



Annual Report 2023

Executive Offices

Address : No. 36, Sec. 3, Nanjing E. Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Telephone : 886-2-2517-3336

<https://bank.sinopac.com>

Swift Address : SINOTWTP

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I. Consolidated Financial Statements

II. Financial Statements

Office Locations

Dep. / Branch Name	Address	Telephone
Headquarters	No. 36, Sec. 3, Nanjing E. Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2517-3336
Banking Division	No. 36, Sec. 3, Nanjing E. Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2517-3336
Trust Division	3F., No. 36, Sec. 3, Nanjing E. Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2517-3336
International Division	12F., No. 36, Sec. 3, Nanjing E. Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City (R.O.C.)	(02)2517-3336
Offshore Banking Unit	11F., No. 1-9, Sec. 2, Jianguo N. Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City (R.O.C.)	(02)2508-2288
Sungchiang Branch	No. 192, Songjiang Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2511-4198
Taipei Branch	No. 9-1, Sec. 2, Jianguo N. Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2508-2288
Chunglun Branch	3F., No. 306, Sec. 2, Bade Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)8161-8000
Chungshan Branch	No. 79, Sec. 2, Zhongshan N. Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2537-1200
Lungchiang Branch	No. 407,409,411, Longjiang Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2509-9395
Tehui Branch	No. 16-5, Dehui St., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2586-9918
Tungmen Branch	No. 154-1, & 156 & 158, Sec. 2, Xinyi Rd., Da'an Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2321-6800
Nanmen Branch	No. 110, Sec. 1, Nanchang Rd., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City 100, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2391-7565
Chengchung Branch	No. 17, Bo'ai Rd., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City 100, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2311-3940
Chinan Road Branch	No. 39, Sec. 2, Jinan Rd., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City 100, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2327-9200
Chiencheng Branch	No. 43, Chang'an W. Rd., Datong Dist., Taipei City 103, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2558-2202
Yenping Branch	No. 286, Minsheng W. Rd., Datong Dist., Taipei City 103, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2558-3148
Chungching North Road Branch	No. 139, Sec. 3, Chongqing N. Rd., Datong Dist., Taipei City 103, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2597-7138
Tunpei Branch	No. 209, Dunhua N. Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City 105, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2716-2189
Hsitung Branch	No. 12, Dongxing Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City 105, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2761-5998
Sungshan Branch	No. 680, Sec. 4, Bade Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City 105, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2765-5335
Hsimen Branch	No. 75,77, Chengdu Rd., Wanhua Dist., Taipei City 108, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2381-8255
Wanhua Branch	No. 280-288, Kangding Rd., Wanhua Dist., Taipei City 108, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2302-2935
Shuangyuan Branch	No. 58,58-1 Dongyuan St., Wanhua Dist., Taipei City 108, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2303-8222
Shihmao Branch	No. 46, Sec. 4, Xinyi Rd., Da'an Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2700-3975
Yungchun Branch	No. 352, Yongji Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City 110, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2762-2300
Sanhsing Branch	No. 294,296,298, Zhuangjing Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City 110, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2723-3935
Sungte Branch	No. 132, Songde Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City 110, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2722-7800
Chunghsiao Branch	No. 1,3, Ln. 236, Sec. 1, Dunhua S. Rd., Da'an Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)8773-9181
Tunnan Branch	No. 187, Sec. 2, Anhe Rd., Da'an Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2378-9808
Xingda Branch	No. 250, Guoguang Rd., South Dist., Taichung City 402, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(04)2285-6276
Chunghsiao E. Road Branch	No. 48, Sec. 4, Zhongxiao E. Rd., Da'an Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2776-6082
Chang An Branch	No. 39,41,43,43-1,43-2, Songjiang Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2515-1457
Hsinyi Branch	No. 252,256, Sec. 4, Xinyi Rd., Da'an Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2705-8322
Jenai Branch	No. 316-1, Sec. 4, Ren'ai Rd., Da'an Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2325-0940
Hoping Branch	No. 260,262, Sec. 3, Heping E. Rd., Da'an Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2377-6400
Tienmu Branch	No. 249, Sec. 2, Zhongcheng Rd., Shilin Dist., Taipei City 111, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2872-1976
Zhubei Ziqiang Branch	No. 25,27, Ziqiang S. Rd., Zhubei City, Hsinchu County 302, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(03)550-1133
Shihlin Branch	No. 85, Sec. 4, Chengde Rd., Shilin Dist., Taipei City 111, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2886-3982
Shitung Branch	No. 421,423,425,425-1, Sec. 6, Zhongshan N. Rd., Shilin Dist., Taipei City 111, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2872-6975
Shetzu Branch	No. 111, Sec. 6, Yanping N. Rd., Shilin Dist., Taipei City 111, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2812-0938
Lanya Branch	No. 183,185, Dexing E. Rd., Shilin Dist., Taipei City 111, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2833-7222
Peitou Branch	No. 166-4,166-5,166-6, Guangming Rd., Beitou Dist., Taipei City 112, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2891-0200
Hsihu Branch	No. 412, Ruiguang Rd., Neihu Dist., Taipei City 114, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)8797-2938
Neihu Branch	No. 712,723,725, Sec. 1, Neihu Rd., Neihu Dist., Taipei City 114, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2627-9820
Tunghu Branch	No. 23, Donghu Rd., Neihu Dist., Taipei City 114, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2634-0020
Nankang Branch	No. 19-15, Sanchong Rd., Nangang Dist., Taipei City 115, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2788-5265

Dep. / Branch Name	Address	Telephone
Hsinglung Branch	No. 49,51,53,55,57,59, Sec. 2, Xinglong Rd., Wenshan Dist., Taipei City 116, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2930-0833
Chingmei Branch	No. 12, Cheqian Rd., Wenshan Dist., Taipei City 116, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2933-7200
Panhsin Branch	No. 186, Minquan Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City 220, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2968-7020
East Panchiao Branch	No. 147,149, Sec. 2, Zhongshan Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City 220, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)8952-2200
Panchiao Branch	No. 23, Fuzhong Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City 220, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2967-1112
Panchiao Chunghsiao Branch	No. 198, Chongqing Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City 220, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2955-3678
Huachiang Branch	No. 82, Xinhai Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City 220, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2257-6998
Chiangtztutsui Branch	No. 6-12, Sec. 2, Shuangshi Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City 220, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)8252-5198
Banqiao Minzu Branch	No. 183, Minzu Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City 220, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2958-9200
Hsichih Branch	No. 508,510, Sec. 2, Datong Rd., Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City 221, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)8642-4088
Shenkeng Branch	No. 156, Sec. 3, Beishen Rd., Shenkeng Dist., New Taipei City 222, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2664-2626
Peihsin Branch	No. 260,262, Sec. 2, Beixin Rd., Xindian Dist., New Taipei City 231, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2910-6833
Hsintien Branch	No. 290,292, Zhongzheng Rd., Xindian Dist., New Taipei City 231, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2917-2202
Yungho Branch	No. 47,49, Sec. 2, Yonghe Rd., Yonghe Dist., New Taipei City 234, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2927-4000
Chungho Branch	No. 51,53,55 Zhongzheng Rd., Yonghe Dist., New Taipei City 234, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)8668-5455
Kuangfu Branch	No. 246-2,246-3,246-4, Liancheng Rd., Zhonghe Dist., New Taipei City 235, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)8221-8940
Chisui Branch	No. 533, Liancheng Rd., Zhonghe Dist., New Taipei City 235, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2223-9455
Hsuehfu Branch	No. 124, Sec. 1, Xuefu Rd., Tucheng Dist., New Taipei City 236, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2266-2000
Tucheng Branch	No. 223-5,223-6 Sec. 2, Zhongyang Rd., Tucheng Dist., New Taipei City 236, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2260-8122
Haishan Branch	No. 200-12, Sec. 3, Jincheng Rd., Tucheng Dist., New Taipei City 236, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2270-3800
Shulin Branch	No. 288,290, Sec. 1, Zhongshan Rd., Shulin Dist., New Taipei City 238, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2683-8668
Huilung Branch	No. 59,61, Sanjun St., Shulin Dist., New Taipei City 238, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2688-4200
Yingke Branch	No. 212, Jianguo Rd., Yingge Dist., New Taipei City 239, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2678-6000
Linkou Chunghsiao Branch	No. 403, Zhongxiao Rd., Linkou Dist., New Taipei City 244, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2608-8286
Taishan Branch	No. 416,418,420, Sec. 2, Mingzhi Rd., Taishan Dist., New Taipei City 243, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2903-3940
Luchou Branch	No. 30,34, Sanmin Rd., Luzhou Dist., New Taipei City 247, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2281-9086
South Luchou Branch	No. 203,205, Chang'an St., Luzhou Dist., New Taipei City 247, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2281-9189
Sanchung Branch	No. 80, Sec. 2, Zhongxiao Rd., Sanchong Dist., New Taipei City 241, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2983-3008
Kinmen Branch	No. 230,232,236, Minquan Rd., Jincheng Township, Kinmen County 893, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(082)32-3300
Chengyi Branch	No. 343,345,347, Zhengyi N. Rd., Sanchong Dist., New Taipei City 241, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2981-1335
South Sanchung Branch	No. 400, Zhongzheng N. Rd., Sanchong Dist., New Taipei City 241, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2982-5981
North Sanchung Branch	No. 83,85, Sec. 4, Ziqiang Rd., Sanchong Dist., New Taipei City 241, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2985-8200
Chunghsin Branch	No. 527,529, Sec. 5, Chongxin Rd., Sanchong Dist., New Taipei City 241, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2995-8200
Chunghsing Branch	No. 44, Xinxing Rd., Sanchong Dist., New Taipei City 241, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2972-9860
Hsintai Branch	No. 229, Xintai Rd., Xinzhuang Dist., New Taipei City 242, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2996-8208
Hsinchuang Branch	No. 341, Zhongzheng Rd., Xinzhuang Dist., New Taipei City 242, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2201-6123
Chungkang Branch	No. 399,401,403,405,407, Zhonggang Rd., Xinzhuang Dist., New Taipei City 242, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2992-3123
Hsisheng Branch	No. 61, Hougang 1st Rd., Xinzhuang Dist., New Taipei City 242, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2202-7700
Suyuan Branch	No. 540-1, Huacheng Rd., Xinzhuang Dist., New Taipei City 242, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2996-8840
Minan Branch	No. 47,49,51, Min'an E. Rd., Xinzhuang Dist., New Taipei City 242, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2205-8170
Wuku Branch	No. 84, Gongshang Rd., Wugu Dist., New Taipei City 248, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)8295-7335
Chuwei Branch	No. 31-15, Minzu Rd., Tamsui Dist., New Taipei City 251, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2808-7208
Keelung Branch	No. 2, Yi 1st Rd., Zhongzheng Dist., Keelung City 202, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02)2423-6300
Lotung Branch	No. 203,205, Zhongzheng Rd., Luodong Township, Yilan County 265, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(039)553-457
Yilan Branch	No. 33, Sec. 3, Zhongshan Rd., Yilan City, Yilan County 260, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(039)328-828
Hsinchu Branch	No. 293,295, Sec. 2, Guangfu Rd., East Dist., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(03)572-8975
Kuanghua Branch	No. 528, Sec. 1, Jingguo Rd., East Dist., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(03)535-6824

Dep. / Branch Name	Address	Telephone
Chuke Branch	No. 472, Sec. 1, Guangfu Rd., East Dist., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(03)564-5020
Dali Branch	No. 503, Dongrong Rd., Dali Dist., Taichung City 412, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(04)2407-8975
Chupei Kuangming Branch	No. 87-6, Guangming 6th Rd., Zhubei City, Hsinchu County 302, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(03)553-0000
Taoyuan Branch	No. 51, Fuxing Rd., Taoyuan Dist., Taoyuan City 330, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(03)333-9000
Chungli Branch	No. 160, Cihui 3rd St., Zhongli Dist., Taoyuan City 320, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(03)427-8988
North Taoyuan Branch	No. 656, Chunri Rd., Taoyuan Dist., Taoyuan City 330, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(03)317-6976
Nankan Branch	No. 310, Zhongzheng Rd., Luzhu Dist., Taoyuan City 338, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(03)321-8400
South Taoyuan Branch	No. 839,841,843, Zhongshan Rd., Taoyuan Dist., Taoyuan City 330, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(03)392-2700
Yangmei Branch	No. 373,375,377, Yongmei Rd., Yangmei Dist., Taoyuan City 326, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(03)431-5935
Neili Branch	No. 321, Huanzhong E. Rd., Zhongli Dist., Taoyuan City 320, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(03)462-3918
Tayuan Branch	No. 102, Zhongshan N. Rd., Dayuan Dist., Taoyuan City 337, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(03)384-3395
Chunan Branch	No. 157, Guangfu Rd., Zhunan Township, Miaoli County 350, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(037)47-3982
Taichung Branch	No. 101, Sec. 1, Ziyou Rd., West Dist., Taichung City 403, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(04)2220-5800
North Taichung Branch	1F., No. 368, Sec. 2, Huamei St., North Dist., Taichung City 404, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(04)2293-2970
South Taichung Branch	No. 62,66,68,70,72, Sec. 2, Gongyi Rd., Nantun Dist., Taichung City 408, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(04)2323-1200
Shih Cheng Branch	No.180,Shizheng N.7 th Rd.,Xitun Dist.,Taichung City,Taiwan(R.O.C.)	(04)2465-1688
Fengyuan Branch	No. 245, Zhongzheng Rd., Fengyuan Dist., Taichung City 420, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(04)2520-7940
Hsitun Branch	No. 41, Wenxin S. Rd., Nantun Dist., Taichung City 408, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(04)2473-3288
Changhua Branch	No. 317, Minzu Rd., Changhua City, Changhua County 500, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(04)726-1998
Yuanlin Branch	No. 51, Sec. 2, Zhongshan Rd., Yuanlin City, Changhua County 510, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(04)837-8840
Chiayi Branch	No. 338, Xingye W. Rd., West Dist., Chiayi City 600, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(05)235-0175
Tainan Branch	No. 58, Sec. 2, Jiankang Rd., South Dist., Tainan City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(06)223-6805
East Tainan Branch	No. 163, Sec. 2, Changrong Rd., East Dist., Tainan City 701, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(06)200-5566
Yungkang Branch	No. 725, Zhonghua Rd., Yongkang Dist., Tainan City 710, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(06)202-7280
North Tainan Branch	No. 480, Sec. 4, Ximen Rd., North Dist., Tainan City 704, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(06)282-2118
NCKU Branch	No. 1, Daxue Rd., East Dist., Tainan City 701, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(06)209-6333
Sanmin Branch	No. 78,82, Minzu 1st Rd., Sanmin Dist., Kaohsiung City 807, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(07)392-8988
North Kaohsiung Branch	No. 441, Yucheng Rd., Zuoying Dist., Kaohsiung City 813, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(07)557-9008
Kaohsiung Branch	No. 143, Zhongzheng 2nd Rd., Lingya Dist., Kaohsiung City 802, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(07)225-5080
South Kaohsiung Branch	No. 100, Zhonghua 4th Rd., Lingya Dist., Kaohsiung City 802, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(07)537-9918
Lingya Branch	No. 90,90-1, Jianguo 1st Rd., Lingya Dist., Kaohsiung City 802, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(07)725-7187
Kangshan Branch	No. 1, Dade 1st Rd., Gangshan Dist., Kaohsiung City 820, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(07)622-8224
Fengshan Branch	No. 364,366, Guangyuan Rd., Fengshan Dist., Kaohsiung City 830, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(07)740-9345
Pingtung Branch	No. 14, Fuxing N. Rd., Pingtung City, Pingtung County 900, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(08)732-3322
Hualien Branch	No. 218-1, Linsen Rd., Hualien City, Hualien County 970, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(03)833-7588
Los Angeles Branch	177 E. Colorado Boulevard,10th floor, Suite 1068, Pasadena, California 91105, USA.	1-213-437-4800
Hong Kong Branch	26F, Central Tower, 28 Queen's Rd., Central, Hong Kong	852-2801-2801
Kowloon Branch	18F, and 12A 03-06, One Peking, 1 Peking Rd., Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong	852-3655-8688
Macau Branch	Avenida do Doutor Mario Soares, Finance and IT Center of Macao 9 andar A, Macau	853-2871-5175
Vietnam Representative Office	Daeha Business Tower, 12F, No. 360 Kim Ma Street, Ba Dinh District, Hanoi, Vietnam	84-24-3244-4264
Ho Chi Minh Branch	9th Floor, Friendship Tower Building, 31 Le Duan Street, Ben Nghe Ward, District 1, Ho Chi Minh	84-28-3822-0566

Financial Highlights

(In millions, except per share data)	2023 NT\$	2023 US\$ (Note)	2022 NT\$
For the year			
Pretax income	19,315	628.08	17,373
Net income	16,066	522.43	14,713
At year-end			
Deposits and remittances	2,023,385	65,795.83	2,005,226
Discounts and loans, net	1,419,039	46,143.89	1,322,023
Total assets	2,531,382	82,314.73	2,403,440
Equity	172,832	5,620.10	137,861
Per share			
Earnings per share	1.68	0.05	1.63
Equity per share	17.82	0.58	15.26
Dividends declared per share			
- Cash dividend	0.8275	0.0269	-
- Stock dividend	0.7	0.0228	-

Note 1: US dollar amounts are converted for convenience only at NT\$30.75248 per dollar, the prevailing rate on Dec. 31, 2023.

Note 2: Using the number of the outstanding issued shares at year end as the basis to calculate the shareholder's equity per share.



Letter to Shareholders

2023 Outlook and Market Retrospective

In 2023, the global environment remained turbulent and uncertain, characterized by three main factors: ongoing conflicts, inflation, and interest rate hikes. In addition to the Russia-Ukraine war, other challenges emerged, including the escalation of Israel-Hamas war, the collapse of Silicon Valley Bank, Fitch's downgrade of the US government's sovereign credit ratings, the Federal Reserve Board of Governors (Fed)'s hawkish stance, and the yield on the US 10-year Treasury surging past 5%. Fortunately, amidst the turbulence, a global wave of enthusiasm for AI, biotechnology, and heavy electrical equipment themes continued to ferment. In the financial markets, this enthusiasm helped break through the challenges. The Dow Jones Industrial Average reached a historic high of 37,778 points, the NASDAQ Composite Index surged by 43%, and the TAIEX rose from 14,001 to 17,956, marking a strong annual increase of 27%. Overall, 2023 was an exhilarating and bullish year.



Chairman / Wei-Thyr TSAO

Regarding the issue of inflation, which has been of utmost concern, improvements in global supply chain bottlenecks, stabilization of energy and food supplies, and proactive interest rate hikes by central banks of each country to control inflation have led to a cooling of inflationary pressures. The US Consumer Price Index dropped from 6% to 3%, the Eurozone from 8% to 2%, and the UK from 10% to 4%. In 2023, the Fed raised interest rates by 4 basis points, totaling 21 basis points since the rate hike, bringing the terminal rate to 5.25%. The European Central Bank (ECB) raised interest rates by 8 basis points, totaling 18 basis points, bringing the terminal rate to 4.0%. The Central Bank of ROC (Taiwan) raised interest rates by only 0.5 basis points in 2023, totaling 3 basis points since the rate hike, bringing the terminal rate to 1.875%. With inflation now in US and Eurozone under control, the interest rate hike cycle has come to an end.

Regarding the economy, the United States has encouraged supply chain reshoring, coupled with a robust post-pandemic job market, resulting in resilient consumer spending and a 2.5% GDP growth rate for the year. The Eurozone experienced a meager growth of 0.4% amidst the challenges of war, inflation, and high interest rates. The bursting of the property bubble in China, ongoing tensions between the United States and China, and a slower-than-expected recovery after reopening have led to challenges. Concerted efforts from official policies aimed at stabilizing the economy by securing 5% growth, and ultimately reached 5.2% Global terminal demand weakened, leading to sluggish exports from Taiwan. With business indicators consistently showing signs of a downturn, the economy only grew by 1.31% throughout the year.

Business Strategy and Performance

In 2023, Bank SinoPac reported a consolidated net profit after tax of NT\$16.066 billion for the full year, with earnings per share after tax of NT\$1.68 and a return on equity of 10.34%. As of the end of 2023, the total assets of Bank SinoPac after the merger amounted to NT\$2,531.4 billion, an increase of NT\$128 billion compared to the previous year. The total deposits amounted to NT\$2,018.2 billion, and the total loans amounted to NT\$1,438.6 billion, representing a growth of approximately 0.68% and 7.37% respectively compared to the previous year-end. The loan-to-deposit ratio stood at 71.28%.



The business performances of Bank SinoPac in 2023 are as follows:

In corporate financial services, as of the end of 2023, the credit balance amounted to NT\$749.9 billion. Among this, foreign currency credit accounted for approximately 33%. The volume of factoring was NT\$89.4 billion, and the volume of foreign exchange was USD 318.1 billion. The balance of loans to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) amounted to NT\$325.1 billion, ranking fourth among private banks in terms of market share. Additionally, the cumulative amount of funds guaranteed by the Small and Medium Enterprise Credit Guarantee Fund reached NT\$26.5 billion, ranking sixth among private banks. Moving forward, we will further expand our global presence to comprehensively serve our customers' production and capital allocation centers, both domestically and internationally. As we look ahead to 2024, we are committed to promoting digital transformation to expand our business reach and offer professional and comprehensive services in trade finance, supply chain financing, and cross-border financing in response to the gradual recovery of the global economy and the ongoing trend of supply chain reshaping.

