chou Vice President & General Manager	Suite 1-3, 3 Zamia Street, Sunnybank, QLD 4109, Australia	+61-7-32195300	+61-7-32195200
Melbourne Branch	I-Hsien Cheng Vice President & General Manager	Level 20, 459 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000, Australia	+61-3-86108500	+61-3-96200600
Tokyo Branch	Yao-Chun Chang Vice President & General Manager	7F, Kishimoto Bldg. No.2-1, Marunouchi 2-Chome, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 100-0005, Japan	+81-3-32116688	+81-3-32165686
Osaka Branch	Tsung-Hao Tsai Vice President & General Manager	4-11, 3-chome, Doshomachi, Chuo-ku, Osaka 541-0045, Japan	+81-6-62028575	+81-6-62023127
Manila Branch	Po-Ling Lee Vice President & General Manager	3rd Floor, Pacific Star Bldg., Makati Avenue, Makati City, Philippines	+63-2-8115807	+63-2-8115815
Ho Chi Minh City Branch	Mao-Jung Chu Senior Vice President & General Manager	Ground Floor, Landmark Building, 5B Ton Duc Thang, Dist 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	+84-28-38225697	+84-28-38229191

Branch Name	Manager & Title	Address	Phone Number	Fax Number
Representative Office in Hai Phong	Ming-Che Chou Vice President & Representative	6F., Thanh Dat Building Lot 01/10B, Le Hong Phong St., Nga Nam Intersection, Hai An District, Hai Phong City, Vietnam	+84-225-3556188	+84-225-3556168
Singapore Branch	Wan-Ling Jwang Senior Vice President & General Manager	80 Raffles Place, #23-20 UOB Plaza 2, Singapore 048624	+65-62277667	+65-62271858
Labuan Branch	Shiung-Bang Chen Vice President & General Manager	Level 7 (E2), Main Office Tower, Financial Park Labuan Complex, Jalan Merdeka, 87000 F. T. Labuan, Malaysia	+60-87-581688	+60-87-581668
Kuala Lumpur Marketing Office	Shiung-Bang Chen Vice President & General Manager	Suite 12-04, Level 12, Wisma Goldhill 67, Jalan Raja Chulan, 50200 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	+60-3-20266966	+60-3-20266799
Suzhou Branch	Ying-Chin Hsu Vice President & General Manager	RM 104,1F, Jianwu Building, No.188, Wangdun Rd., Suzhou Industrial Park, Jiangsu, China	+86-512-62966568	+86-512-62966698
Wujiang Sub-Branch	Sheng-Hsun Yang Vice President & General Manager	NO.768, Yundong Road, Wujiang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Suzhou, Jiangsu, China	+86-512-66086088	+86-512-66086006
Ningbo Branch	Chung-Ching Chiu Vice President & General Manager	No.1880 Zhongshan East Road, Jiangdong District, Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, China	+86-574-87283939	+86-574-87283737
Kunshan Sub-Branch	Tien-Cheng Chang Vice President & General Manager	Room 202,207,No.858 Qianjin East Road,Kunshan,Jiangsu,China	+86-512-50376166	+86-512-50376169
Hong Kong Branch	Chien-Hung Chen Senior Vice President & General Manager	Suite 2201-05& 08-10, 22/F, Prudential Tower, The Gateway, Harbour City, 21 Canton Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong	+852-25259687	+852-25259014
Phnom Penh Branch	Chun-Hung Hsu Senior Vice President & General Manager	No. 139,St. No.274 corner street No.41,Phum Phum 5, Sangkat Boeng Keng Kang Ti Muoy, Khan Boeng Keng Kang, Phnom Penh, Cambodia	+855-23-988101	+855-23-217982
Phnom Penh Airport Sub-Branch	Yi-Chao Lin Vice President & General Manager	NO.601, Russian Federation Blvd., Phum Paprak Khang Cheung, Sangkat Kakab 1, Khan Pur SenChey, Phnom Penh, Cambodia	+855-23-890588	+855-23-890582
Olympic Sub-Branch	Yao-Tsung Huang Vice President & General Manager	No. 38B, Preah Monireth Blvd. （Street 217）, Phum 10, Sangkat Toul Svay Prey 2, Khan Boeng Keng Kang, Phnom Penh, Cambodia	+855-23-988130	+855-23-988134
Tuol Kouk Sub-Branch	Hsueh-Yuan Chien Vice President & General Manager	No.2A-2B, Street 315, Phum 8, Sangkat Boeng Kak 1, Khan Tuol Kouk, Phnom Penh, Cambodia	+855-23-884558	+855-23-884589
Chamkar Mon Sub-Branch	Chien-Ming Lan Vice President & General Manager	No. 462 AB, Preah Monivong Boulevard 93, Phum 12, Sangkat Toul Basak, Khan Chamkar Mon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia	+855-23-902035	

Branch Name	Manager & Title	Address	Phone Number	Fax Number
Ta Khmau Sub-Branch	Wei-Yeh Lee Vice President & General Manager	No.368 & 369, Street No.21, Phum Thmei 1, Sangkat Ta Khmao, Krong Ta Khmau, Kandal Province, Cambodia	+855-23-425261	
Mumbai Representative Office	Huai-Te Liu Vice President & Representative	203, Fl. 2, Accord, Opp. Bus Depot, Station Road, Goregoan (E), Mumbai 400 063, India	+91-8657973009	
Yangon Branch	Lien-Chang Lin Vice President & General Manager	Unit No.12-08/09/10, Level 12, Junction City Tower, Corner of Bogyoke Aung San Road and 27th Street, Pabedan Township, Yangon, Myanmar	+95-1-9253688	+95-1-9253699

Subsidiaries

Mega International Commercial Bank, Public Company Ltd.				
Branch Name	**Manager & Title**	**Address**	**Phone Number**	**Fax Number**
Head Office	Chun-Yu Kuo President & Chief Executive Officer	36/12 P.S. Tower, Asoke, Sukhumvit 21 Road, Klongtoey-nua, Wattana, Bangkok 10110, Thailand	+66-2-2592000	+66-2-2591330
Chonburi Branch	Chiech Chang Vice President & General Manager	88/89 Moo 1, Sukhumvit Road, Huaykapi Sub-District, Muang District, Chonburi Province 20000, Thailand	+66-38-192158	+66-38-192117
Bangna Branch	Hsing-Lung Liao Vice President & General Manager	MD Tower, 2nd Floor, Unit B, No.1, Soi Bangna-Trad 25, Bangna Sub-District, Bangna District Bangkok Province 10260, Thailand	+66-2-3986161	+66-2-3986157
Rayong Branch	Wen-Yu Shia Vice President & General Manager	500/125 Moo 3 Tambol Tasith, Amphur Pluak Daeng, Rayong Province 21140, Thailand	+66-033-211188	+66-033-211181
Ban Pong Branch	Long-Lin Lai Vice President & General Manager	99/47-48 Sonpong Road, Ban Pong, Ratchaburi 70110, Thailand	+66-32-222882	+66-32-221666

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