As of the end of 2023, the retail finance business had an outstanding balance of NT\$643.1 billion in housing loans, NT\$4 billion in automobile loans, and NT\$1.4 billion in other secured loans. The outstanding balance of credit loans was NT\$43.7 billion, and there were a total of 2,208 thousand credit cards in circulation. The annual total amount charged on credit cards reached NT\$136.2 billion, and there were 15,790 valid acquiring merchant stores. In 2023, to maintain the quality of assets, the focus of mortgage loan services was on developing high-quality self-occupied customer groups both internally and externally. This was achieved by integrating digital financial technology to establish a new version of the online application version 2.0 for new mortgage applicants (including guarantors). This version improved functionalities such as digital application submission, financial system identification, and automatic case initiation, thereby effectively enhancing operational efficiency and meeting the comprehensive financial needs of customers. The credit loan business offers integrated services, optimizes the customer experience, accelerates digitalization, streamlines application processes, provides a comprehensive range of credit products for customers, and enhances the convenience of accessing funds. In the credit card sector, the business scale continued to grow steadily due to sustained promotional efforts and various incentives offered to encourage card usage. As we look ahead to 2024, our focus will be on further enhancing the advantages of digital finance and customer integration. We aim to provide differentiated smart financial services across our entire product line to cater to the specific needs of our target customers. By doing so, we will not only strengthen customer loyalty but also improve our overall competitiveness.



President / Eric CHUANG

For wealth management services, as of the end of 2023, the balance of non-discretionary money trust products amounted to NT\$159.9 billion. The total sales volume for the year reached NT\$66.3 billion. The balance of general trust services, including real estate trust, employee welfare trust, and securities trust, stood at NT\$77.1 billion at the end of the year. Additionally, the Company served as the custodian bank for domestic securities investment trust funds and undertook various custody services, with total assets under custody reaching NT\$969.2 billion by year-end. The total premium income from insurance agency business for the year amounted

to NT\$8.5 billion. Bank SinoPac's wealth management service is based on AUM. We provide clients with long-term, stable, and diversified investment advice. For high-end wealth management clients, we offer exclusive financial products, integrated financial services, and rich customer benefits, creating a one-stop financial service platform. Through digital transformation strategies, we are committed to optimizing the customer journey and becoming the most trusted bank for our clients.

Maintenance of a Robust Capital Structure and Stable Credit Ratings

As of the end of 2023, the consolidated capital adequacy ratio is 15.61%. The asset quality remains excellent, with a non-performing loan ratio of only 0.09% at the end of 2023, which is a decrease of 0.02% compared to the previous year-end. Additionally, the bad debt coverage ratio stands at an impressive 1,419.47%. In general, the credit rating outlook for Bank SinoPac remains stable. The summary of the latest credit rating results is as follows:

Type of Credit Rating	Credit Rating Institution	Long-term Credit Rating	Short-term Credit Rating	Outlook for Credit Rating	Date of Credit Rating
International	S&P Global Ratings	BBB+	A-2	Stability	August 28, 2023
	Fitch Ratings	BBB+	F2	Stability	January 30, 2024
Domestic	Fitch Ratings	AA-(twn)	F1+(twn)		
	Taiwan Ratings	twAA-	twA-1+	Stability	August 28, 2023

Achieving Sustainable Financial Policies to Expand Positive Influence

By leveraging the core capabilities, Bank SinoPac actively implements ESG through concrete actions. This includes providing credit support to environmentally friendly industries and promoting green deposits as a source of funding for green loans and sustainable linked loans. By doing so, the Bank enables corporate and individual customers to make a positive impact on the environment and society through their deposits. Furthermore, the Bank issues social bonds, sustainability bonds, and green bonds, and invests in projects that enhance social benefits. Additionally, we prioritize ESG corporate bonds and green bonds as investment targets, thereby advancing corporate sustainability.

In line with the sustainable development goals of the parent company, SinoPac Holdings, Bank SinoPac has integrated ESG factors into the investment evaluation process. The Bank has established explicit guidelines for excluding sensitive industries, conducting pre-investment ESG assessments, performing regular post-investment analysis and tracking, and progressively introducing guidelines for high-carbon emission industries to promote responsible investment. Furthermore, questionnaires are regularly sent to the investee companies to address the issues of mitigating and adapting to climate change, as well as social (human rights) and corporate governance. These questionnaires investigate the awareness, advocacy, information disclosure, concrete actions, and improvements of the investee companies' ESG strategy. By taking concrete actions, institutional investors exert their influence and encourage the investee companies to prioritize their action plan.

Bank SinoPac actively promotes sustainable business development. Meanwhile, for five consecutive years, we have sponsored the NCCU Griffins basketball team, supporting students' passion for sports and enabling them to realize their dreams on the court. We also support the Taichung Football Academy FUTURO, actively



cultivating outstanding football talents in Taiwan to enhance the atmosphere of Taiwan's football sports. In 2023, we announced our title sponsorship of the Taiwan Beer Leopards professional basketball team, promoting the professionalization of basketball in Taiwan and leveraging the value of the financial industry and social influence. Moreover, for sixteen consecutive years, Bank SinoPac has sponsored the Taipei Children's Arts Festival organized by the Department of Cultural Affairs, Taipei City Government, providing children with a joyful and imaginative space. In addition to nurturing artistic life from an early age, we strongly support artistic performances in Taiwan, making Taiwan a society full of humanistic and artistic beauty.

Receiving Awards and Honors for Financial Expertise

Bank SinoPac has received high recognition in the areas of economy, society and environment. In 2023, we were awarded by a leading American brand in finance and economics, 《Forbes》 World's Best Banks 2023 for 3 consecutive years, and 《Outstanding Enterprise Manager Association, OEMA》 22nd Golden Peak Award - Top 10 Outstanding Enterprises. Together with its customers, Bank SinoPac promotes green energy and builds a sustainable zero-carbon home, making it the only financial institution in Taiwan to receive the 《Energy Administration, Ministry of Economic Affairs》 Best Financial Service Provider Award for eight consecutive years, and 《Excellence》 Best Green Finance Achievement Award. Bank SinoPac continues to enhance the customer experience through technological innovation. Our overseas mobile banking app - easy App and digital payment application - DACARD App have respectively won the 《Asian Banking & Finance》 ABF Wholesale Banking Awards 2023 - Taiwan Domestic Mobile App Initiative of the Year. On the other hand, with a focus on customer experience, Bank SinoPac's Customer 360° Service Platform, which utilizes AI models and customer interaction data to predict preferences, was honored with 《The Asian Banker》 Best Frictionless Customer Experience Initiative in Taiwan Awards 2023. Its personalized recommendation projects also received recognition, winning the 《Asian Banking & Finance》 ABF Retail Banking Awards 2023 - Analytics Initiative of the Year-Taiwan, and AI & Machine Learning Initiative of the Year-Taiwan. Bank SinoPac's palm vein authentication service has received multiple awards, including 《The Asset》 Triple A Digital Awards 2023 - Best Biometrics Project, and 《Asian Banking & Finance》 ABF Retail Banking Awards 2023 - Branch Innovation of the Year - Silver Prize. The ATM interbank QR Code cardless cash withdrawal service has also been awarded 《The Asset》 Triple A Digital Awards 2023 - Best Digital Collaboration, Taiwan. Furthermore, with the carbon reduction advocacy - Show Time for Carbon Reduction, we received the highest honor from the 《National Enterprise Competitiveness Development Association》 The 20th National Brand Yushan Awards – Most Popular Brand.

In addition to continuous product innovation, Bank SinoPac's financial expertise and service quality have also been highly recognized. The Bank has played a crucial role in supporting the growth of domestic small and medium-sized enterprises, and as a result, we have been honored with several awards, including the 《Small & Medium Enterprise Credit Guarantee Fund of Taiwan》 Taiwan Outstanding Performance in Financial Institutions and Credit Manager Award, and Policy Promotion Award. Bank SinoPac's trust business, featuring services such as green finance ecosystem and innovative employee benefit trust, received numerous accolades in 2023, including the 《Wealth Magazine》 Innovative Trust Award of Domestic Banks in 2023 Wealth Management Awards, 《Wealth Magazine》 Excellence Award for Influential Trust Services in 2023 Financial Award, and the 《Commercial Times》 Gold Award for Best Sustainable Trust Innovation Award, Excellence for Best Employee Benefit Trust Innovation Award in the 3rd Trust Awards. In financial and banking operations, Bank SinoPac

excelled by receiving four prestigious international awards from the London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG), making us the top winner in the industry. The awards include 《London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG)》 Highest Trading Volume Growth, Top 5 Trading Volume, Top Asian NDF Entity, and Top Asian NDF Trader. Moreover, the Bank was awarded the 《Taipei Exchange》 2023 IRS Trading Competition Team Award-Champion, and 《Taiwan Futures Exchange》 9th Futures Diamond Award. Banking Volume Diamond Award, the "OTC Derivative Clearing Volume Diamond Award - Second Place, and the "Diamond Award for Contributions to the Creation of OTC Derivative Clearing.

Bank SinoPac is dedicated to upholding corporate social responsibility and has achieved impressive results. In 2023, it received recognition of 《FinanceAsia Awards 2023》 Finalist : Best Sustainable Bank in Taiwan. The Bank actively engages in the Financial Literacy Campaign for the Campus and Community endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission. Additionally, we have been honored with the 《TCSA Executive Committee》 2023 Taiwan Corporate Sustainability Awards (TCSA) - Social Inclusion Leadership Award for our innovative and integrative retail financial services.

2024 Outlook and Business Strategy

Looking ahead to 2024, it is expected that the United States will establish a downward trend of inflation, leading the Fed to initiate interest rate cuts. The economy is projected to experience a soft landing, with an estimated annual growth rate of 2.3%. The ECB will also follow suit with interest rate cuts, expecting an economic growth rate of 0.7%. The interest rate cuts by central banks in Europe and the United States will help revive terminal demand. The global inventory level of consumer electronics is gradually improving, and there is a strong demand for AI servers. This will significantly strengthen Taiwan's export momentum and restore investment confidence. Semiconductor manufacturers will continue to invest in advanced processes, and the construction of offshore wind power and other green energy facilities will persist. The Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics estimates an annual growth rate of 3.43%. Addressing climate change is a pressing matter that necessitates close collaboration between governments and businesses worldwide, with a focus on ESG and sustainability. This collaboration is crucial to expedite society's goals of achieving net-zero emissions and transitioning to clean energy.

Bank SinoPac has long adhered to the original intention, that is, to cultivate local customer-oriented services and continue to invest in human, organizational, and intellectual capital for innovation, to move toward the vision of "Together, a better life" by flipping finance, thereby making Bank SinoPac the leading financial brand among Chinese-speaking financial institutions.

Chairman
Wei-Thyr TSAO



President
Eric CHUANG





Corporate Profile

I. Introduction

Bank SinoPac is a wholly owned subsidiary of SinoPac Holdings Co., Ltd. (SinoPac Holdings) and was created in the merger of equals between Bank SinoPac under SinoPac Holdings and International Bank of Taipei on November 13, 2006. Bank SinoPac provides the best financial services to its customers with a comprehensive business network and highly innovative product lines. The Bank is striving to realize the vision of "Together, a better life" by flipping finance, thereby making Bank SinoPac the leading financial brand among Chinese-speaking financial institutions.

Taipei Mutual Loans and Savings Co. was inaugurated on May 4, 1948. It was restructured into Taipei Business Bank in 1978, then upgraded to a commercial bank named International Bank of Taipei on May 14, 1998. Over decades of development, the International Bank of Taipei focused on serving SMEs and secured a solid customer base. International Bank of Taipei was merged with SinoPac Holdings through a share swap, officially becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of SinoPac Holdings on December 26, 2005.

Since its inception on January 28, 1992, Bank SinoPac has been committed to financial product innovation and service integration. On May 9, 2002, Bank SinoPac, through a share swap, merged with SinoPac Securities, and SinoPac Securities Co. Ltd., forming SinoPac Holdings. On June 20, 2002, Bank SinoPac was made a wholly owned subsidiary of SinoPac Holdings.

SinoPac Holdings changed its Chinese name to "Yongfeng Holdings" on July 20, 2006. To integrate banking resources and optimize economies of scale, Bank SinoPac and International Bank of Taipei were merged on November 13, 2006, with the former being the surviving entity. Bank SinoPac subsequently made adjustments to its strategy and strengthened its organization, with the goal of promoting organization flattening and a cost reduction plan, to enhance operational efficiency and improve cost-expense structures.

As part of the group's organizational restructuring and adjustment to investment portfolios, on March 13, 2009, Bank SinoPac completed the dissolution and liquidation of SinoPac Financial Consulting Co. On June 1, 2009, Bank SinoPac acquired SinoPac Card Services, another wholly owned subsidiary of SinoPac Holdings, by paying consideration in cash. The merger and acquisition proved effective in raising the capital adequacy ratio, integrating the group's resources, and enhancing overall performance. Without undermining shareholders' interests, Bank SinoPac sold its stake in SinoPac Leasing to SinoPac Holdings on December 3, 2009, in an effort to help the SinoPac Group maximize the function of its assets in enhancing overall management efficiency.

Headquartered in Nanjing, Bank SinoPac (China) officially launched its business in 2014. It currently has branches in Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chengdu, and Nanjing, respectively (four in total), providing a wide range of financial services to both enterprises and individuals.

To enhance the Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital and for its future operation expansion, Bank SinoPac privately placed NT\$10 billion in common shares in 2023. Furthermore, in response to the government's

Sustainable Financial policy and to duly implement the action plan of SinoPac Holdings' sustainable development strategy, the Bank issued NT\$2 billion in senior unsecured bank debenture (Sustainability Bond) in 2023. As of the end of 2023, Bank SinoPac and its subsidiaries had 7,036 employees; their paid-in capital reached NT\$97 billion and assets amounted to NT\$2.5314 trillion. Bank SinoPac has 22 divisions and one office. In addition to 125 domestic branches (including the Department of Business) and an Offshore Banking Unit, Bank SinoPac has multiple overseas branches, including branches in Hong Kong, Kowloon, Macau, Los Angeles, and Ho Chi Minh City, as well as a Vietnam Representative Office. Bank SinoPac has also invested in subsidiaries, including SinoPac Insurance Brokers Limited and Bank SinoPac (China), offering customers a full range of financial services through professional division of labor and diversified channels.

General Corporate Data		December 31, 2023
Date of incorporation:	January 28, 1992	
Date of listing on Taiwan Stock Exchange:	June 29, 1998	
Re-listing date of SinoPac Holdings:	May 9, 2002	
Total shareholders' equity:	NT\$172,832 million	
Paid-in capital:	NT\$96,993 million	
Number of shares issued:	9,699.3 million	
Number of employees:	7,036	
Auditor:	Deloitte & Touche	
S&P Global Ratings (Aug. 28, 2023)		
Long-term issuer credit rating:	BBB+	
Short-term issuer credit rating:	A-2	
Rating outlook:	Stable	
Fitch Ratings (Jan. 30, 2024)		
Long-term issuer default rating:	BBB+	
Short-term issuer default rating:	F2	
Rating outlook:	Stable	
Taiwan Ratings (Aug. 28, 2023)		
Long-term issuer credit rating:	twAA-	
Short-term issuer credit rating:	twA-1+	
Rating outlook:	Stable	



II. Awards and Honors

February 29, 2024

Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《FinanceAsia Awards 2023》 Finalist: Best Sustainable Bank in Taiwan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《TCSA Executive Committee》 2023 Taiwan Sustainable Action Awards (TSAA) - SDG 7: Creating a Friendly Ecosystem for Renewable Energy Trading - Gold Award and SDG 13: SinoPac Life - Taking steps for a sustainable planet every day - Bronze Award
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《TCSA Executive Committee》 2023 Asia - Pacific Sustainable Action Award (APSAA) - SDG 8: 'funBIZ' Online Collection Service - Bronze Award
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《TCSA Executive Committee》 2023 Taiwan Corporate Sustainability Awards (TCSA) - Human Rights Leadership Award, Social Inclusion Leadership Award, Gender Equality Leadership Award, Aging-Friendly Leadership Award
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《Joint Credit Information Center》 Special Contribution Award for Sustainable Financing in the 17th Golden Security, Golden Quality, and Golden Excellence Award
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《Charlton Media Group》 ESG Business Awards 2023 - Inclusion and Diversity Award and Renewable Energy Financing Programme Award
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《Anue Network》 Selected as Promising for Corporate Sustainability Prospects in ESG Benchmarking Enterprise Billboard
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《SGS》 IT Award - Excellence Award for Business Continuity Management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《Ministry of Culture》 16th Arts & Business Awards - Cultural Sustainable Development Award, Long Term Sponsorship Award, Gold Award for Standing Award
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《1111 Job Bank》 Gold Award for Happy Enterprise in 2023
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BS 10012: 2017 Personal Information Management System (PIMS) Certification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISO 27001 Information Security Management System Certification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISO 22301 Business Continuity Management System Certification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《BSI》 ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System Certification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《Department of Health, Taipei City Government》 Outstanding Certification for Excellent Breastfeeding Rooms 2023
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《Department of Labor, Taipei City Government》 Aged and Elderly Friendly Enterprises Certification 2023
Brand Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《Forbes》 World's Best Banks 2023 for 3 consecutive years
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《The Asset》 Triple A Digital Awards 2023 - Best Retail Social Media Banking Experience, Taiwan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《National Enterprise Competitiveness Development Association》 The 20th National Brand Yushan Awards - Best Product: Bank SinoPac Exercise Motivation - Moving Forward
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《National Enterprise Competitiveness Development Association》 The 20th National Brand Yushan Awards - Most Popular Brand: Bank SinoPac Financially friendly; Most Popular Brand: Show Time for Carbon Reduction
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《Outstanding Enterprise Manager Association, OEMA》 The 22nd Golden Peak Award - Top 10 Outstanding Enterprises

Brand Value	• 《Excellence》 Best Customer Satisfaction in 2023 Bank Ratings
	• 《Wealth Magazine》 2023 Wealth Management Awards - Best Customer Recommendation and Best Video Marketing Award in Domestic Banks Group
	• 《BusinessNext》 Future Commerce Awards - Bronze Award for The Best Management Innovation Awards: M360 Automated Marketing Management System
	• 《Sports Administration, Ministry of Education》 2023 Sports Activists Awards - Sponsorship Gold Award, Long Term Sponsorship Award, and Taiwan iSports - Certificate of Corporate Wellness
Wealth Management	• 《Wealth Magazine》 Best Wealth Management Team in the 2023 Wealth Management Awards
	• 《Asiamoney》 Best Digital Private Bank in Taiwan in Private Banking Awards 2023
Digital Finance and Innovation	• 《The Asset》 Triple A Digital Awards 2023 - Best Biometrics Project, Taiwan; Best Digital Collaboration, Taiwan
	• 《Asiamoney》 Taiwan's Best Bank for Digital Solutions in Best Bank Awards 2023
	• 《Asian Banking & Finance》 ABF Retail Banking Awards 2023 - AI & Machine Learning Initiative of the Year - Taiwan, Mobile Banking & Payment Initiative of the Year - Taiwan, Branch Innovation of the Year - Silver Prize, and Analytics Initiative of the Year - Taiwan
	• 《Asian Banking & Finance》 ABF Wholesale Banking Awards 2023 - Taiwan Domestic Mobile App Initiative of the Year
	• 《The Digital Banker》 Best API Initiative of the Year in Global Transaction Banking Innovation Awards 2023
	• 《International Business Magazine》 The Best Digital Bank in Taiwan 2023
	• 《World Business Outlook》 Most Innovative Digital Bank Taiwan 2023
	• 《National Enterprise Competitiveness Development Association》 The 20th National Brand Yushan Awards - Best Product: Employee Investment and Retirement Platform, Palm Vein Authentication, Product Speed Match, SinoPac Comprehensive Energy Storage Financial Services, Bank SinoPac DAWHO SELECT, and SinoPac Bee Together Platform
	• 《BusinessNext》 Future Commerce Awards - Gold Award for The Best Experience Innovation: Financial Services In Your Hands
	• 《Harvard Business Review》 Excellence Award of Larger Enterprise Group in the 3rd Dingge - Digital Transformation Awards in Business Models
	• 《Taiwan Intellectual Property Office》 Invention Patent for Branch Location Selection Method and Device
Financial Products and Services	• 《The Asset》 2022 Best LBO (Leveraged Buyout) in Taiwan and India
	• 《The Asian Banker》 Best Frictionless Customer Experience Initiative in Taiwan Awards 2023
	• 《Energy Administration, Ministry of Economic Affairs》 Best Financial Service Provider Award for 8 consecutive years

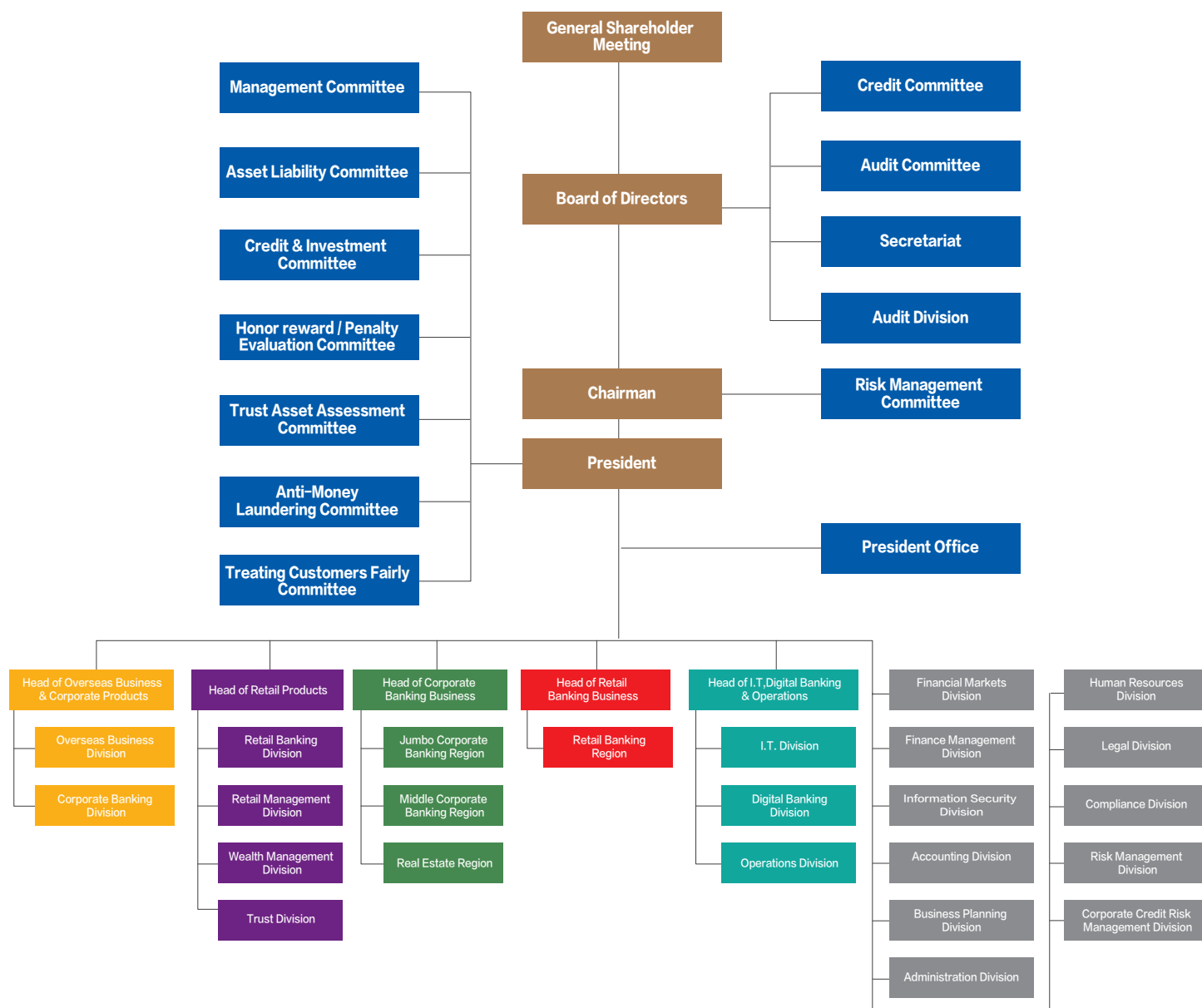


Financial Products and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《National Enterprise Competitiveness Development Association》 The 20th National Brand Yushan Awards - First Prize for SinoPac Donation Platform, Best Product: M360 Automated Marketing Management System, Funfun Mission of Sports Card App, Trust API Application-Digital Innovation Service
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《Outstanding Enterprise Manager Association, OEMA》 The 22nd Golden Peak Award - Outstanding Commodities: Bank SinoPac Official Line Account and SinoPac Bee Together Platform
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《Business Today》 Most Innovative Trust Service Award in the 17th Wealth Management Banks and Securities Firms Evaluation for Bank Group
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《Wealth Magazine》 Innovative Trust Award of Domestic Banks in 2023 Wealth Management Awards
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《Wealth Magazine》 Excellence Award for Influential Trust Services in 2023 Financial Award
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《Commercial Times》 Gold Award for Best Sustainable Trust Innovation Award, Excellence for Best Employee Benefit Trust Innovation Award in the 3rd Trust Awards
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《Commercial Times》 Excellence in Digital Service Award in Bank Group in the 3rd Digital Finance Awards
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《Excellence》 Best Green Finance Achievement Award, Best Innovative Trust Service Award in 2023 Banking Company Evaluation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《Small & Medium Enterprise Credit Guarantee Fund of Taiwan》 Taiwan Outstanding Performance in Financial Institutions and Credit Manager Award
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《Small & Medium Enterprise Credit Guarantee Fund of Taiwan》 Policy Promotion Award
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《Taiwan Clearing House》 Financial Institutions Promote ACH and eFCS - Batch Payment Transaction Growth Rate Award, eACH Deduction Business Promotion Award, and eACH Accounting Business Promotion Award
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《Trust Association of R.O.C》 Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon Group Award for Eldercare Financial Planning Consultant
Financial Trading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG)》 Highest Trading Volume Growth, Top 5 Trading Volume, Top Asian NDF Entity, and Top Asian NDF Trader
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《Taiwan Futures Exchange》 The 9th Futures Diamond Award - Banking Volume Diamond Award, the OTC Derivative Clearing Volume Diamond Award - Second Place, and the Diamond Award for Contributions to the Creation of OTC Derivative Clearing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《Taipei Exchange》 2023 IRS Trading Competition Team Award - Champion

III. Organization

(I) Organization Chart

● February 29, 2024





Letter to Shareholders

Corporate Profile

Economic and Financial Review

Operating Report

Financial Reports

Domestic Major Economic Indicators

Appendix

(II) Board of Directors

February 29, 2024

Title	Nationality or Place of Registration	Name	Gender / age	Elected Date	Term (Year)	First Elected	Shares Owned when Elected		Shares Owned Currently		Shares Owned by Spouse & Minors		Shares Held under Surrogate A/C		Education & Key Past Positions	Positions Held Concurrently	Related to Directors and Supervisors		
							No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%			Title	Name	Relationship
Chairman	R.O.C.	Wei-thyr TSAO	Male / 61-70	2022/07/01	3	2018/05/01	Note1	Note1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Director, SinoPac Securities Corp. Independent Director, China Everbright Greentech Limited Senior Consultant of Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Managing Director, Acting President in Taiwan, and Head of Global Finance and Risk Solutions for Greater China, Barclays Capital Asia Ltd. Managing Director, Morgan Stanley Asia Ltd. Executive Vice President and Head of Group Fixed Income, China Development Financial Holding Co. MBA, National Taiwan University Bachelor of Power Mechanical Engineering, National Tsing Hua University	Director, SinoPac Holdings Independent Director, Perfect Corp.	None	None	None
Director	R.O.C.	Shi-kuan CHEN	Female / 51-60	2022/07/01	3	2020/05/13	Note1	Note1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Director, Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research Associate Dean, College of Management, National Taiwan University Professor, Chairperson and Dean, Graduate Institute of International Business, National Taiwan University Independent Director, DBS Bank (Taiwan) Ltd. Director, Mega Holdings Supervisor, Mega Holdings Ph.D. in Economics, Yale University	Chairman, SinoPac Holdings Chairman, SinoPac SITC Chairman, SinoPac Foundation Director, Central Bank Vice Chairperson, Taiwan Independent Director Association Director, ROC-USA Business Council Director, Dr. John C.H. Fei Memorial Foundation Director, Academy of Promoting Economic Legislation Director, Chun Ti Ching Hsin Foundation Director, Yu Kuo-Hwa Culture and Education Foundation Director, Taiwan Institute of Economic Research Executive Director, Taiwan Share Association Executive Supervisor, The Bankers Association of Taipei Executive Director, Financial Engineering Association of Taiwan Supervisor, Taiwan Finance Association Executive Supervisor, Banking Education Association of Taiwan Executive Supervisor, BCSD Taiwan Supervisor, The Bankers Association of the Republic of China Director, Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research	None	None	None
Director	R.O.C.	Stanley CHU	Male / 51-60	2022/07/01	3	2018/05/01	Note1	Note1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Deputy General Manager, Spokesperson and Director, Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation Director of National Performing Arts Center Chairman, Cathay Securities Corporation Specialist Professor, Graduate Institute of International Business, National Taiwan University Director and Executive Vice President, Taiwan Futures Exchange Chairman and President, KGI Futures Co., Ltd. EMBA, National Taiwan University	Director and President, SinoPac Holdings Chairman, SinoPac Securities Corporation Director, SinoPac Foundation Director, Employee Retirement and Resignation Fund Management Committee, SinoPac Securities Corp. Director, Taipei Performing Arts Center	None	None	None

Title	Nationality or Place of Registration	Name	Gender / age	Elected Date	Term (Year)	First Elected	Shares Owned when Elected		Shares Owned Currently		Shares Owned by Spouse & Minors		Shares Held under Surrogate A/C		Education & Key Past Positions	Positions Held Concurrently	Related to Directors and Supervisors		
							No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%			Title	Name	Relationship
Director	R.O.C.	Chia-hsien CHEN	Male / 61-70	2022/07/01	3	2016/11/25	Note1	Note1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chairman, Bank SinoPac Chairman of SinoPac Call Center Co., Ltd. Director and President, SinoPac Holdings Director, International Bank of Taipei MBA, University of Virginia	Chief, Bardon Chinese Creative Agency Limited	None	None	None
Director	R.O.C.	Kerry HSU	Female / 61-70	2022/07/01	3	2022/07/01	Note1	Note1	—	—	—	—	—	—	President, SinoPac Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd. Managing Director, SinoPac Asset Management (Asia) Ltd. EMBA, China Europe International Business School MBA, University of Texas at Arlington	Chief Financial Officer & Spokesperson and Head of Finance Management Division, SinoPac Holdings Chairman, SinoPac Venture Capital Co., Ltd. Director, SinoPac Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd. Director, SinoPac Asset Management (Asia) Ltd. Director, Golden Trust SinoPac Fund Management Co., Ltd. Director, SinoPac Foundation	None	None	None
Director	R.O.C.	Eric CHUANG	Male / 51-60	2022/07/01	3	2018/04/01	Note1	Note1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chief Investment officer & Chief Financial officer & Chief Operations officer & Spokesperson, SinoPac Holdings President, SinoPac Securities Corp. Senior Vice President, China Development Industrial Bank EMBA of China Europe International Business School	President, Bank SinoPac Director, Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd. Director, Taipei Forex Inc. Director, SinoPac Foundation Chairman, The Association of Finance and Banking	None	None	None
Independent Director	R.O.C.	Yu-fen LIN	Female / 51-60	2022/07/01	3	2017/08/25	Note1	Note1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Corporate Lawyer, Lee and Li Attorneys-At-Law Independent Director, ShareHope Medicine Inc. National Taiwan University with the double degree of LL.B. and B.A.	Managing Partner, Lex & Honor Law Offices Independent Director, Chunghwa Telecom Co., Ltd. Independent Director, SINBON Electronics Co., Ltd. etc.	None	None	None
Independent Director	R.O.C.	Chih-cheng SU	Male / 51-60	2022/07/01	3	2019/07/01	Note1	Note1	—	—	—	—	—	—	CPA, YHC & CO., CPAs Executive Director, SOCIETE GENERALE, TAIPEI BRANCH Independent Director, Ralink Technology, Corp. Independent Director, Chunghwa Precision Test Tech. Co., Ltd. MBA, Rutgers University, The State University of New Jersey B.S., Department of Mechanical Engineering, National Taiwan University	Partner, Elite YC & Co., CPAs Supervisor, Burger Investment Co., Ltd.	None	None	None
Independent Director	R.O.C.	Chung-ming SU	Male / 61-70	2022/07/01	3	2022/07/01	Note1	Note1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Senior Vice President, Uni-President Director, Grand Bills Finance Corporation Director, CDIB & PARTNERS Investment Holdings Corporation Director, President Energy Development (Cayman Islands) Ltd. Director, SPT International, Ltd. President, ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd. Senior Vice President, Citibank Taiwan Taipei Branch MBA, University of Iowa, USA	Chairman, President Life Sciences Co., Ltd. Chairman, Uni-President Development Corp. Chairman, AndroScience Corp. Director, President Chain Store Corporation Director, ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd. Director, Century Tokyo Corporation Director, President (BVI) International Investment Holdings Ltd. Director, President Life Sciences Cayman Co., Ltd. Director, Tanvex Biologics, Inc. etc.	None	None	None

Note1: All directors are legal representatives of SinoPac Holdings.

Note2: Bank SinoPac's Chairman and President or personnel with equivalent position (chief manager) are not the same person, spouses or relatives within one degree of kinship.



(III) Executive Officers

February 29, 2024

● Eric CHUANG President
● Jenny HUANG Senior Executive Vice President & Chief Secretary & Company Secretary
● Chien-fa CHUANG Senior Executive Vice President
● Chia-hsing CHEN Senior Executive Vice President
● Benjamin TIEN Senior Executive Vice President & Head of Retail Products
● Brian LIN Senior Executive Vice President & Regional General Manager
● I-chun KUAN Senior Executive Vice President & Head of Corporate Credit Risk Management Division
● Benjamin LIN Senior Executive Vice President & Head of President Office & Acting Spokesperson
● Stephen OUYANG Senior Executive Vice President & Head of Corporate Banking Business
● Robert TSAI Senior Executive Vice President & Head of I.T., Digital Banking & Operations & Head of I.T. Division
● Joe LIN Senior Executive Vice President & Head of Risk Management Division
● Alton WANG Senior Executive Vice President & Head of Overseas Business & Corporate Products & Head of Overseas Business Division
● Chia-hung LIAO Senior Executive Vice President & Head of Human Resources Division
● King HO Senior Executive Vice President & Head of Administration Division
● Jeffrey C.C. HUANG Senior Executive Vice President & Head of Financial Markets Division
● Sean LEE Senior Executive Vice President & Chief Information Security Officer & Head of Information Security Division
● Tien-hao CHANG Senior Executive Vice President
● Jih-tien CHEN Executive Vice President & Chief Auditor

● Josephine CHEN Executive Vice President & Head of Legal Division
● Ariel KAO Executive Vice President & Chief Compliance Officer & Head of Compliance Division
● Martin CHANG Executive Vice President & Deputy Head of I.T., Digital Banking & Operations
● Derek HSU Executive Vice President & Head of Retail Banking Business
● Russell C. L. LIN Executive Vice President & Hong Kong Branch Manager
● Lloyd TSAI Executive Vice President & Head of Wealth Management Division
● Walkings LEE Executive Vice President & Head of Retail Banking Division
● Irene HUANG Executive Vice President & Head of Digital Banking Division
● Long-chi HSIAO Executive Vice President & Spokesperson
● Shun-hsing LIAO Executive Vice President

IV. Human Resources

Employee Statistics			February 29, 2024
Items	2024/2/29	2023	2022
Number of staff	6,744	6,710	6,241
Average age	42.4	42.3	42.3
Average seniority	13.1	13.0	13.2
Education			
Ph.D. degree	0.15%	0.15%	0.14%
Master's degree	21.75%	21.73%	21.20%
University and college	73.16%	73.43%	74.32%
Junior college & others	4.94%	4.69%	4.34%
Total	100%	100%	100%



Economic and Financial Review

I. Global Overview

(I) Situation Concerning Regions of Main Products (Services) Sold (Provided) in the Financial Market

The main regions where Bank SinoPac provides services are the Asia Pacific and Greater China, including Taiwan, the U.S., Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Vietnam. The economic situation in each region is separately stated below:

A. Taiwan

Looking back at 2023, the domestic demand gradually faded as the impact of the pandemic diminished. The government continued to relax pandemic prevention measures, and with the government's distribution of NT\$6,000 to stimulate consumption, private consumption momentum was strong. Retail and catering industries continued to achieve high levels of turnover. In terms of external demand, the delayed effects of interest rate hikes globally led to a slowdown in the global economy, resulting in weakened terminal demand. This, in turn, affected manufacturers' inventory adjustments, prolonging the time for inventory turnover and dampening Taiwan's export momentum. Export performance was weak, and corporate investment sentiment was subdued. The GDP growth rates for the first three quarters of 2023 were -3.49%, 1.41%, and 2.15%, respectively. However, with the increasing demand for emerging applications such as AI and entering the peak season for the export of technology products, Taiwan's exports bottomed out and rebounded in September, ending 12 consecutive months of negative growth in exports. Meanwhile, the economic indicator signals changed from blue to yellow-blue, indicating a recovery in the economy. The GDP growth rate in the fourth quarter rose to 4.93%, resulting in a full-year growth of 1.31% in 2023.

Looking ahead to 2024, the first half of the year is expected to see a cycle of interest rate cuts initiated by the Fed and ECB, reviving terminal demand. The IMF forecasts a global trade growth rate of 3.3% for 2024, up from 0.4% in the previous year. Taiwan's exports are anticipated to enter an upturn cycle due to improved semiconductor demand and the continued expansion of AI applications. On the domestic front, salaries for military personnel, civil servants, and the minimum wage are all set to increase by 4% in 2024. Additionally, the tax-exempt threshold for basic living expenses per person will be raised, leading to increased disposable income for the public. Stable conditions in the domestic job market, coupled with a steady recovery in cross-border tourism, are expected to support robust consumer spending. In terms of investment, with the strengthening of exports, business confidence is expected to stabilize. Semiconductor firms continue to invest in advanced processes, while the construction of offshore wind and solar power facilities, along with corporate digitalization and net-zero transitions, are driving related investments. Implementation of the three major investment promotion plans for Taiwan is expected to inject momentum into domestic investment, contributing to a positive turnaround in private investment growth. The Directorate General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics forecast an economic growth rate of 3.43% for 2024, with quarterly growth rates of 5.92%, 4.55%, 2.49%, and 1.14% respectively.

The continuous interest rate hikes by major central banks such as the Fed and ECB, along with the tightening monetary policy, have led to the effects being felt in terms of prices. As a result, terminal demand has weakened, and imported inflation and food inflation have cooled down. In June 2023, the annual growth rate

of Taiwan's CPI dropped to 1.75%. Since July 2021, inflation has once again fallen below 2%. Nevertheless, in the second half of the year, there were consecutive typhoons for three months, and food inflation rose again due to weather factors. In October 2023, CPI once again exceeded 3%, reaching 3.05%. The overall inflation for 2023 was 2.50%. Looking ahead to 2024, central banks worldwide are expected to implement interest rate cuts, which could lead to a potential recovery in global demand. As the manufacturing sector completes its inventory adjustments, there is anticipated to be a moderate increase in commodity inflation in 2024. Conversely, domestic service prices are expected to decrease due to the base period. The Directorate General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics estimates that the annual CPI growth rate in 2024 will decrease to 2.03%.

Regarding interest rates, the central bank has slightly adjusted its position on rate hikes for 2022. In the first quarter board meeting of 2023, there was only a half-point increase, raising the rediscount rate to 1.88%. The reserve requirement ratio remained unchanged throughout the year. This is primarily influenced by central banks like the Fed and ECB gradually reducing the pace of their rate hikes, as well as Taiwan's relatively low inflation compared to Europe and the United States. The domestic economy is also being impacted by the global economic slowdown. Looking ahead to 2024, the rate of inflation in Taiwan is expected to decrease, although not as much as initially anticipated due to weather factors. However, overall, it will continue to decline. Considering the impact of electricity price increases, in order to suppress domestic inflation expectations, the CBC raised the interest rate by half a point on March 21, adjusting the rediscount rate from 1.88% to 2.00%.

B. Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Macao

2023 marks the year when China officially concludes its pandemic prevention and control efforts and reboots the economy. Yet, the journey has not been as seamless as in Western countries. Instead, China has encountered a significant deceleration in economic growth. This can be attributed to several factors, including the absence of robust and direct stimulus measures for individuals and families, as well as the structural economic downturn resulting from the real estate bubble and industry regulations. In June 2023, the State Council of the People's Republic of China implemented a series of measures to stimulate the economy. These measures included interest rate cuts, temporary expansion of fiscal expenditure, and capital market reforms. In July, they also passed the Opinions on Promoting the Development and Growth of the Private Economy in an attempt to boost entrepreneurial confidence. However, these efforts were hindered by a tightening political and social environment internally, intensified geopolitical conflicts between the United States and China, the decision of Western countries to diversify the supply chain away from China's excessive concentration, and the blocking of semiconductors related to national and military security. Consequently, public confidence plummeted, leading to reduced spending and increased savings, while foreign capital withdrew in large quantities. Economic growth heavily depends on investment guided by policies or the contribution of state-owned enterprises. The GDP growth rates for four quarters of 2023 were 4.5%, 6.3%, 4.9%, and 5.2% respectively, resulting in a full-year growth rate of 5.2%. Although growth targets have been achieved, the youth unemployment rate has reached a record high of 21.3%. Additionally, there has been negative growth in CPI, private sector investment, listed company profits, and employment wages. The economic recovery situation is severely uneven.



In terms of Hong Kong and Macau, in 2023, the number of visitors to Hong Kong reached 33.99 million, while Macau recorded an actual inbound of 28.21 million people, representing approximately 60% and 70% recovery compared to 2019 respectively. Macau's gaming revenue grew by 334% to MOP\$183.059 billion, rebounding to 62.6% of pre-pandemic levels, exceeding the government's expected 40% recovery. The gaming and tourism sectors in Macau increased their investments, leading to a cumulative GDP growth of 77.7% in the first three quarters. On the Hong Kong front, exports experienced a year-on-year decline of 11.6% due to supply chain shifts, slower accession to the RCEP, and mainland Chinese companies opting to ship goods domestically due to the lingering impact of the pandemic. High-net-worth individuals express concerns over the legal framework construction of Hong Kong's financial center, the economic outlook of China, and the US-China relations. These uncertainties have led to a contraction in financial transactions, alongside subdued local property markets and commercial financing due to the US interest rate hike. The Hang Seng Index fell to its lowest since 2009, at 15,972 points, marking the fourth consecutive year of decline. IPO proceeds amounted to only 46.3 billion Hong Kong dollars, a 56% decrease from the previous year. Hong Kong's GDP grew by 3.2% in 2023, lower than the initial estimate of 4% to 5%.

Looking ahead to 2024, the central banks of advanced countries are expected to enter a cycle of interest rate cuts. Global commodity trade is expected to recover. The Central Economic Work Conference in 2023 stated that it will maintain proactive fiscal and monetary policies to mitigate the contraction of real estate investment through the "three major projects," high-tech and green investment, and the upgrading and restructuring of the manufacturing sector. It will also guard against systemic risks in local debt and small and medium-sized banks but did not focus on vigorously boosting private consumption. Weak consumption will continue to constrain economic growth, and China's GDP is estimated to grow by 4.9%. Macau's economy will continue to benefit from the recovery of tourism, and GDP is estimated to grow by 14.6%, driven by the service sector and exports growing by 10.3% and 26.7%, respectively. In Hong Kong, the GDP growth is estimated at 2.9% due to the preference of local residents to travel north for consumption, the negative wealth effect, the shift of exports restraining overseas enterprises from replenishing their inventories, and the benefits of international travel and tourism recovery.

C. USA

Looking back at 2023, despite the market's initial expectation of a recession in the US economy due to the aggressive interest rate hikes by the Fed in 2022, the GDP growth of the United States remained above 2% throughout the year. Even in the face of regional banking storms, the debt ceiling crisis, and the Israel-Hamas War, the GDP growth in each quarter stayed strong, reaching 4.9% in the third quarter. The key factors supporting this resilient economic growth were robust employment growth and a healthy household balance sheet, which fueled consumer spending. In 2023, the GDP growth rate was 2.5%, higher than the 1.9% in 2022. Furthermore, while the economy expands steadily, inflation continues to decline steadily. The Core PCE Price Index dropped from 4.9% at the end of 2022 to 2.9% at the end of 2023, with a six-month annualized growth rate of only 1.9%. Consequently, after raising interest rates for the 21st time in July, the Federal Reserve remained on hold at its meetings in September, November, and December, and began discussions at the end of the year about the possibility of rate cuts in 2024.

Looking ahead to 2024, the strong presence of robust balance sheets in the private sector provides a solid foundation, which in turn reduces the likelihood of an economic recession in the United States. Nevertheless, as the labor market approaches a balance between supply and demand, businesses cautiously expand their capital expenditures, and the stimulus effects of fiscal policies diminish, it is expected that both consumption and investment growth will slow simultaneously. GDP growth for 2024 is estimated to be 2.3%, lower than the 2.5% recorded in 2023, with quarterly growth rates projected at 1.6%, 1.2%, 1.6%, and 1.9%, respectively.

In terms of monetary policy, the Fed's policy rate range has reached 5.25% to 5.50%, significantly higher than the Core PCE Price Index. This suggests that real policy rates are already quite restrictive, and the likelihood of further interest rate hikes is low. As employment and inflation continue to cool down further, to prevent real interest rates from becoming excessively high, the Fed is expected to moderately cut interest rates. The first-rate cut is anticipated to occur in the second quarter, followed by additional cuts of 1 notch each in the third and fourth quarters. This would amount to a total of 3 rate cuts throughout 2024, bringing the policy rate range down to 4.50% to 4.75%. Regarding quantitative policy, it is expected that ON RRP will decrease to nearly zero in the first half of the year. To mitigate the downward pressure on bank reserves, the Fed is anticipated to start reducing the pace of balance sheet reduction later in this year.

D. Vietnam

Looking back at 2023, slowing global commodity demand and declining exports have dragged down Vietnam's economy. Additionally, a sluggish domestic property market contributed to Vietnam's economic growth slowing significantly to 5.05% from 8.02% in 2022. Yet, benefiting from the revival of the tourism industry driving robust growth in the service sector and an improvement in commodity exports in the latter half of the year, Vietnam's GDP showed a trend of increasing quarter by quarter in 2023. The year-on-year economic growth rates for the first to fourth quarters were 3.32%, 4.14%, 5.33%, and 6.72% respectively. Looking at the industries, the service sector grew by 6.82%, while the industrial and construction sector grew by 3.74%, and the agriculture, forestry, and fishery sectors grew by 3.83%.

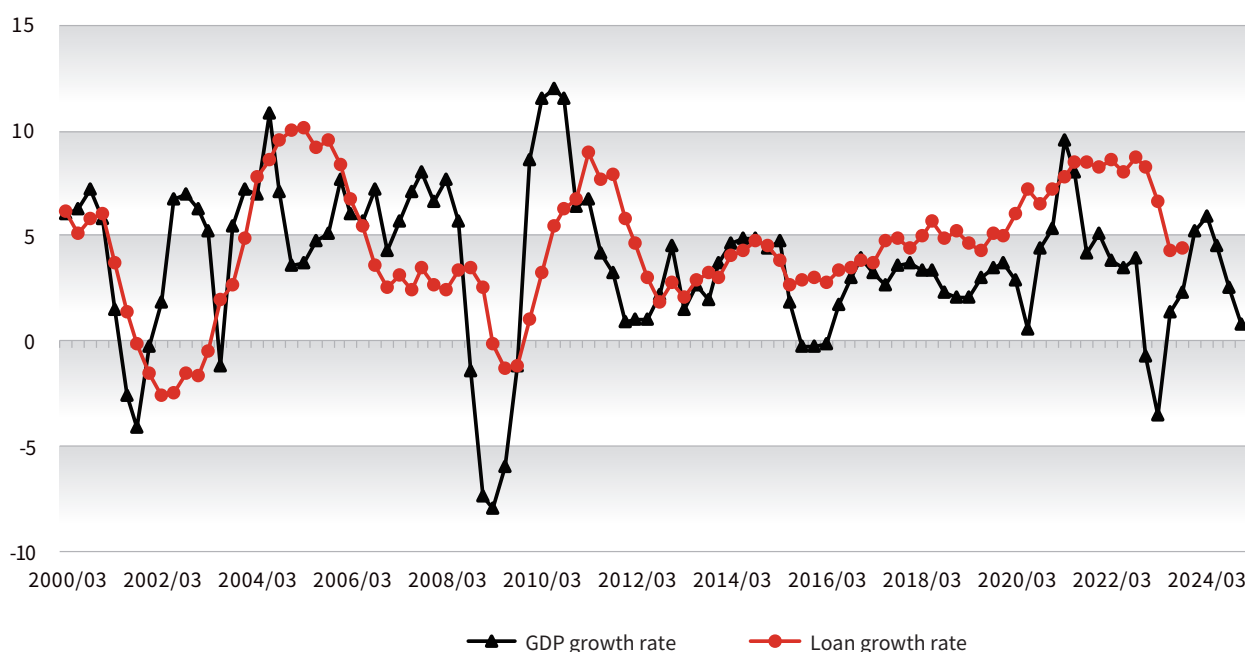
Regarding private consumption, while there has been a decline in consumer goods consumption, the tourism and service sectors have experienced robust sales performance., resulting in the annual growth rate of retail sales of goods and services reaching 9.6% in 2023. In terms of prices, the annual growth rate of the Consumer Price Index in 2023 has increased to 3.25% in terms of prices. However, it has remained below 3% from March to August. The State Bank of Vietnam has implemented four interest rate cuts since March, reducing the refinancing rate from 6.0% to 4.5% and the rediscount rate from 4.5% to 3.0%. In terms of trade, influenced by factors such as global economic slowdown, geopolitical pressures, and shifts in consumer habits, Vietnam's exports to the European Union and the United States notably weakened in 2023. This led to a decline in Vietnam's total merchandise exports to US\$355.5 billion, with a year-on-year growth rate falling to -4.4%. Regarding foreign investment, as the U.S.-China trade war continues, Vietnam is the main beneficiary of the global supply chain shift. In 2023, Vietnam's foreign direct investment amounted to US\$36.61 billion, a 32.1% increase from 2022, and the realized amount was US\$23.18 billion, an increase of 3.5% from 2022.



Looking ahead to 2024, after four interest rate cuts in 2023, Vietnam's policy interest rate has returned to pre-pandemic levels. It is expected that the State Bank of Vietnam will keep the policy interest rate unchanged in 2024. The accommodative monetary conditions will support Vietnam's economic growth, while steady investments in the public sector and the ongoing recovery of the tourism industry will contribute to the steady growth of domestic demand. In terms of foreign capital inflows, with the continuation of the global supply chain shift and the U.S. friendly-shoring outsourcing policy, coupled with Vietnam's competitive land and labor conditions, as well as the advantages of free trade agreements such as the CPTPP, EVFTA, and UKVFTA, it is expected that Vietnam's FDI will maintain its growth trend in 2024. However, in terms of trade, there is an expectation of a moderate recovery in global commodity demand in 2024. The export of consumer electronics and low-end supply chains, which make up a significant portion of Vietnam's exports, is also vulnerable to economic fluctuations and changes in inventory. The export recovery in 2024 is still subject to a high level of uncertainty. In general, Vietnam's GDP growth in 2024 is projected to be slightly higher than the current year. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank have predicted that Vietnam's economy will grow by 5.8% and 5.5% respectively in 2024.

(II) Future Market Supply-Demand Conditions and Growth

The financial sector's operations such as the lending business of banks, policy sales of insurance companies, and amount of orders placed by securities company customers represent important key indicators of the overall economic environment. In 2023, the funding demand for inventory adjustments in industries slowed down, and the demand for loans also weakened due to the high cost of US dollar funding. By 2024, the adjustment of industrial inventory is projected to conclude, and loan demand can gradually recover due to the relatively low base period for US dollar loans. The anticipated series of interest rate hikes by the Fed has concluded, while Taiwan's domestic demand remains strong. Projections indicate that the economy will experience steady growth throughout the year. The Directorate General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics estimates that the annual GDP growth rate in 2024 will be 3.43% due to the high correlation coefficient of over 65% between the lending momentum of domestic banks and the GDP growth rate. As a result, the lending growth rate of domestic banks in 2024 is expected to be between 5% and 10%, indicating a gradual recovery in demand.



(III) Favorable, Unfavorable Factors and Countermeasures for Competitive Niche and Future Development

A. Favorable Factors

1. First in the industry to engage in ESG

SinoPac Holdings has consistently been selected as a component of the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index and the Dow Jones Sustainability Emerging Markets Index. In the global banking industry, it ranks among the top five in terms of sustainability performance. The company's commitment to sustainability, particularly the hot topic of achieving net-zero emissions, is commendable. As early as March 2022, SinoPac Holding's board approved a net-zero target, aiming to achieve operational net-zero emissions by 2030 and full portfolio net-zero emissions by 2050. The company has also set science-based reduction targets (SBT) and decided to gradually divest from high-carbon industries such as coal and unconventional oil and gas. Subsidiary SinoPac Bank maintains a leading position in financing solar photovoltaic equipment, while SinoPac Leasing provides funding support for green energy-related industries. Additionally, SinoPac Securities assists companies in raising capital for low-carbon and net-zero transformation in the capital market. SinoPac Holding is committed to creating a green energy financial ecosystem through practical actions to fulfill its carbon reduction pledge.

2. Overseas re-entrustment is booming; the halved day-trading tax rate transactions continues

According to statistics from the Taipei Securities Dealers Association, the number of overseas duplicate mandates opened in 2023 has increased by nearly 20% compared to last year, indicating ongoing strong domestic investment in overseas markets. With the end of the interest rate hikes, the volume of overseas bond transactions through domestic institutional investors and corporate entities increased by nearly 80% this year compared to the previous year. The enthusiasm for bond investments has driven overall duplicate mandate trading volume to continue reaching new highs, benefiting brokerage firms in terms of commission revenue performance. The halved day-trading tax will be in effect until December 31, 2024, with a tax rate of 0.15%. As the tax system is nearing its expiration, the Taipei Securities Dealers Association has reached a preliminary consensus with the Financial Supervisory Commission. The preferential day-trading tax may be made permanent. In general, the ongoing policy incentives and the increasing trend of overseas investments are anticipated to boost market activity and strengthen the operational capabilities of securities firms in the future.

3. Wealth management demand driven by capital market recovery

As the interest rate cycle comes to an end, bond yields continue to decline, boosting demand for bond investments and fueling the recovery of wealth management momentum. This, in turn, contributes to the profitability of the banking industry. Moreover, positioning in bonds at high-interest rate levels benefits the long-term investment return of life insurance industries, as they allocate a higher proportion of their portfolio to bonds. As both the stock and bond markets continue to rebound, this also has a positive impact on overall investment returns in the financial industry.



B. Unfavorable Factors

1. Excessive market competition; insufficient international competitiveness

There are too many financial institutions in Taiwan, the homogeneity of service content is high, and the market is overly competitive, resulting in an inability to significantly grow business performance. Despite the competent authorities' proposed incentives to encourage mergers of financial institutions, making such mergers a reality has been extremely difficult. On top of that, the entry of three Internet banks has further fueled competition in the already congested market, thus resulting in an even tougher external environment for the financial industry. Such an environment has pushed financial institutions towards intense price competition, which evidently does not bode well for profit performance.

Although the domestic technology industry has performed well in the international market, it lacks an international or regional national bank, which is not conducive to Taiwanese companies' expansion into the international market. Furthermore, the interest rate spread in the overseas market is better than that in Taiwan, but the business risk is relatively higher. If it cannot strengthen its own competitiveness, the profit rate will be lower than the domestic market.

2. Digital accounts becoming saturated, enhancing anti-money laundering and countering fraud

In the digital age, data has become the basis of marketing and industrial competition. After 8 years, the development of digital deposit accounts has reached saturation. As the Financial Supervisory Commission's ongoing efforts to strengthen anti-money laundering measures and counter fraud, the advantages of digital accounts are becoming increasingly challenging to exploit. If the two main incentives of high interest rates and waived fees are canceled in the future, it will become more difficult to open an account. This could lead to digital accounts and regular deposit accounts becoming more similar, potentially causing a wave of withdrawals.

3. Economic cycle landing, spill-over risks in the environment of high interest rates

Due to the Fed's significant interest rate hikes, the high-interest-rate environment in 2023 has led to various spill-over risks, including banking crises in the United States, commercial property crises, and debt ceiling issues. The financial environment in China has also been severely challenged due to the impact of property issues. With the job market cooling down and the core inflation rate declining faster than expected, the Fed has implemented interest rate cuts. It is anticipated that the economy will slow down this year, and it is important to monitor whether it will experience a more rapid downturn during this period. In addition, it is also assessed that in a high-interest-rate environment, financial institutions may face credit risk, exchange rate risk, and policy risk in the future, potentially impacting their profitability.

Operating Report

I. Scope of Business

(I) Business Activities

Bank SinoPac plans and draws up its business in accordance with the Banking Act and related regulations, what is stated in its business license, resources at its disposal, and the needs of the general public and corporate customers. Its scope of business contains general deposits and loans, trust, investment, foreign exchange, etc.

(II) Revenue Breakdown

Deposits (Consolidated)				In NT\$ millions
Items	Dec. 31, 2023		Dec. 31, 2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Demand Deposits				
Checking Deposits	12,938	0.64%	13,111	0.65%
Demand Deposits	449,339	22.26%	469,032	23.40%
Savings Deposits	567,480	28.12%	525,698	26.23%
Subtotal	1,029,757	51.02%	1,007,841	50.28%
Time Deposits				
Time Deposits	645,463	31.98%	690,030	34.42%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	11,507	0.57%	16,639	0.83%
Savings Deposits	331,469	16.42%	289,947	14.47%
Subtotal	988,439	48.98%	996,616	49.72%
Total	2,018,196	100.00%	2,004,457	100.00%

Note: The balances of Gift Card and accounts for FX credit purpose are not included in Deposits.

Loans (Consolidated)				In NT\$ millions
Items	Dec. 31, 2023		Dec. 31, 2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Import and Export Negotiations	1,173	0.08%	881	0.07%
Discounts and Overdrafts	44	-	37	-
Accounts Receivable Financing	2,016	0.14%	1,545	0.12%
Short-Term Loans	223,421	15.53%	251,294	18.75%
Mid-Term Loans	559,557	38.90%	490,962	36.64%
Long-Term Loans	651,402	45.28%	593,971	44.33%
Non-Performing Loans Transferred from Loans	941	0.07%	1,257	0.09%
Total	1,438,554	100.00%	1,339,947	100.00%

Note: Secured and unsecured loans/overdrafts are all included in each item above.

**Summary of Consolidated Income and Expenses**

In NT\$ millions

Items	2023	2022
Interest revenue	70,852	44,528
Interest expense	48,022	19,261
Net interest revenue	22,830	25,267
Net revenues other than interest		
Service fee income, net	6,960	6,990
Gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, net	7,418	1,592
Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,156	918
(Loss) gain arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	51	(83)
Foreign exchange gains	1,759	1,967
(Impairment loss on assets) reversal of impairment loss on assets	43	(16)
Net other revenue other than interest income	167	138
Net revenues	40,384	36,773
Bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee liability provision	2,000	2,426
Operating expenses	19,069	16,974
Profit from continuing operations before tax	19,315	17,373
Income tax expense	3,250	2,660
Net income	16,065	14,713
Other comprehensive income	8,805	(14,832)
Total comprehensive income	24,870	(119)

(III) Main Business Overview**A. Corporate Banking**

- (1) Accepting deposits from various legal entities.
- (2) Providing short-term working capital, medium - and long-term financing, and credit facilities such as guarantees and acceptances.
- (3) Domestic and international factoring.
- (4) Import/export foreign exchange collection and payment, foreign currency guarantee payment and other trade finance services.
- (5) Various types of international financial services for overseas corporations and individuals.
- (6) Integrated corporate cash management services, including corporate internet banking and mobile banking, cash flow collection and payment services, liquidity management and automation equipment, and other comprehensive cash flow products.

At the end of 2023, Bank SinoPac had a credit balance of NT\$749,862 million, of which 33.11% was in foreign currencies, and the overseas credit business grew by 0.25%. The volume of factoring was

NT\$89,360 million and the volume of foreign exchange was US\$318,148 million, with both figures accounting for considerable market share in the banking industry in Taiwan. The outstanding balance of small and medium enterprise (SME) loans was NT\$325,096 million, ranking fourth among domestic private banks in terms of market share. In 2023, Bank SinoPac hosted a total of 38 syndicated loans and continued to provide enterprises with medium- and long-term funding sources and a full range of financial products and services.

Bank SinoPac also continued to promote SME financial services in line with the FSC's policy of "Project for Strengthening Domestic Bank Lending to SMEs." At the same time, we are committed to promoting financing services for the green energy industry, as well as financing services for new and innovative key industries. In September, we were honored with the "Best Green Finance Achievement Award" by Excellence Magazine, and in October, we received the "Best Product Award: SinoPac's All-around EnergyStorage Financial Services" from the National Yushan Brand Awards. In addition, we were awarded the 10th "Best Financial Service Provider Award" in the Top Solar Awards, held by the Energy Administration, Ministry of Economic Affairs, making us the only financial service provider in Taiwan to win the award for eight consecutive years.

With the expansion of our overseas offices and product lines, we provide cross-regional and highly integrated customer services in key locations where Taiwanese businesses are concentrated. Through the Factors Chain International (FCI) platform and the Factoring by Insurance (FBI) product, we assist our customers in effectively minimizing and managing the operational risks and costs associated with their accounts receivable. In the future, considering the restructuring of the global supply chain, we will continue to offer professional and comprehensive trade finance and cross-border services, and expand our business globally through digitization services.

B. Retail Banking

- (1) Providing retail financial guaranteed loan-related products, including guaranteed home loans, auto loans, second mortgage loans, securities loans, machinery and equipment loans, and other guaranteed loans, as well as offering customers consolidated personal financing services based on market differences.
- (2) Handling matters related to consumer credit loans.
- (3) Handling credit card issuance, credit card revolving credit and installment, cash advance, and other related matters.
- (4) Handling matters related to the debit card business.
- (5) Signing contract stores and collecting and paying credit card bills at contract stores.
- (6) Accepting deposits from natural persons.



In respect of secured loans, to maintain the quality of assets, the mortgage business focuses on developing internal and external high-quality owner-occupier groups as its primary goal. In fiscal 2023, the business integrated the development of digital financial technology to construct the online application 2.0 for new mortgage loans (including guarantors), completed the optimization of customer digital application functions, financial system identification, and eLoan automatic origination. It also extended the To Customer to To Business Scene Collaborative Customer Acquisition Mode to enhance the efficiency of the business process to meet all-round funding needs of customers. In the past few years, we have continued to make breakthroughs in the application of technology. We have provided integrated services for credit loans, optimized customer experience, accelerated the promotion of digitization, streamlined the application process, and completed the products for credit loan customers, thus enhancing the convenience of customers in obtaining funds. The credit card business continued to grow as promotional momentum remained stable, and various promotional activities were offered.

As of the end of 2023, the balance of mortgage loans was NT\$643,077 million; the balances of auto loans and other personal loans were NT\$3,981 million and NT\$1,381 million, respectively; the balance of credit loans was NT\$43,732 million; the number of credit cards in circulation was 2,208 thousand and the annual purchase amount was NT\$136,220 million; and the number of valid contracted stores was 15,790.

C. Wealth Management

We provide a wide range of products and services, including non-discretionary trust products and insurance, to meet customers' different needs.

- (1) Trust products: Domestic and offshore mutual funds, bonds, ETFs, US stocks, and domestic and international structured products.
- (2) Insurance products: We provide insurance products for property and life insurance companies, including savings insurance, mortgage insurance, protection insurance, investment insurance, casualty insurance, fire insurance, commercial insurance, automobile/motor vehicle insurance, and health insurance.

In 2023, Bank SinoPac's sales of non-discretionary trust products amounted to NT\$66,304 million, with a total balance of NT\$159,929 million at year-end. The annual premiums for the insurance agency business amounted to NT\$8,512 million, of which NT\$648 million were underwritten by the SinoPac Securities channel.

D. Financial Markets

- (1) Financial trading operations: Foreign exchange, interest rate, equity, Fixed Income products, and derivatives.
- (2) Financial products marketing business: Providing customers optimal hedging plan, diversified financial investment instruments, overseas bond trading and security repurchase business.
- (3) Securities brokerage and brokerage business.

As a major participant in interbank trading in the Asia-Pacific region Bank SinoPac actively participates in various financial trading operations in Taiwan and Asian financial markets. We has built a complete trading platform for spot and derivatives, and was among the first members of the centralized clearing business for OTC derivatives in the Taiwan Futures Exchange. At the same time, we have actively promoted digital transformation by building program trading and AI modules, developing diversified financial market operations and financial engineering digital-core Program. We have been awarded the "Top 5 Foreign Exchange Trading Volume Banks in Taiwan," "Best Asian Currency NDF Trading Institution in Taiwan," "Best Trading Volume Growth Bank in Taiwan," and "Best Asian Currency NDF Trader in Taiwan" by the LSEG, a leading international organization specializing in financial information data. We ranked first in the industry in terms of the number of awards received. We were also selected by the Taipei Exchange as 2023 New Taiwan Dollar Interest Rate Swap Trading Platform Competition Champion, winning the Team Award, and the "Banking Volume Diamond Award," the "OTC Derivative Clearing Volume Diamond Award - Second Place," and the "Diamond Award for Contributions to the Creation of OTC Derivative Clearing" in the 9th Taiwan Futures Exchange Futures Diamond Awards, which presents the Bank's professionalism and dedication to financial product services.

In terms of business development, Bank SinoPac provides customized financial products and services that best suit the market strategy. In order to meet the demand of exporters for foreign exchange hedging, Bank SinoPac is one of the few banks in Taiwan qualified to trade through the China Foreign Exchange Trade System (CFETS), which has enabled Bank SinoPac becoming a major RMB market maker in Taiwan.

E. Digital Banking

- (1) Digital financial platform operation and management, including the planning of personal Internet banking, mobile banking, and overseas mobile banking functions, and the construction of a new-generation digital platform centered on user experience and operated by data.
- (2) Digital customer management strategy includes cross-selling management, activity enhancement, and personalized/automated management system construction; digital footprint platform and digital customer tag database; personalized and real-time automated operation platform construction; data collection, analysis, and calculation; application planning; and strategy execution.
- (3) Through a cross-border strategy, we combine domestic and overseas payment and bill payment services to jointly build a multi-scene financial system. For Open APIs and Partner APIs, we continue to develop systems and businesses in the five major areas of corporate cash flow, consumer payment, identity authentication, open banking (financial information), and lifestyle payment.

In response to the trend of digital finance, DAWHO has continued to deepen its services by integrating nine core products, including savings, credit cards, and wealth management, as well as introducing various identity authentication mechanisms in its digital services. The DAWHO Metallic Credit Card is designed with gold hairline inlay and elegant matte metal, combining sophistication and dignity,



symbolizing the importance DAWHO attaches to each and every one of its customers, and continues to provide exquisite services and innovative experiences.

We have designed an open and innovative framework for the digital platform, such as the revolving loan "Private Money," the ESG-responsive "Carbon Footprint Calculator," and the time- and space-independent "Online Insurance," to improve the digital platform and actively launch innovative products. In order to not only consolidate the experience of domestic users but also provide overseas customers with more convenient financial services, a comprehensive plan has been made for an easy App in Vietnam to offer various functions such as eKYC digital account opening, online loans, and funding, to satisfy the needs of customers and create a new experience of digital finance.

In terms of digital payment financial services, to facilitate credit card and bill payment and other important financial management tasks, we have continued to enhance DACARD App service. This service offers digital services such as credit card management, payment, and multi-payment programs, with ongoing upgrades to the bill payment service. In addition, in the progress of open banking, 115 APIs have been uploaded as of 2023. Through the "API Management Platform," we centralized the management of external APIs and established a standard security mechanism to reduce information security threats and improve development efficiency.

F. Trust Business

We provide a wide range of products and services to meet the needs of our customers in general trust, custody and ancillary businesses. For example, there are custody of securities investment trust funds, custody of futures trust funds, custody of domestic securities invested by foreign corporations/natural persons, custody of employees collective investment accounts for overseas foreign/Mainland employees, custody of discretionary investments, custody of securities, employee benefit trust, real estate trust, securities trust, transaction payment security trust, advance payment trust, charitable trust, insurance claim payment trust, and elderly care trust, and we also handle authentication for issuance of securities and corporate bonds trusteeship.

As of the end of 2023, the outstanding balance of Bank SinoPac's general trust business (including real estate trust, employee benefit trust, and securities trust) amounted to NT\$77,076 million. In addition to serving as the custodian bank for domestic funds issued by the Securities Investment Trust Company, Bank SinoPac has been actively pursuing custodian business for ETFs and discretionary Investment-oriented policies, with a year-end custodian asset balance of NT\$969,220 million.

II. Current Year Business Plan

A. Corporate Banking

- (1) Providing customers with a full range of integrated corporate financial services through domestic branch offices

Through our domestic branch offices, we provide a wide range of corporate banking products to deepen our relationship with our customers based on their financial needs, while our subsidiaries offer various types of high-value-added and integrated corporate financial services to comprehensively meet our customers' needs.

(2) Continuing to develop corporate digital finance and overseas cash flow services

We remain deeply engaged in corporate digital finance and overseas cash flow services and are customer-oriented. In addition to providing financial services that meet customers' needs and provide value, we also strengthen the connection and resonance with our customers by cultivating a diverse community. We also continue to utilize technological innovation and cooperate with various industry partners through Partner APIs to create a more complete financial services ecosystem.

(3) Grasping the trend of global supply chain and cultivating niche markets in various industries

Through an in-depth understanding of global supply chain trends in key industries and the relocation of production facilities, we identify business opportunities and cultivate niche markets to offer corporate clients customized service modes. We are furthering our credit business by focusing on transactional and self-liquidating financing, enabling us to monitor client transactions and cash flow activities, enhance our comprehension of clients and their upstream and downstream partners, and pursue additional service opportunities. Additionally, we offer a range of financial services to support the establishment of factories and production facilities for international production sites.

(4) Organizing syndicated loans to satisfy customers' diversified fund-raising needs

Focusing on specific industries, we provide customized loan solutions. Grasping the business opportunities of industrial consolidation, we utilize our financial control resources to offer integrated financial services. Embracing the New Southbound Policy and following industry trends, we are deeply engaged in Southeast Asia. Utilizing the platform of our overseas branches and cooperative banks, we customize the guarantee structure and cross-border cash flow management of the co-financing model. We actively develop green finance, gaining experience from working with numerous power plants. We organize large-scale power plant and energy storage equipment loan projects, and deeply cultivate green energy and corporate lending services.

(5) Enhancing financial services for SMEs to increase the scale of SME lending and market position

Established for over 70 years, Bank SinoPac has witnessed the various stages of Taiwan's economic growth. On the basis of our existing SME financing business, we are actively engaged in small business customers, supplemented by the "SME Credit Guarantee Fund" and "Overseas Credit Guarantee Fund," and in line with the government's policies of revitalizing the economy and net-zero carbon emissions, we continue to innovate sustainable financial products to provide SMEs with all the financial products and services that they need.

(6) Establishing a resource pooling mechanism for SinoPac Holdings to realize the comprehensive effect of regional integration

By combining the domestic and overseas business experiences of our domestic branches, international finance branches, Bank SinoPac (China), Los Angeles Branch, Hong Kong Branch, Macau Branch, and



Ho Chi Minh City Branch, and establishing a mechanism for resource pooling among SinoPac Holdings, we aim to extend the customer base of our operating regions and cross-border channels, expand the financial service markets and resources of our domestic and overseas offices, utilize our advantages in the local area, grasp the characteristics of the industry, and deeply cultivate the local customer base. Our goal is to build a financial map covering the Greater China region, ASEAN, and the US, to strengthen the competitiveness of regional financial services, to actively develop into the best financial products and services provider for global Chinese business customers, to create a new engine of overseas profits, and to realize the comprehensive effect of regional integration.

(7) Actively developing overseas corporate banking services through "deep local engagement" and "cross-border collaboration"

We progress with the four main axes: cross-border, sustainability, digitalization, and integration. Our aim is to develop corporate banking, placing equal emphasis on both assets and liabilities, expanding our operating scale cautiously and steadily. We continue to support Taiwanese businesses, extending our services to the local communities. Beyond expanding our green investment and financing initiatives, we also leverage our domestic and international networks and resources. This collaboration aims to manage the supply chains of key corporate clients comprehensively, overseeing cash flows and transaction processes, strengthening the control over credit risks, and enhancing overall profitability.

In the Greater China region, apart from addressing the financial needs of Taiwanese businesses, we focus on serving local customer bases. Priority is given to small and medium-sized enterprises engaged in asset-backed financing and sectors receiving support from mainland policies.

In the ASEAN region, our Ho Chi Minh City branch in Vietnam acts as the strategic hub for the Mekong area. Here, we not only continue to deepen our services for local entities and individuals but also target opportunities linked to the relocation of production bases. We concentrate on financial services for businesses expanding southwards from China, extending our reach to other countries.

B. Retail Banking

(1) Expanding business scale to increase market share and competitiveness

- Developing credit card products that are linked to bank accounts to achieve the goal of cross-selling multiple financial products.
- Expanding the business team, optimizing processes, and adjusting the incentive structure to increase business productivity.
- Regulating digital media channels and integrating resources to focus on customer acquisition.
- Providing digital financial services and continuously optimizing the credit loan application process to enhance customer satisfaction and retention.
- Continuing to capture stable core deposits and expanding the market share.

(2) Enhancing profitability and creating product value

- Utilizing opportunities for cross-industry cooperation to enhance the added value of products.
- Continuously integrating multiple mobile payments to optimize customer experience and innovate product value to enhance consumer retention.

- Focusing on key products, integrating marketing or equity resources, and combining with the overall strategy of the channel to enhance momentum.
 - Continuously adjusting the credit card revenue structure to improve the profitability base.
 - Enhancing risk-based pricing and price differentiation mechanisms to improve commodity profitability.
- (3) Enhancing product innovation and customer base management
- Focusing on the development of internal and external high-quality customer segments and the maintenance of existing customer relationships to provide differentiated services.
 - Combining credit cards, apps, points and channel planning to operate a themed customer base.
 - Optimizing and digitizing merchandise and services to increase the convenience of transactions and enhance customer loyalty.
 - Strengthening product innovation, extending cross-sector cooperation through To Customer infrastructure to To Business, and developing new mortgage models and market brands.
 - Continuing to design and construct diversified cash flow products and services, and increasing the proportion of demand deposits and foreign currency deposits.
 - Promoting the development of green/ESG retail merchandise, promoting low-carbon and carbon reduction products/services and disclosing carbon emissions data, and strengthening ESG/green-related financial knowledge of retail customers.
- (4) Maintaining asset quality and improving operational efficiency
- Adhering to the principle of target customer commitment and collateral grading management to maintain excellent credit quality.
 - Continuously strengthening risk management and compliance with laws and regulations, enforcing sales discipline and strengthening risk awareness.
 - Upgrading the system, adding breakpoint continuity functionality, and optimizing the UI/UX to enhance operational performance and service satisfaction.
 - Accelerating digital development, utilizing AI models for process digitization, and enhancing automation mechanisms to replace human judgment.

C. Wealth Management

- (1) Developing mid-to-high-end financial services and providing mid-to-high-end clients with comprehensive wealth management planning and services
- Providing professional and integrated financial services to mid-to-high-end clients in asset and tax planning, diversified financial management, and family wealth inheritance and management.
 - Continuously expanding the team of high-asset financial advisors and strengthening their professional functions to build up Bank SinoPac's brand of specializing in high-end customers.
 - Focusing on the mid-to-high-end exclusive rights and benefits. In addition to the clients themselves, their families are also given the privilege to experience the honorary rights and privileges, thus continuing to focus on the concept of "legacy".



- Planning private banking services to capture the high-end client market and build the bank's brand and image for high-end clients.
- (2) Providing integrated e-financial services and establishing a digital wealth management platform in response to the digital financial environment
- Continuously carrying out digital transformation to create new customer journeys and provide customers with more convenient ways to invest.
 - Establishing a digital marketing platform to provide internal and external customers with real-time, focused, and in-depth information content to create a quality customer experience.
 - Continuously building and optimizing e-trading platforms such as Internet banking, mobile banking, and mobile insurance to provide rich, real-time, convenient, and proactive financial services.
 - Integrating branch physical and electronic virtual channels to establish a rich, complete, and comprehensive wealth management service platform.
- (3) Developing customer-first services and sales models with a data-centric approach and satisfying the needs of each type of customer with complete product lines and a wide array of transaction methods
- (4) Constantly developing innovative products and improving services to meet customers' needs, cement relationships with customers, and boost customer satisfaction
- Keeping abreast of retirement planning and ESG investing trends and developing a business model oriented to customers' demands to become customers' ideal brand for stable wealth accumulation.
 - Establishing business models that integrate investment research resources, product portfolios, and asset risk management, thereby providing customers with complete and diversified investment management plans.
 - Continuously planning for the development of the young generation by adhering to the idea of design thinking, and providing low investment threshold, diversified and digitalized financial services to expand the market and operational efficiency.
 - Refining "Prestige Banking Membership," focusing on the operation of the mid-to-high-end wealth group, optimizing members' rights and interests, and providing agile and convenient financial services, daily life privileges, and wealth planning at all stages of life from the perspective of customers to be close to customers' needs and increase customer satisfaction.
 - Assisting customers in accomplishing their life-stage goals and risk transfer, and building a safety net for their families and finances.
 - Promoting insurance products with the functions of asset transfer and tax reservation to help meet the needs of high-asset customers in asset inheritance and deepen the relationship with customers.
- (5) Strengthening sales discipline to protect the rights and interests of customers
- Constantly holding salesperson training sessions to enhance their professional skill sets and risk management awareness.
 - Ensuring compliance with laws and regulations, risk management, and protection of personal data for all products and services to protect customers' rights and interests and to earn their trust.
 - Continuously strengthening internal risk control, optimizing the customer attribute assessment process and implementing risk control.

(6) Expanding overseas wealth management business and developing high-asset customer base

- Leveraging the advantages of Hong Kong's financial environment, establishing a high-end wealth management platform, expanding business opportunities and demand from wealth management customers, and increasing the profitability of the wealth management business.
- With our Hong Kong branch as a base, we leverage the advantages of Asia's financial center and the flexibility and diversity of the investment and wealth management markets to provide customized asset management programs for high-asset groups and develop non-interest income.

(7) Building a perfect wealth management platform

- Planning and developing competitive and quality products and services based on the business practices of domestic and overseas channels, and upgrading related systems to increase the penetration rates of financial products and satisfy customers' needs for diversifying asset allocation.

D. Financial Markets

- (1) Strengthening internal control and risk management and making good use of various foreign exchange hedging tools to enhance investment portfolio management. Using quantitative financial modeling to develop trading strategies to achieve long-term, stable profitability.
- (2) Capturing market trends and deepening core customer relationships to enhance stable revenue streams. Being familiar with changes in customers' operations, proactively grasping customers' cash flow situation, deeply understanding customers' asset allocation needs, and providing real-time diversified investment product and hedging recommendations to enlarge customers' assets under management (AUM) holding size.
- (3) To maximize the return by taking reasonable risk, we develop a full range of asset allocation services, provide customized product recommendations in response to market changes and customer attributes, enhance portfolio returns, continuously properly manage liquidity risk, effectively control industrial and regional risks, diversify funding sources and profitable business, and enhance trading returns.
- (4) Centering on the Hong Kong platform to unify and assist other overseas branches in the development of financial services-related business. At the same time, leveraging the synergies of business teams to provide competitive financial products to meet the hedging needs of customers, deepen the relationship with customers, and increase revenue and penetration rate.

E. Digital Banking

- (1) Committing to the development of digital banking services and increasing the penetration rates of digital platforms
 - In response to the policies of competent authorities and revisions of laws and regulations, we have established the Digital Identity Authentication Center. We are continuously evaluating and developing various identity authentication mechanisms and launching innovative authentication applications to realize the core spirit of high authentication consolidation and diversified mobile



authentication. We are also focusing on "expanding the application business and strengthening customer communication" to enhance the comprehensive effect of the authentication mechanism and accelerate the development of digital finance.

- Continuously expanding financial services for video verification applications to provide more diversified and convenient online financial services, reduce branch counter operation time and cost, and enhance customers' digital financial service experience.

(2) Creating convenient scene financial applications and enhancing the integrated service experience

- Increasing the number of cross-industry partners through strategic cooperation, combining emerging digital technology and mobile payment services, and jointly constructing multi-scenario financial services to enhance service sophistication and user satisfaction.
- Continuously improving DACARD App service project, strengthening the credit card digital services, enhancing the security of credit card transactions, expanding payment items and personalized services to make the user's journey smoother and more convenient, and collecting payment tax and consumption data to understand the overall picture of customers' wealth and assets, analyzing the financial needs, and driving cross-selling business opportunities.

(3) Developing open API to realize financial innovation

In response to the open banking policy, actively cooperating with third-party service providers to create a win-win situation by upgrading the one-stop service experience of open finance, empowering consumers with information, and enabling banks to build innovative application scenarios.

(4) Expanding overseas internet banking services

Providing convenient overseas mobile banking through "easy by Bank SinoPac," the Vietnam region offers a wide range of financial services, including quick login, appointment transfers, domestic and foreign exchange functions. The region also plans to introduce eKYC digital account opening, online lending, and fund allocation to meet local customer needs, deepening the localization of services. Concurrently, service functions in the Hong Kong region are being developed to enhance service sophistication and user satisfaction by linking overseas financial services.

F. Trust Business

(1) Protecting the security of customers' property, moving towards inclusive finance

- In response to the second phase of the FSC's Trust 2.0 "Full-Function Trust Services" promotion plan, which focuses on developing trust services to meet various life stages' needs, such as elderly care trust, employee benefit trust, collective investment trust funds, real estate development trust, and transaction payment security trust. This initiative aims to address the requirements of an aging society, including safeguarding public property, supporting retirement planning for corporate employees, and enhancing security measures for presale housing transactions. At the same time, we also integrating internal and external service resources, developing innovative trust business services, enhancing the efficiency of trust property management, realizing all-round trust services for inclusive finance, and implementing fair Treatment of consumers and sustainable financial actions.

(2) Providing trust services align with customers' needs

- Based on the types of corporate and individual customers, identify and understand the potential trust needs of each type of customer, accompanying the growth stage of corporate enterprises facing various issues such as fundraising, talent retention, trading, cash flow, and financing, and deepening customers' trust by playing a neutral role in trust services. For individual customers, focus on property protection and fraud prevention, and the integration of financial products into asset allocation modules. Through digital platforms, trust forums and seminars, extend the promotion of trust services for elderly care to include family inheritance arrangements.

(3) Continuing to promote digital transformation to enhance operational efficiency

- Using AI models to identify potential customers and introduce them to the branch service platform for the first time, expanding marketing channels, simultaneously building a real estate trust system, and reshaping the data management process to create a more automated trust business risk control and operational efficiency, and continuing to optimize the trust website platform to provide customers with a variety of website service functions.
- Combining finance and technology, ibrAin continues to improve its platform, using algorithms to provide the most suitable investment portfolio based on customers' needs, age and investment objectives, and to assist customers in completing their investment plans. Continuously optimizing the financial platform to provide a user-friendly interface to lower the investment threshold, and implementing integrated services in conjunction with employee benefit trusts and trusts for elderly care to provide comprehensive and automated investment advice to a diversified customer base.

III. Research and Development

(I) Major financial products, size of new departments, and profit (loss) status

Information is detailed in Operating Report I. Scope of Business.

(II) Expenditures on Research and Development

Expenditures on Research and Development over Recent Two Years			Unit: NT\$ thousand
Year	2022	2023	
Amount	371,268	685,959	

(III) Results of Research and Development

- (1) The unique UP2.0 installment product allows cardholders to freely choose the number of installment periods and the percentage of installment allocation, providing consumers with the flexibility to pay by uneven installments.
- (2) With a new contact point for sports customers - the industry's first "Sound Never Ends" reciprocal alliance program, SPORT cardmembers can join the program in the Sweat Not in Vain App and have 1%



of their monthly spending sponsored by the partner Podcast channel, so that participants do not have to pay out of their own pockets to support the sports Podcast channel, and work together to create a win-win situation for Bank SinoPac, the creators, the audience, and the sports community through the virtuous cycle, and to promote the common good of the sports industry.

- (3) Launched the groundbreaking revolving loan product "Private Money," which provides revolving loan line for select customers on an invitation-only basis, with instant application and repayment on request. This offers customers the most flexible backup funds, and instantly connecting to the securities application area, which allows customers to seize investment opportunities at a very low cost. The loan amount is increased from NT\$200,000 to a maximum of NT\$400,000 with the integration of big data, and high-quality customers are exempted from uploading financial verification. Non-Bank SinoPac customers can also apply for private money loans, which enhances the product breadth and increases spread income.
- (4) Launched the USD Green Deposit Program for natural persons, with the use of funds restricted to designated green credit, to implement green finance.
- (5) Developed an online platform for foreign currencies, providing integrated products such as online foreign exchange and fixed deposits in one go. Developed an online redemption mechanism for short-duration foreign currency birthday offers for foreign currency customers, and offered online foreign exchange discounts on fixed Wednesdays to facilitate customers' foreign currency allocation.
- (6) In August 2019, Bank SinoPac launched ibrAin, SinoPac Robo Advisor service, along with a new AUM pricing and charging model aimed at providing inclusive financial service. Provided tailor-made investment advice to our customers based on their investment objectives through optimized algorithms and precision computing with big data. Launched the "Portfolio Adjustment Plans" service in response to significant market changes in June 2022. When the system detects that the probability of meeting the target is less than 50%, ibrAin assists users to reset their plans through the Portfolio Adjustment Plans and achieve their investment goals in a stable manner.
- (7) Continued digital transformation to create more complete product offerings and warmer customer experience. Launched ETF and US Good-till-Cancelled Order trading functionality in November 2022, providing customers with up to 30 business days of setup. In April 2023, the "Bond Matching" function was launched on the Internet and Mobile Banking platform; in September 2023, the "Back-end Load Fund" trading function was launched on the Internet and Mobile Banking platform.
- (8) In order to awaken investors to early retirement planning, the marketing websites "Retirement Smart" and "Retirement Management Tree" were launched in March and August 2022, respectively, to provide different retirement solutions and references for users with different investment attributes, based on the needs of customers' financial planning as the starting point.
- (9) In response to the trend of digital financial development and to actively capture the digital financial insurance market, the e-insurance platform launched travel insurance and annuity insurance in May and November 2023, providing customers with 24-hour insurance services that are not restricted by time and space.

- (10) "Trust API Application" was honored with the 20th "National Yushan Brand Awards - Best Product Award" by the Republic of China National Enterprise Competitiveness Development Association in 2023.
- (11) In March 2023, we received the "Best Financial Planner Team Award," the "Best Video Marketing Award" and the "Best Customer Recommendation Award" from Wealth Magazine. In June, we won the Best Product Award at the "20th National Brand Yushan Awards," and in September, we were awarded the "Best Customer Satisfaction Award" by Excellence Magazine. This demonstrates Bank SinoPac's ability to provide innovative financial products and professional services to meet the needs of individuals and corporations, and earn customer referrals.
- (12) In order to provide a consistent and honored service experience for customers of the Company and its subsidiaries, a cross-platform preferential service has been established for VIP customers of Bank SinoPac and SinoPac Securities, which has been officially launched in 2022.
- (13) Portable retirement trust account and fund certificate transfer function:
In response to the launch of cross-bank investment tools by the Trust Association, the "Trust Account Portability Service" has been activated to allow customers to transfer their retirement portability funds invested in other banks to their new accounts through a change of trustee (bank), thus integrating them into a unified account for efficient management. Bank SinoPac is the first bank to offer the Retirement Portability Service, which allows you to apply for the service both online and at the counter. The Retirement Portability Service combines the fixed-time and fixed-amount features, such as monthly deduction on any day of the month, notification of stop loss and take profit, and the ability to activate the investment from as low as NT\$100 to provide more flexible services for upgrading your long-term financial management.
- (14) Employee Investment and Retirement platform helps corporate employees invest online to build a third pillar of retirement
In addition to the existing labor insurance and retirement system, enterprises can also use employee benefit trusts to enhance the replacement rate of income in order to take care of their employees. The innovative "Employee Investment and Retirement Platform" combines the Employee Benefit Savings Trust structure and iBrAin intelligent investment to provide one-stop digital investment services, allowing corporations to assist employees in preparing for retirement. Individual employees can perform trial calculations based on their investment risk appetite, age, and retirement needs, and make monthly contributions relative to start the process of asset accumulation from employment to retirement. Employees not only choose to deposit savings, but also diversify the risks of entering the market at different points in time through long-term fixed-term fixed amounts, which will help them meet their retirement in the future without any worries. The "Employee Investment and Retirement Platform" was honored with the 20th "National Yushan Brand Awards - Best Product Award" by the Republic of China National Enterprise Competitiveness Development Association in 2023.
- (15) Combining "friendly service" and "financial technology" to provide a convenient and fast online experience for trust members.
The brand-new SinoPac Trust Service has been launched to provide 24-hour access to trust information,



a user-friendly interface in simplified Chinese and English for overseas employees, and tailor-made optional functions such as trading or asset withdrawal based on the trust structure, enabling corporate employees to monitor their trust assets in real time. In order to enhance the mobile operation experience, the Trust website has been fully developed with RWD, upgrading the mobile operation experience, and adding a domestic/overseas OTP dynamic password authentication program to strengthen security control.

- (16) Enhanced system operation and service stability by planning server room infrastructure, providing more stable server room operation and network service through the construction of multiple environmental equipment, network node high bandwidth, and redundancy capability. Introduced cloud and on-premises integration architecture with flexible and real-time information resources to quickly grasp the environment required for operation.
- (17) Built a "digital customer group labeling database": Integrated 360-degree customer profile data, including transaction data, digital footprints, customer service interactions, and other dimensions, to label sub-groups based on different customer behaviors, enabling accurate personalized recommendation applications.
- (18) Integration of banking and securities resources: DAWHO App provides the industry's first integrated securities function. Bank SinoPac and SinoPac Securities have jointly launched "DAWHO X DAWHO TOU," which provides customers with the ability to open a digital bank account and a securities account in one go, as well as the ability to inquire about securities assets and subscribe for stocks through DAWHO App. In addition, it has built a cross-subsidiary integrated financial report that integrates customers' banking and securities assets and investment income, and provides customers with an overview of net asset information in mobile banking and instant access to changes in assets, which effectively enhances the efficiency of customers' capital deployment and financial decision-making. It has also launched the "Bank-Securities Integration Asset Daily Report," which puts a wide range of financial services right at the customers' fingertips.
- (19) Video Verification: Customers can quickly complete "New Designated Account," "Mobile Device Binding" and "Digital Account Privilege Enhancement" services via cell phone video, which greatly reduces the processing time and cost for customers and branch staff; and will continue to introduce more functions to support video verification in 2024, with a view to providing customers with more convenient online services.
- (20) Introduction of Near Field Communication (NFC) Authentication Mechanism: In order to increase the convenience of mobile applications of natural person certificates/chip-based financial cards, the NFC-enabled natural person certificate/chip-based financial card mechanism was introduced and applied to services such as "Digital Account Privilege Enhancement," and "MyData".
- (21) DACARD App credit card service focuses on credit card management, providing users with control over the transaction details of each credit card and debit card, as well as the ability to instantly handle loss and reissuance, card transaction settings, single purchases, or bill installments online, enabling customers to independently control the security of card transactions. The tax payment and

consumption services provide scanner payment services by leveraging the advantages of mobile devices and combine frequently used bills, reminders of pending payments, one-click payment, and payment analysis, as well as continuously expanding the number of payment items, such as 12 counties and cities on-street parking, in order to build up the customer's habit of payment and deepen its usage stickiness. In addition, a consumer payment function has been added. At TWQR or Taiwan Pay designated stores, customers can easily make payments by scanning the QR Code or presenting the payment code, which satisfies customers' needs for daily and consumer payments.

- (22) Provided better "Efficient Investment Method Matching" function: Launched the Efficient Investment Method Matching conversion, termination, and post-termination redemption functions, which can be confirmed by customers through Internet banking or mobile banking app, reducing the cost of financial planners and customers, and boosting customer satisfaction.
- (23) Mobile banking and DAWHO App's "Foreign Currency Trading/Transfer" function introduces software certificates which can instantly fulfill customers' needs for large-value exchange to fixed deposits, providing a more convenient reporting method other than natural person certificates, which is conducive to enhancing Bank SinoPac's foreign exchange earnings.
- (24) Launched the "Online Inward Remittance Smart Resolution" function, which improves the existing manual notification of remittance resolution and enables customers to do it online in a more timely manner, thus enhancing the remittance and crediting services; and launched the "Online New Outward Remittance Appointment" function, which enables customers to make online appointment of outward remittance account by using their chip-based financial cards, thus making cross-border fund management more convenient.
- (25) "MyData": Customers do not need to spend time preparing personal financial documents when applying for credit cards, mortgage loans, etc. By simply completing identity verification through "MyData," they can collate the necessary information for applying for services online, letting them quickly apply for the services without leaving home, experiencing uninterrupted financial services.

(IV) Future Research and Development Plans

- (1) We are introducing AI technology into the retail financial scene by extracting customer data, building AI prediction models, and integrating them with real-time decision-making platforms. This will enable us to recommend the most suitable retail products to customers through personalized marketing, creating a lifestyle financial ecosystem.
- (2) Credit lending will continue to be digitized and technology will replace manual labor. Data-driven decision-making platforms will recommend the most suitable credit loan products to customers with targeted marketing text messages. In addition, online business and cross-industry cooperation will be implemented to provide more complete technology-based financial services to enhance customer experience.
- (3) We will continue to innovate our products and services to provide customers with integrated investment management planning, including the introduction of portfolio tools that integrate customer needs,



investment research and analysis, products, and risk management, as well as improving wealth management counseling services to help customers seize investment opportunities in the market.

- (4) We will continue to provide financing and trust services in line with urban renewal or reconstruction of urban unsafe and old buildings policies, and will improve the Trust's product line to demonstrate the Trust's value of inclusive finance.
- (5) We will continue to digitally transform and automate our processes to enhance the functionality of our wealth management and trust custody-related systems.
- (6) The "ibrAin" smart financial platform will continue to research and develop investment models to provide customers with a more diversified investment portfolio, and expand the integration of trust business services, upholding the spirit of inclusive finance, providing low-threshold digital financial services, and creating a friendly financial experience.
- (7) Depending on actual customer usage and channel feedback, we will adjust the allocation of marketing resources to provide membership benefits and privileges that are more in line with the needs of customers and channels in order to increase customer satisfaction.
- (8) In conjunction with the Bank's Points platform, membership marketing campaigns will be launched to integrate resources across the Bank and enhance the depth of customer engagement.
- (9) By optimizing the rights and benefits of esteemed wealth management members internally and winning wealth awards externally, we actively enhance our image and exposure through our focus on our customers.
- (10) We will seek cross-platform and cross-industry cooperation, and through the customer's point of view, we will incorporate digital solutions to solve the pain points of cash flow in trade in order to grasp the business opportunities.
- (11) Through mutual cooperation with members of Factors Chain International (FCI) and the strengthening of the Factoring by Insurance (FBI) business with international insurance companies, enabling us to gain a deeper understanding of international economic and trade activities, build an accounts receivable factoring platform. And on this basis, we develop and expand supply chain and cross-platform business integration.
- (12) We will connect with domestic and overseas resources to develop cross-border trade financing cooperation and help our customers expand their business opportunities.
- (13) The internal credit risk probability of default (PD) model, loss given default (LGD) model, and exposure at default (EAD) model will be gradually introduced and applied to the quantitative assessment of risk, limit control, pricing strategy, performance management, and other applications stipulated in Basel's internal assessment methodology in order to maintain a good quality of capital products.
- (14) We will use big data AI technology to develop risk assessment tools, which will be gradually introduced into the areas of customer quota application prediction and financial alerts, in order to enhance the efficiency of our business and audit operations as well as our financial foresight, and to strike a good balance between risk and profitability.
- (15) In order to practice sustainable finance, we will combine the technical guidelines of external professional

ESG rating organizations, continue to strengthen the collection and application of ESG information from our customers, and collect ESG self-assessment questionnaires from joint-venture enterprises to serve as the basis for the data source of the rating model, in order to guide banks in lending and financing their social responsibilities, and to exert a positive influence on sustainable finance.

- (16) We will continue to enhance our credit card digital services and improve the security of credit card transactions, as well as expand our bill payment and consumer services to drive cross-selling opportunities by collecting data and analyzing customers' financial needs.
- (17) We will enhance the consumer payment API management mechanism to minimize the risk of fraudulent Internet transactions and integrate the bank's cash flow services to expand the consumer payment API service scope in response to diversified market demands.
- (18) We will continue to refine the fair customer service mechanism to minimize the gap between disadvantaged groups, and plan and design a digital fraud prevention mechanism to prevent fraud through multi-dimensional control.
- (19) In order to enhance the level of identity authentication mechanism for all customers, strengthen the security of customer verification, and respond to the policies of the competent authorities, Bank SinoPac and SinoPac Securities will continue to promote data sharing and the integration of the financial FIDO application scenarios so that customers can more securely and conveniently enjoy the services of inter-financial institutions.
- (20) A new digital credit loan area will be built to provide the most suitable service process from customer search to post-funding loan management in a modularized manner. Customers can choose from a variety of ways based on their identity, such as video services and financial information companies to verify deposits from other banks, to securely and quickly carry out the application process.
- (21) Mobile banking and DAWHO App's "Foreign Currency Trading/Transfer" function introduces software certificates which can instantly fulfill customers' needs for large-value exchange to fixed deposits, providing a more convenient reporting method other than natural person certificates, which is conducive to enhancing Bank SinoPac's foreign exchange earnings.
- (22) With cross-subsidiary integrated financial reports, customers can view different types of assets in real time and have a more complete understanding of the current status of their investments.
- (23) We will continue to use our existing authentication mechanisms, including MyData, software certificates, video verification, and FIDO, to "expand application business and enhance customer communication" and to improve the comprehensive effectiveness of the authentication mechanism, in order to accelerate the development of digital finance.
- (24) In response to the challenges of financial technology innovation and digital transformation, we focus on three major directions: new technology, new architecture, and a new business model. We aim to provide secure, stable, and flexible information services to support operational decision-making and business innovation, while at the same time building the DNA of sustainable corporate development and strengthening financial resilience. Specifically, Bank SinoPac's strategic goal is to establish a new customer-centric business model. This includes the adoption of cloud-based application frameworks



that incorporate artificial intelligence and generative technologies within a manageable risk profile. Special emphasis has been placed on the development of dialogue-based banking to enhance customer experience and business competitiveness. At the same time, through the integration of artificial intelligence and generative technologies, we are committed to reducing repetitive workloads and easing the burden on operators. We aim to remain competitive in the ever-changing financial environment, shaping the future of finance and meeting the evolving needs of our customers.

IV. Short-term and Long-term Business Development Plans

A. Corporate Banking

1. Short-term Business Development Plans

- (1) Utilizing the advantages of Bank SinoPac's domestic branches, we continue to cultivate existing customers, develop new corporate customer relationships, and effectively control asset quality to ensure stable profitability while growing our credit business.
- (2) Enhancing Bank SinoPac's domestic and international deposit and lending scale and market share, continuing to expand new deposit customers, increasing corporate demand deposits to reduce funding costs, and implementing target-oriented asset and liability management to reduce structural risks.
- (3) Capturing the demand for refinancing, improving, and expanding the quality and quantity of syndicated loans; strengthening the collection of business information on Southeast Asian countries; utilizing overseas branch platforms and cooperation with industry peers to develop cross-border syndicated loans for Taiwan businessmen or participate in international syndicated loans for local enterprises with high credit ratings; expanding the number of solar power plants or other green energy-related syndicated loans in line with the government's green energy policy; and selectively participating in mergers and acquisitions (M&A) financing syndicated loan cases.
- (4) Cooperate with anchor buyer to build a supply chain financial platform, continue to build cross-industry cooperation, and solve the pain points of small and medium-sized enterprises through transactional and self-liquidating financing.
- (5) Developing overseas cash flow business, building a domestic payroll cooperation ecosystem, and other business development plans.
- (6) Improving online financial services and overseas functions for corporate customers to assist customers in effectively managing funds, and establishing a standardized service model for each customer group to quickly replicate the business model.
- (7) Upgrading supply chain financial services by integrating the receivable and payable information required by anchor buyer and suppliers on a single platform facilitates customers to browse account details, manage their funds, and apply for financing services online.
- (8) Accelerating corporate financial digital services to provide mobile, online, and virtual/real integration services to meet the needs of corporate customers for mobility and convenience.
- (9) Realizing our net-zero commitment and refining the responsible credit policy by prohibiting

project financing cases related to coal and unconventional oil and gas along with, in July 2023, expanding the scope of decarbonization to include investment and financing of coal mining and power generation. It was also stipulated that for sensitive industries, ESG risk analysis should be strengthened when undertaking projects, and agreement and action improvement should be established with customers as a strategy for credit review and response.

- (10) In order to strengthen climate resilience and respond to the global trend of a low-carbon economy, it is important to introduce reference guidelines for the recognition of sustainable economic activities. This will help customers understand the current situation of enterprises, establish communication and negotiation with customers, and guide the lending of bank funds to sustainable economic activities. These efforts will promote the sustainable development of enterprises and carbon-reducing restructuring.
- (11) Based on the attributes of the microenterprise customer base, we differentiate between two major customer segments: those with cash flow and those without, and design a common entry screening form. We also build a customized credit process based on practical and business development needs.
- Financial flow customers: Adding financial flow risk control indicators, establishing a standardized audit process through the design of red, yellow, and green light signals, quickly assisting enterprises in the use of working capital, strengthening the accessibility, usability, and quality of financial services, practicing the indexing of financial flow, quantifying the risk points of financial flow, innovating the post-loan management mechanism of automatic review, and merging the process of automatic early warning and abnormality notification into the same process to move towards the goal of integrating the process of specialized review by dedicated personnel, and to create a great revenue benefit for the digital platform and services.
 - Non-financial flow customers: It is designed with a red-light stop, green-light go concept to establish a quick entry standard. The CatBoost model is then used to construct an SME quota estimation model with operating income matching receivables and payables and inventory turnover rate for funding gap. This model serves as a reference value for the loan amount of the initially proposed creditors of the online financing platform and matches with the columnar credit report of the applicable customer groups to simplify the content of the report and standardize the product specifications, thus accelerating the time of SME's approval process.
- (12) By integrating and utilizing Bank SinoPac's domestic and overseas resources, we are able to enhance the depth and breadth of our Chinese businessmen's traffic through close cooperation among our overseas branches, sub-branches, and domestic channels. We will continue to take Ho Chi Minh City, the core of Vietnam's economy and trade, as our first base in the ASEAN region, and further extend our business to the neighboring ASEAN markets to build up a team of business opportunities for the overseas demand of the overseas base, and to give full play to the value of the channels and cross-selling effect, driving the profit engine of our overseas business.



2. Long-term Business Development Plans

- (1) With the goal of becoming the best partner for cross-border financial services for enterprises, we will actively integrate resources, build a more complete overseas business platform, synchronize the development of domestic and overseas business, and continue to strengthen operational performance.
- (2) Customer-oriented business integration by utilizing Bank SinoPac's overall resources to provide enterprises with customized solutions for their financial needs at all stages, from fundraising, factory construction, and operation, to vertically integrate corporate financial services.
- (3) Integrating corporate finance, business management, and credit risk management; developing advanced risk quantification techniques; building a credit database; applying them to pricing, dynamic risk control, decision support, and performance management; and establishing a perfect credit alert system to grasp changes in creditworthiness and take immediate action.
- (4) Focusing on the corporate customer base, we combine a full range of virtual and real integration services and action plans, such as corporate internet banking, cash management products, and corporate deposit equipment, to help corporate customers improve the efficiency of funds management and enhance customer satisfaction and loyalty.
- (5) Combining the development of API applications, expanding the customer acquisition channel, integrating into the consumer's life scene through B2B2C mode, and constructing a financial ecosystem.
- (6) Post-credit risk control: SMEs use the random forest methodology to develop financial alert indicators. With the support of accounting theories and the characteristics of quantitative data in financial reports, the correlation between financial ratios is used to define risk. This method is intended for use in the initial stage of the financial automated alert indicators of the collection and audit system. It is then applied to the financial risk alerts at the stage of the credit process, with the expectation that it can be used in the future to generate text for risk information disclosure in credit reports. The goal is to expand this approach to the general SME customer base to consolidate the digitization of SMEs' post-loan management. Additionally, introducing automated financial report scanning technology to replace traditional manual editing enhances the efficiency of the collection and audit operations and the accuracy of data. Developing financial forecasting models under various stress scenarios and conducting comparative analyses of financial data of customers of the same size and in the same industry group improve the comprehensiveness of risk control.
- (7) Implementing the "Green Finance Action Plan 3.0" and referring to the "TW Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities" to examine whether the economic activities of our customers are in line with the definition of sustainability. Additionally, Bank SinoPac continually participating in the establishment of an ESG data platform, which is led by the public sector and will serve as a reference in the Bank's decision-making on granting credits.
- (8) Continuously exploring new business opportunities at different points of presence, integrating the operational resources and business advantages of each business location, constructing

cross-selling platforms for various businesses, actively developing corporate finance, wealth management, treasury finance, and interbank finance, and integrating the optimized e-finance system and functions to develop the cross-border financial landscape in Asia, providing localized and global financial services to global Chinese businessmen.

- (9) Actively recruiting external and training internal international financial talents and establishing long-term career development plans to support the future expansion of overseas offices and strengthen the organization's competitiveness.

B. Retail Banking

1. Short-term Business Development Plans

- (1) Developing diversified products to meet the needs of potential target customers.
- (2) Focusing on existing customers, and increasing the number of products and handling fee income.
- (3) Promoting digital transformation and providing a full range of financial services.
- (4) Expanding the rollout of innovative payment and collection products to establish a new profit model for credit cards and provide customers with a more convenient spending mechanism.
- (5) Expanding strategic alliances to develop a consumer-finance ecosystem.
- (6) Developing diversified channels and customer segments, and creating a financial technology experience through alliances with other industries.

2. Long-term Business Development Plans

- (1) Aligning with the policies of the competent authorities, and assisting channels to increase the number of high-quality and high-asset target customers under the operating principles of "stable operation, risk diversification, ensuring asset quality, and maintaining return on assets".
- (2) Providing convenient and comprehensive financial services and value-added services oriented toward customer needs to maintain customer loyalty and establish long-term relationships.
- (3) Maintaining steady growth in business scale and utilizing channel advantages to enhance customer lifetime value and contribution, thereby increasing revenue and continuously improving operating performance.
- (4) Continuously promoting products and activities through the media, broadcasting, and the Internet to strengthen the brand awareness of Bank SinoPac's retail banking business and enhance the effectiveness of publicity.
- (5) Designing a wide range of products, programs, and services, and enhancing online services and tools to deepen customer loyalty and increase demand for foreign currency deposits.

C. Wealth Management

1. Short-term Business Development Plans

- (1) Keeping abreast of retirement planning and ESG investing trends and developing a business model oriented to customers' demands to become customers' ideal brand for stable wealth accumulation.



- (2) Providing diversified products and carefully selecting new thematic funds or specialty products for high-asset customers to fulfill customers' asset allocation needs.
- (3) Strengthening the professional functions of the high-asset financial advisory team and providing integrated financial services to increase the loyalty of high-end customers to Bank SinoPac.
- (4) Building a data analysis platform with data at its core, and providing customers with perfect consultation and corresponding after-sales services through AI based on customers' inventory and transaction records.
- (5) We will continue to innovate our products and services to provide customers with integrated investment management planning, including the introduction of portfolio tools that integrate customer needs, investment research and analysis, products, and risk management, as well as improving wealth management services to help customers seize investment opportunities in the market.
- (6) Continuously enhancing the e-trading platform to provide customers with rich, real-time, convenient, and proactive digital wealth management services.
- (7) Adjusting the relevant trading rules and procedures in line with the revision of external regulations and implementing them to strengthen risk control.
- (8) Upgrading, replacing, and enhancing major system platforms and continuously promoting the launch of new related functions.
- (9) Awakening customers' needs for family protection, elderly customers' asset transfer, and tax reserve, and enhancing customers' life insurance protection.
- (10) By combining domestic and overseas product units and utilizing the resources of our parent company, SinoPac Holdings, we develop diversified wealth management businesses and provide customized investment products for domestic and overseas customers, in order to offer customers all-round financial services through diverse financial channels.
- (11) Providing high-end customers with integrated financial services.

2. Long-term Business Development Plans

- (1) Providing quality merchandise and integrated value services.
- (2) In response to the wave of digitization and intelligence, we are refining the wealth management trading platform and transaction process to enhance the experience of internal and external customers.
- (3) Establishing a mechanism for financial management and services for mid-to-high-end customers to enhance service efficiency.
- (4) Continuously developing data and related algorithms to create diversified products.
- (5) Developing AI technology to optimize online consultation and services for customers, as well as improving the analysis of customer personas for a more accurate understanding of customer needs.
- (6) Developing high-quality operational services and good risk control mechanisms.
- (7) We continue to focus on the operation of the mid-to-high-end customer segments, optimize the

rights and interests of our members, and provide differentiated service experiences by extending more convenient and considerate services from the perspective of customer needs.

- (8) With Hong Kong as the hub of its wealth management center, we focus on the development of three major themes: funds, insurance, and structured products. Through the integration of domestic and overseas products and business, we are expanding our private financial services business by developing new customers and new business opportunities through the SME business model, which centers on the management of wealth by entrepreneurs.
- (9) Planning private banking services to provide high-end customers with various financial and service needs for families and corporations.

D. Financial Markets

1. Short-term Business Development Plans

- (1) Strengthening cross-departmental cooperation to create synergies, enhancing cross-sale, and enriching and optimizing self-built products.
- (2) Applying precision marketing strategy to cultivate core customer, providing differentiated asset and liability allocation recommendations, planning effective hedging strategy based on clients needs, and increasing the customers' assets under management (AUM) size.
- (3) Taking advantage of a variety of investment targets and diversifying our investment portfolio, we can balance revenue structure. We also keep developing objective trading strategy to achieve the goal of stabilizing trading.
- (4) Adjusting the internal policy and procedures in line with the revision of external regulations and strengthening the risk control procedure.
- (5) Leveraging Hong Kong's strengths as an international financial center to balance risk and return, and utilizing diversified financial instruments to enhance operational returns on foreign exchange and interest rate products. In conjunction with the development of cross-border business financing and gold flow services, we strive for more cross-border trade hedging business, grasp changes in the international financial market, diversify capital sources, and steadily manage our investment portfolios.

2. Long-term Business Development Plans

- (1) Building and developing a diversified product investment platform to provide financial trading services to both existing and new customers. Meeting the varied persona of customer, and seizing the diversified business opportunities.
- (2) Optimizing the trading system to create high value-added trading and revenue through the development of systematic financial analysis models to enhance the competitiveness of the financial instruments market.
- (3) Taking into account liquidity and return on capital, and properly allocate funding to improve the Bank's net interest margin (NIM).



- (4) Developing low correlation trading strategies, diversifying profit sources and volatility, and continuing develop diversified AI trading strategies.

E. Digital Banking

1. Short-term Business Development Plans

- (1) We continue to cultivate the mobile payment application field and actively develop domestic and overseas mainstream payment account binding cooperation to strengthen the functions of online and offline payment products and create more cross-industry co-prosperity ecosystems.
- (2) Continuously expanding overseas business, perfecting digital financial services and business strategies for overseas customers, and observing the operation of the overseas digital financial technology industry, promote cross-discipline and cross-industry cooperation in planning and establishing media promotion mechanisms and digital product packaging to effectively expand the overseas customer base.
- (3) Continuously focusing on the development of open and partner APIs, deepening cross-industry cooperation of partner APIs, focusing on consumer payment APIs, payment APIs, and cooperation with external platforms, and expanding contextual applications based on the demand for life payment. In accordance with Open API's policies and opening schedule, we actively cooperate to find appropriate partners to plan safe and convenient open financial services for our customers.
- (4) Continuously improving the credit card, bill payment, consumption, and other product functions of DACARD App and strengthening the user experience to enhance user loyalty to mobile services and satisfy the needs of daily life financial services.
- (5) To demonstrate our commitment to financial inclusion, we adhere to the principle of fairness in customer service. This includes providing online videos for account upgrades, account booking, and device binding, which can be utilized for completing financial transactions. Additionally, we enhance external transaction notification letters and offer updates on account changes through SinoPac's official LINE account. This allows customers to instantly access important information via cell phone applications and view it in full on various mobile device interfaces. These efforts aim to improve the readability of notification letter contents and enhance the browsing experience on mobile devices.
- (6) In order to prevent fraud or illegal behavior, we have strengthened control of transfer transactions. If a customer transfers funds to the same account within 24 hours, the customer will be immediately reminded to prevent fraudulent behavior. New contracted accounts are also newly controlled to block the contracted Bank SinoPac Alert Derivative Accounts, and the effective date of the contracted account is postponed to the next two calendar days. The SMS One-Time Passwords (OTP) used for transactions have had a new anti-fraud warning message attached, which reminds the customer not to provide the OTP for use by others, so as not to encourage fraudulent behavior or damage their own rights and interests. Additionally, if a customer changes the account number or password of their internet banking account, they need to reset the Quick Login function to ensure the safety of their account.

- (7) Continuously optimizing various digital financial platforms, implementing information security procedures and legal regulations, and improving online application, transaction, and other business functions with a diversified, innovative, and convenient identity verification mechanism in order to create convenient and secure digital financial services.

2. Long-term Business Development Plans

- (1) Improving data governance, integrating behavioral data, transaction data, and tagging data to grasp a 360-degree view of customers, and constructing a customer-centric personalized digital advertisement recommendation platform to analyze and predict customer data, operate digital customer groups, and provide precise marketing content and personalized service experience through integrated AI model computing.
- (2) Embracing emerging technologies, leveraging standardized development technologies, achieving agile development with a microservice architecture, and providing real-time service data through the integration of business and data fabric to enhance the cross-selling power and penetration of the digital financial platform.
- (3) Continuously deepening and expanding the operation of API services, including partner APIs in five major areas, namely enterprise cash flow, consumer payment, identity authentication, open banking (financial information), and lifestyle payment, and cooperating with financial companies in the application of open API services, with a view to sharing financial innovations with the industry and opening up the financial landscape in various scenarios.
- (4) To improve our financial services, we continue to invite physically and mentally challenged groups and senior groups to conduct barrier-free service experience surveys and provide feedback to understand the needs and pain points of different groups, in order to continue optimizing and providing comprehensive digital services for various groups.
- (5) In order to comprehensively prevent fraudulent behavior, we promote a number of control measures: When customers add new accounts, they will be immediately linked to the "Gray List of Instant Notification of Contracted Transfer Accounts," which allows them to enhance KYC care or refuse to process transactions according to different risk levels. AI fraud prevention models will be introduced into the transfer transactions to instantly identify suspicious accounts for customers and immediately display alert messages to enhance customers' fraud prevention alerts. We will follow the measures of the National Police Agency to restrict the financial transaction functions for the nation's cautioned customers, and online automated transactions will be restricted in accordance with the regulations to fully cooperate with the government's new policy of combating fraud. In response to the increase in the public's awareness of fraud prevention, we will provide the deactivation of the Internet bank transfer function online and reduce the transaction privileges based on the customer's own judgment to protect the security of their accounts immediately. In the event that a long-time customer or a customer with unusual circumstances (such as an alert account) applies for the setup of online functions, the customer needs to carry out the online care process first, and the confirmation of the



completion of the function application will be allowed to continue to enhance the risk management and control.

F. Trust Business

1. Short-term Business Development Plans

- (1) Actively participating in the second phase of the Trust 2.0 "Full-Function Trust Services" promotion project, we introduced the the standardized contract of the Trust for Elderly Care to the internal digital platform of the domestic branches, to expedite customer's application process, and planning for the integration of the Trust for Elderly Care with other financial products to offer complete and convenient services for customers and to strengthen the security of their assets. Additionally, actively responding to the green trend by promoting the trust services of innovative and green operators, developing diversified and sustainable trust solutions to enhance the security of customers' property transactions, and assisting enterprises in deploying global reward and talent retention integrated services through the promotion of employee benefit trusts to fulfill our corporate social responsibility.
- (2) Optimizing the knowledge of trust services in the channel units, continuing to optimize the business process to support customer service, and strengthening the professional knowledge of colleagues to instill a trust mindset through digital tools, training courses, and theme-based incentive activities, in order to cultivate trust talents for aged financial services to implement local services.
- (3) Focusing on the needs of retirement finance and the trend of sustainable finance, developing a customer-oriented business model and becoming a trusted trust business management brand for our customers. Utilizing the resources of our parent company, SinoPac Holdings, we combine a wide range of financial products for cross-selling, solving customers' multifaceted problems, and providing a full range of financial services that meet customers' expectations.
- (4) Raising a collective investment trust fund, constructing a complete product line to provide customers with a wide variety of choices, and integrating the trust platform to develop niche trust 2.0 services with niche products.

2. Long-term Business Development Plans

- (1) We develop multi-dimensional trust services to satisfy customers' life journey needs for property management, corporate retention, and transaction security related to corporate entities, their employees, and shareholders, and become the best choice for customers' property inheritance and trust management. We continue to upgrade of electronic and automated internal operations through the introduction of RPA or OCR digital technology to enhance our operational competitiveness.
- (2) Gradually replacing old systems and introducing new system platforms to optimize operational processes, increase production efficiency, and develop high-quality trust operation services and good risk control mechanisms.

Financial Reports

I. Five-Year Condensed Financial Statements

(I) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet

In NT\$ millions

Items		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Cash and cash equivalents, due from the central bank and call loans to banks, net		159,160	166,742	263,107	335,411	209,451
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		52,044	56,154	45,048	53,287	80,542
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		238,896	339,734	380,769	319,107	358,340
Investments in debt instruments measured at amortized cost		137,941	162,369	167,248	225,460	303,547
Securities purchased under resell agreements		30,517	50,648	46,122	60,264	66,805
Receivables, net		45,796	49,061	58,254	56,510	60,925
Current income tax assets		1,421	1,205	1,104	1,138	1,302
Discounts and loans, net		999,554	1,140,986	1,184,692	1,322,023	1,419,039
Other financial assets, net		10,725	7,877	3,942	4,355	4,657
Property and equipment, net		9,504	9,778	9,848	9,887	9,930
Right-of-use asset, net		2,230	2,375	2,680	2,660	2,518
Investment property, net		1,084	1,047	1,052	1,026	851
Intangible assets, net		1,439	1,503	1,624	1,755	1,910
Deferred income tax assets		1,379	1,411	1,415	1,385	1,709
Other assets, net		4,126	3,746	2,591	9,172	9,857
Total assets		1,695,816	1,994,636	2,169,496	2,403,440	2,531,383
Deposits from the central bank and banks		53,818	75,515	70,265	72,477	115,708
Due to the central bank and banks		-	80	205	-	2,761
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		16,713	22,892	9,244	30,875	42,123
Securities sold under repurchase agreements		9,083	3,701	12,584	28,311	26,173
Payables		16,577	19,073	21,361	26,096	28,082
Current income tax liabilities		924	442	890	1,222	1,519
Deposits and remittances		1,388,841	1,659,951	1,840,387	2,005,226	2,023,385
Bank debentures		33,020	45,078	50,548	56,250	56,832
Other financial liabilities		34,249	16,167	12,043	36,273	47,854
Provisions		2,924	3,213	3,044	2,511	2,827
Lease liabilities		2,219	2,374	2,697	2,720	2,601
Deferred income tax liabilities		837	772	807	1,132	1,179
Other liabilities		2,943	5,712	2,292	2,486	7,507
Total liabilities	Ex-dividends	1,562,148	1,854,970	2,026,367	2,265,579	2,358,551
	Post-dividends	1,569,330	1,860,870	2,031,516	2,265,579	Note2
Capital Stock	Ex-dividends	86,061	86,061	86,889	90,326	96,993
	Post-dividends	86,061	86,889	90,326	90,326	Note2
Capital surplus		12,148	12,148	12,148	12,148	15,581
Retained earnings	Ex-dividends	34,467	36,879	42,412	49,074	66,212
	Post-dividends	27,285	30,151	33,826	49,074	Note2
Other equity		992	4,578	1,680	(13,687)	(5,954)
Total equity	Ex-dividends	133,668	139,666	143,129	137,861	172,832
	Post-dividends	126,486	133,766	137,980	137,861	Note2

Note1 : The financial statements for each year were audited by CPA. There is no audited or reviewed Bank SinoPac and its subsidiaries financial statements in 2024 before the date of printing.

Note2 : The appropriation of the 2023 earnings is subject to the approval of the board of directors which execute the rights and functions of the stockholders' meeting in 2024.



(II) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

In NT\$ millions, except Earnings Per Share

Items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Interest revenue	31,615	29,414	28,911	44,528	70,852
Less: Interest expense	16,634	12,259	8,497	19,261	48,022
Net interest revenue	14,981	17,155	20,414	25,267	22,830
Net revenues other than interest	12,345	10,792	10,297	11,506	17,554
Net revenue	27,326	27,947	30,711	36,773	40,384
Bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee liability provision	1,048	2,333	2,363	2,426	2,000
Operating expenses	14,249	14,594	15,239	16,974	19,069
Profit (loss) from continuing operations before tax	12,029	11,020	13,109	17,373	19,315
Income tax (expense) benefit	(1,738)	(1,266)	(1,694)	(2,660)	(3,249)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations, net of tax	10,291	9,754	11,415	14,713	16,066
Net Income (loss)	10,291	9,754	11,415	14,713	16,066
Other comprehensive income	926	3,426	(2,053)	(14,832)	8,805
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	926	3,426	(2,053)	(14,832)	8,805
Total comprehensive income	11,217	13,180	9,362	(119)	24,871
Profit (loss), attributable to owners of parent	10,291	9,754	11,415	14,713	16,066
Comprehensive income, attributable to owners of parent	11,217	13,180	9,362	(119)	24,871
Earnings Per Share (in NT\$ dollar)(Note2)	1.14	1.08	1.26	1.63	1.68

Note1 : The financial statements for each year were audited by CPA. There is no audited or reviewed Bank SinoPac and its subsidiaries financial statements in 2024 before the date of printing.

Note2 : Earnings per share are retroactively adjusted with earnings recapitalization.

(III) Condensed Standalone Balance Sheets

					In NT\$ millions	
Items		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Cash and cash equivalents, due from the central bank and call loans to banks		151,747	156,629	249,202	328,322	202,132
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		51,358	54,336	44,405	51,972	76,855
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		230,054	330,629	368,964	301,672	334,177
Investments in debt instruments measured at amortized cost		137,941	162,369	167,248	225,460	303,547
Securities purchased under resell agreements		30,517	50,648	46,122	60,264	66,805
Receivables, net		43,834	44,962	53,124	50,122	54,891
Current income tax assets		1,417	1,200	1,104	1,138	1,266
Discounts and loans, net		977,951	1,110,760	1,149,418	1,280,566	1,379,568
Investment accounted for using the equity method		9,943	9,683	9,766	10,086	10,147
Other financial assets, net		10,725	7,877	3,942	4,355	4,657
Property and equipment, net		9,092	9,387	9,481	9,526	9,548
Right-of-use assets, net		2,173	2,192	2,536	2,563	2,369
Investment properties, net		1,084	1,047	1,052	1,026	851
Intangible assets, net		1,345	1,391	1,511	1,641	1,792
Deferred income tax assets, net		1,323	1,344	1,322	1,298	1,537
Other assets, net		4,097	3,711	2,560	9,140	9,549
Total assets		1,664,601	1,948,165	2,111,757	2,339,151	2,459,691
Deposits from the central bank and banks		48,749	71,437	67,865	70,287	110,483
Due to the central bank and banks		-	80	205	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		16,010	20,493	8,640	30,191	41,190
Securities sold under repurchase agreements		8,227	3,701	9,738	28,311	24,744
Payables		14,537	15,159	16,737	20,397	22,132
Current tax liabilities		882	442	853	1,212	1,519
Deposits and remittances		1,369,484	1,630,234	1,795,797	1,956,478	1,974,069
Bank debentures		33,020	45,078	50,549	56,250	56,832
Other financial liabilities		31,225	10,042	9,625	29,467	42,104
Provisions		2,901	3,197	3,027	2,500	2,803
Lease liabilities		2,160	2,203	2,560	2,626	2,461
Deferred income tax liabilities		813	754	776	1,128	1,051
Other liabilities		2,925	5,679	2,256	2,443	7,471
Total liabilities	Ex-dividends	1,530,933	1,808,499	1,968,628	2,201,290	2,286,859
	Post-dividends	1,538,115	1,814,399	1,973,777	2,201,290	(Note2)
Capital Stock	Ex-dividends	86,061	86,061	86,889	90,326	96,993
	Post-dividends	86,061	86,889	90,326	90,326	(Note2)
Capital surplus		12,148	12,148	12,148	12,148	15,581
Retained earnings	Ex-dividends	34,467	36,879	42,412	49,074	66,212
	Post-dividends	27,285	30,151	33,826	49,074	(Note2)
Other equity		992	4,578	1,680	(13,687)	(5,954)
Total equity	Ex-dividends	133,668	139,666	143,129	137,861	172,832
	Post-dividends	126,486	133,766	137,980	137,861	(Note2)

Note1 : The financial statements for each year were audited by CPA. There is no audited or reviewed Bank SinoPac financial statements in 2024 before the date of printing.

Note2 : The appropriation of the 2023 earnings is subject to the approval of the board of directors which execute the rights and functions of the stockholders' meeting in 2024.



(IV) Condensed Standalone Statements of Comprehensive Income

In NT\$ millions, except Earnings Per Share					
Items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Interest income	30,224	27,908	27,179	42,380	68,486
Less: Interest expenses	15,966	11,558	7,848	18,154	45,687
Net interest revenue	14,258	16,350	19,331	24,226	22,799
Net revenues other than interest	12,293	10,785	10,470	11,555	16,472
Net revenue	26,551	27,135	29,801	35,781	39,271
Bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee liability provision	1,004	2,212	2,249	2,381	1,840
Operating expenses	13,562	13,909	14,471	16,117	18,173
Profit (loss) from continuing operations before tax	11,985	11,014	13,081	17,283	19,258
Income tax (expense) benefit	(1,694)	(1,260)	(1,666)	(2,570)	(3,192)
Income from continuing operations, net of tax	10,291	9,754	11,415	14,713	16,066
Net income (loss)	10,291	9,754	11,415	14,713	16,066
Other comprehensive income	926	3,426	(2,053)	(14,832)	8,805
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	926	3,426	(2,053)	(14,832)	8,805
Total comprehensive income	11,217	13,180	9,362	(119)	24,871
Earnings Per Share (in NT\$ dollar)(Note2)	1.14	1.08	1.26	1.63	1.68

Note1 : The financial statements for each year were audited by CPA. There is no audited or reviewed Bank SinoPac financial statements in 2024 before the date of printing.

Note2 : Earnings per share are retroactively adjusted with earnings recapitalization.



Domestic Major

Appendix I

Bank SinoPac and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Financial Statements for the
Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 and
Independent Auditors' Report**

DECLARATION OF CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AFFILIATES

The Bank and its subsidiaries required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates in accordance with the “Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises” for the year ended December 31, 2023 are all the same as the companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies as provided in International Financial Reporting Standard 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements”. Relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies. Hence, we did not prepare a separate set of consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Very truly yours,

BANK SINOPAC

March 6, 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholder
Bank SinoPac

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Bank SinoPac and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China and the guidelines issued by the authorities.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matter of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 is stated as follows:

Estimated Impairment of Discounts and Loans

The management assesses, estimates and recognizes impairment of discounts and loans collectively at the higher amount determined according to the Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans ("the Procedures") endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) and according to International Financial Reporting Standard 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9"). According to the Procedures, the management estimates the impairment of discounts and loans based on the overdue loans classified by loan term and the situation of pledged collateral. According to IFRS 9, impairment of discounts and loans is estimated based on assumptions of probability of default and loss given default based on historical experience, current market situation and forward-looking information. Assessment of evidence of probable default and credit impairment, whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the original recognition (including the adoption of forward-looking factors), and the assessment of the methodology and assumptions used for estimating impairment and the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows require critical judgments and estimates. The estimated provision for impairment of discounts and loans calculated according to either the Procedures or IFRS 9 has a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, the estimation of impairment of discounts and loans is identified as a key audit matter for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Refer to Notes 4, 5 and 44 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the relevant accounting policies, judgments for estimations, estimation uncertainty and other related disclosures of the estimated impairment of discounts and loans.

Our key audit procedures performed with respect to the above area included the following:

We understood and assessed management's impairment assessment practices, accounting policies and related internal control procedures for discounts and loans and evaluated whether the classification of loan assets complied with the Procedures. In addition, we evaluated whether overdue loans, situation of pledged collateral, and the provision for impairment of discounts and loans complied with the related regulations issued by the authorities. We also evaluated whether the methodology, assumptions and inputs used in the impairment assessment conform to the IFRS 9 impairment model and appropriately reflected the actual outcome. We tested samples of discounts and loans to verify their rationality.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of Bank SinoPac as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Yi-Chun Wu and Jr-Shian Ke.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 6, 2024

Notice to Readers

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

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

BANK SINOPAC AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	2023		2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, NET (Notes 4, 6 and 40)	\$ 25,400,393	1	\$ 53,489,608	2
DUE FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND CALL LOANS TO BANKS, NET (Notes 7 and 40)	184,050,320	7	281,921,054	12
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 4, 8 and 40)	80,541,922	3	53,287,194	2
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Notes 4, 9, 40 and 41)	358,339,845	14	319,107,427	13
INVESTMENTS IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST (Notes 4, 10 and 41)	303,546,679	12	225,460,151	9
SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESELL AGREEMENTS (Notes 4, 11 and 40)	66,804,814	3	60,264,108	3
RECEIVABLES, NET (Notes 4, 12 and 40)	60,925,278	3	56,509,910	2
CURRENT INCOME TAX ASSETS (Notes 4, 29 and 40)	1,302,128	-	1,138,146	-
DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET (Notes 4, 5, 13, 40 and 41)	1,419,039,494	56	1,322,022,777	55
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS, NET (Notes 4 and 14)	4,657,337	-	4,354,809	-
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET (Notes 4, 15 and 40)	9,929,849	1	9,887,086	1
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS, NET (Notes 4, 16 and 40)	2,517,664	-	2,660,013	-
INVESTMENT PROPERTY, NET (Notes 4 and 17)	851,351	-	1,025,508	-
INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET (Notes 4, 18 and 40)	1,910,050	-	1,755,227	-
DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS (Notes 4 and 29)	1,708,747	-	1,384,533	-
OTHER ASSETS, NET (Notes 19 and 40)	9,856,615	-	9,172,118	1
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,531,382,486</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,403,439,669</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
DEPOSITS FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND BANKS (Notes 20 and 40)	\$ 115,708,086	5	\$ 72,477,217	3
DUE TO THE CENTRAL BANK AND BANKS	2,760,676	-	-	-
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 4, 8 and 40)	42,122,925	2	30,875,647	1
SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (Notes 4, 9, 10, 11 and 21)	26,173,587	1	28,310,978	1
PAYABLES (Notes 4, 22, 27, 36 and 40)	28,082,264	1	26,095,831	1
CURRENT INCOME TAX LIABILITIES (Notes 4, 29 and 40)	1,519,235	-	1,221,733	-
DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES (Notes 23 and 40)	2,023,385,269	80	2,005,226,058	84
BANK DEBENTURES (Notes 24 and 40)	56,832,276	2	56,250,137	2
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (Note 25)	47,853,878	2	36,272,653	2
PROVISIONS (Notes 4, 26 and 27)	2,826,644	-	2,510,958	-
LEASE LIABILITIES (Notes 4, 16 and 40)	2,600,806	-	2,719,898	-
DEFERRED INCOME TAX LIABILITIES (Notes 4 and 29)	1,178,553	-	1,132,181	-
OTHER LIABILITIES (Notes 28 and 40)	7,506,646	-	2,485,778	-
Total liabilities	<u>2,358,550,845</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>2,265,579,069</u>	<u>94</u>
EQUITY (Note 30)				
Capital stock				
Common stock	96,992,508	4	90,325,841	4
Capital surplus	15,581,418	-	12,147,640	1
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	38,042,985	2	33,468,449	1
Special reserve	11,031,085	-	357,169	-
Unappropriated earnings	17,138,000	1	15,248,452	1
Total retained earnings	66,212,070	3	49,074,070	2
Other equity	(5,954,355)	-	(13,686,951)	(1)
Total equity	<u>172,831,641</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>137,860,600</u>	<u>6</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,531,382,486</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,403,439,669</u>	<u>100</u>

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

BANK SINOPAC AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2023		2022		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%
INTEREST INCOME	\$ 70,851,480	176	\$ 44,527,646	121	59
INTEREST EXPENSES	<u>(48,021,895)</u>	<u>(119)</u>	<u>(19,260,541)</u>	<u>(52)</u>	149
NET INTEREST REVENUE (Notes 4, 31 and 40)	<u>22,829,585</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>25,267,105</u>	<u>69</u>	(10)
NET REVENUES OTHER THAN INTEREST (Note 4)					
Service fee income, net (Notes 32 and 40)	6,959,687	17	6,990,376	19	-
Gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, net (Notes 33 and 40)	7,417,928	18	1,592,354	4	366
Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 34 and 40)	1,155,998	3	917,845	3	26
Gains (losses) arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	51,591	-	(83,790)	-	162
Foreign exchange gains	1,759,129	4	1,966,815	5	(11)
Reversal of impairment loss (impairment loss) on assets (Notes 9, 10, 14 and 19)	43,404	-	(16,007)	-	371
Net other revenue other than interest income (Notes 35 and 40)	<u>166,648</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>138,272</u>	<u>-</u>	21
Net revenues other than interest	<u>17,554,385</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>11,505,865</u>	<u>31</u>	53
NET REVENUE	<u>40,383,970</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>36,772,970</u>	<u>100</u>	10
BAD DEBTS EXPENSE, COMMITMENT AND GUARANTEE LIABILITY PROVISION (Notes 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14 and 26)	<u>(1,999,747)</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(2,425,955)</u>	<u>(7)</u>	(18)

(Continued)

BANK SINOPAC AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2023		2022		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Employee benefits expenses (Notes 4, 27, 36 and 40)	\$ (11,588,766)	(29)	\$ (10,250,772)	(28)	13
Depreciation and amortization expense (Notes 4, 16, and 37)	(1,697,359)	(4)	(1,614,064)	(4)	5
Other general and administrative expenses (Notes 38 and 40)	<u>(5,782,683)</u>	<u>(14)</u>	<u>(5,109,358)</u>	<u>(14)</u>	13
Total operating expenses	<u>(19,068,808)</u>	<u>(47)</u>	<u>(16,974,194)</u>	<u>(46)</u>	12
PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX	19,315,415	48	17,372,821	47	11
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 29)	<u>(3,249,912)</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>(2,659,544)</u>	<u>(7)</u>	22
NET INCOME	<u>16,065,503</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>14,713,277</u>	<u>40</u>	9
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Note 4)					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Note 27)	(545,460)	(1)	478,041	1	(214)
Revaluation gains (losses) on investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 30)	6,199,271	15	(3,285,187)	(9)	289
Change in fair value of financial liability attributable to change in credit risk of liability (Note 30)	4,374	-	39,237	-	(89)
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (Notes 29 and 30)	<u>109,092</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(95,608)</u>	<u>-</u>	214
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	<u>5,767,277</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>(2,863,517)</u>	<u>(8)</u>	301

(Continued)

BANK SINOPAC AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2023		2022		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations (Note 30)	\$ (182,349)	-	\$ 141,386	1	(229)
Gains (losses) from investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 30)	3,222,975	8	(12,138,374)	(33)	127
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss (Notes 29 and 30)	(2,810)	-	28,491	-	(110)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	3,037,816	8	(11,968,497)	(32)	125
Other comprehensive income	8,805,093	22	(14,832,014)	(40)	159
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 24,870,596	62	\$ (118,737)	-	21,046
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 39)					
Basic	\$ 1.68		\$ 1.63		

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

(Concluded)

BANK SINOPAC AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Capital Stock (Note 30) Common Stock	Capital Surplus (Notes 4 and 30)	Retained Earnings (Notes 9 and 30)			Other Equity (Notes 4, 9 and 30)					Total	Total Equity
			Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Total	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Change in Fair Value of Financial Liability Attributable to Change in Credit Risk of Liability	Total		
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2022	\$ 86,889,193	\$ 12,147,640	\$ 29,790,449	\$ 361,146	\$ 12,259,998	\$ 42,411,593	\$ (643,875)	\$ 2,409,995	\$ (85,882)	\$ 1,680,238	\$ 143,128,664	
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings generated in 2021												
Legal reserve	-	-	3,678,000	-	(3,678,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(3,977)	3,977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends - common stock	-	-	-	-	(5,149,327)	(5,149,327)	-	-	-	-	(5,149,327)	
Stock dividends - common stock	3,436,648	-	-	-	(3,436,648)	(3,436,648)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	14,713,277	14,713,277	-	-	-	-	14,713,277	
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2022, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	382,433	382,433	113,108	(15,366,792)	39,237	(15,214,447)	(14,832,014)	
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	15,095,710	15,095,710	113,108	(15,366,792)	39,237	(15,214,447)	(118,737)	
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	152,742	152,742	-	(152,742)	-	(152,742)	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	90,325,841	12,147,640	33,468,449	357,169	15,248,452	49,074,070	(530,767)	(13,109,539)	(46,645)	(13,686,951)	137,860,600	
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings generated in 2023												
Legal reserve	-	-	4,574,536	-	(4,574,536)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	10,673,916	(10,673,916)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	16,065,503	16,065,503	-	-	-	-	16,065,503	
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2023, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(436,368)	(436,368)	(145,879)	9,382,966	4,374	9,241,461	8,805,093	
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	15,629,135	15,629,135	(145,879)	9,382,966	4,374	9,241,461	24,870,596	
Issuance of common stock for cash	6,666,667	3,333,333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000,000	
Share-based payments	-	100,445	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,445	
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	1,508,865	1,508,865	-	(1,508,865)	-	(1,508,865)	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	\$ 96,992,508	\$ 15,581,418	\$ 38,042,985	\$ 11,031,085	\$ 17,138,000	\$ 66,212,070	\$ (676,646)	\$ (5,235,438)	\$ (42,271)	\$ (5,954,355)	\$ 172,831,641	

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

BANK SINOPAC AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit from continuing operations before tax	\$ 19,315,415	\$ 17,372,821
Adjustments to reconcile profit:		
Depreciation expenses	1,388,973	1,358,862
Amortization expenses	308,386	255,202
Provision for bad debt expense	2,595,180	2,863,956
Interest expenses	48,021,895	19,260,541
Net (gain) loss arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(51,591)	83,790
Interest income	(70,851,480)	(44,527,646)
Dividend income	(1,268,173)	(1,236,782)
Net change in provisions for guarantee liabilities	(37,637)	(56,689)
Net change in other provisions	(60,237)	107,027
Share-based payments	100,445	-
Losses on disposal and retirement of property and equipment	10,191	5,267
Property and equipment transferred to expense	-	1,403
Gains on disposal of investment properties	(50,096)	-
Losses on disposal of intangible assets	-	498
(Reversal of impairment loss) impairment loss on financial assets	(47,034)	43,505
Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) on non-financial assets	3,630	(27,498)
Losses on sale of non-performing loan	5,382	-
Net (gain) loss on changing in leasing contracts	(869)	897
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease (increase) in due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	11,922,286	(23,572,573)
Increase in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(27,254,728)	(8,239,041)
(Increase) decrease in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(29,803,317)	46,244,716
Increase in investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	(78,035,218)	(58,157,747)
Decrease (increase) in securities purchased under resell agreements	1,163,804	(1,148,202)
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(3,796,038)	4,643,405
Increase in discounts and loans	(99,379,838)	(140,600,902)
Increase in other financial assets	(260,148)	(465,568)
Increase in other assets	(746,668)	(6,596,357)
Increase in deposits from the Central Bank and banks	43,230,869	2,212,132
Increase in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	11,251,652	21,670,798
(Decrease) increase in securities sold under repurchase agreements	(2,137,391)	15,726,763
(Decrease) increase in payables	(691,043)	1,346,061
Increase in deposits and remittances	18,159,211	164,838,755
Increase in other financial liabilities	11,581,225	24,230,126
Decrease in provisions for employee benefits	(89,795)	(126,635)
Increase in other liabilities	5,020,868	194,235
Net cash (used in) generated from operations	(140,481,889)	37,705,120
Interest received	69,964,540	42,227,268

(Continued)

BANK SINOPAC AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
Dividends received	\$ 1,259,726	\$ 1,206,235
Interest paid	(45,349,337)	(16,498,614)
Income tax paid	<u>(3,229,411)</u>	<u>(2,031,338)</u>
Net cash (used in) generated from operating activities	<u>(117,836,371)</u>	<u>62,608,671</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(922,580)	(865,559)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	218	135
Acquisition of intangible assets	(192,495)	(172,903)
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	(2,814)	(705)
Acquisition of investment properties	(3,484)	(1,736)
Disposal of investment properties	<u>160,080</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(961,075)</u>	<u>(1,040,768)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase (decrease) in due to the Central Bank and banks	2,760,676	(205,030)
Bank debentures issued	2,000,000	7,000,000
Repayment of bank debentures payable	(1,420,000)	(1,300,000)
Repayments of lease liabilities	(693,912)	(667,318)
Cash dividends paid	-	(5,149,327)
Issuance of common stock for cash	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	<u>12,646,764</u>	<u>(321,675)</u>
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>(186,767)</u>	<u>465,485</u>
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(106,337,449)	61,711,713
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>308,060,588</u>	<u>246,348,875</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 201,723,139</u>	<u>\$ 308,060,588</u>

(Continued)

BANK SINOPAC AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Reconciliation of the amounts in the consolidated statements of cash flows with the equivalent items reported in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	2023	2022
Cash and cash equivalents in consolidated balance sheets	\$ 25,400,393	\$ 53,489,608
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks reclassified as cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	109,530,424	195,483,168
Securities purchased under resell agreements reclassified as cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	<u>66,792,322</u>	<u>59,087,812</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>\$ 201,723,139</u>	<u>\$ 308,060,588</u>

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

(Concluded)

BANK SINOPAC AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. ORGANIZATION

August 8, 1991	Bank SinoPac (“the Bank”) obtained government approval to incorporate.
January 28, 1992	The Bank started operations.
May 9, 2002	The Bank swap shares with SinoPac Securities Corporation and SinoPac Securities Co., Ltd. (SPS) to establish SinoPac Financial Holdings Company Limited (SPH), a financial holding company, resulting in the Bank becoming an unlisted wholly owned subsidiary of SPH, the ultimate parent company of SPH.
December 26, 2005	SPH finished the merger with International Bank of Taipei Co., Ltd. (IBT), through a 100% share swap.
May 8, 2006	The board of directors of IBT resolved to transfer credit card business and related assets and liabilities to SinoPac Card Services Co., Ltd. (SinoPac Card). The transaction has been approved by the authorities on June 22, 2006 and the assets have been transferred at the book value of \$5,171,080 on August 4, 2006.
November 13, 2006	The preliminary effective date of the share swap and merger. The Bank acquired the assets and liabilities of IBT through a share swap at ratio of 1.175 shares of the Bank to swap for 1 share of IBT.
June 1, 2009	The Bank’s cash merger with SinoPac Card took effect, with this merger amounting to \$3,873,675. Under this merger, the Bank was the surviving entity.
November 1, 2015	The Bank assumed all of the assets and liabilities of the Ho Chi Minh City Branch of Far East National Bank and renamed this branch Bank SinoPac, Ho Chi Minh City Branch. The transaction price was US\$28,540 thousand.
May 1, 2019	SinoPac Call Center Co., Ltd. (SinoPac Call Center) which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of SPH was cash merged by the Bank. Under this merger, SinoPac Call Center was the dissolved company and the Bank was the surviving entity, assuming all business, assets, liabilities and all rights and obligations.
August 1, 2019	Due to permission, the Bank may also operate within the insurance industry. Then the board of directors of the Bank applied for the qualification to operate as an insurance agency and for the rights to merge SinoPac Life Insurance Agent Co., Ltd. and SinoPac Property Insurance Agent Co., Ltd., which are both 100% shareholding subsidiaries of the Bank. The Bank is the surviving company, and the two subsidiaries were liquidated.

The Bank’s ultimate parent and controller is SinoPac Holdings, which holds 100% common stock of the Bank.

The functional currency of the Bank is the New Taiwan dollar. The consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries (“the Group”) are presented in New Taiwan dollars.

For the information on consolidated entities, please refer to Note 4.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Bank's board of directors on March 6, 2024.

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

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

Except for the following, the initial application of the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Group's accounting policies:

Amendments to IAS 12 "International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules"

The amendments introduce a temporary exception to the requirements in IAS 12 by stipulating that the Group should neither recognize nor disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. The amendments also require the Group to disclose that it has applied the exception and separately disclose its current tax expense (income) related to Pillar Two income taxes. In addition, for periods in which Pillar Two legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect, the Group should disclose qualitative and quantitative information that helps users of financial statements understand the Bank's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes. The requirement that the Group apply the exception and the requirement to disclose that fact are applied immediately and retrospectively upon issuance of the amendments. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, but not for any interim period ending on or before December 31, 2023.

- b. The IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2024

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"	January 1, 2024 (Note 2)
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
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier Finance Arrangements"	January 1, 2024 (Note 3)

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

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

Note 3: The amendments provide some transition relief regarding disclosure requirements.

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group assessed that the application of the above standards and interpretations will have no material impact on the Group's financial position and financial performance.

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

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 - Comparative Information”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability”	January 1, 2025 (Note 2)

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

Note 2: An entity shall apply those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Upon initial application of the amendments, the entity recognizes any effect as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. When the Group uses a presentation currency other than its functional currency, it shall, at the date of initial application, recognize any effect as an adjustment to the cumulative amount of translation differences in equity.

The Group assessed that the abovementioned amendments are not expected to have material impact on the Group’s accounting policies. As of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group is continuously assessing the possible impact of the application of other standards and interpretations on the Group’s financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the guidelines issued by the authority and IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair value, liabilities for cash-settled share-based payment transaction and net defined benefit liability which is stated at the present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets.

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

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

Classification of Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities

Since the operating cycle in the Banking industry cannot be reasonably identified, the accounts included in the Group's consolidated financial statements were not classified as current or noncurrent. Nevertheless, accounts were properly categorized in accordance with the nature of each account and sequenced by their liquidity. Please refer to Note 44 for the maturity analysis of assets and liabilities.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Bank and the entities controlled by the Bank (i.e., its subsidiaries). Control is achieved when the Bank has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

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

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation; for related information please refer to Table 3.

The consolidated entities were as follows:

Investor	Investee	Main Business	% of Ownership December 31		Remark
			2023	2022	
Bank SinoPac	Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.	Commercial bank	100	100	
	SinoPac Insurance Brokers Ltd.	Insurance brokerage business	100	100	

Foreign Currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the Group, transactions in currencies other than the Group's functional currency (i.e., foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

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

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For the purposes of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the foreign operations are translated into New Taiwan dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in financial statements includes cash on hand, demand deposits and investments with original maturities within three months from the date of acquisition, highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purposes of presenting cash flows, the cash and cash equivalent include cash and cash equivalents in balance sheets, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks and securities purchased under resell agreements under IAS 7.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

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

a. Measurement category

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost, and investments in debt instruments and equity instruments at FVTOCI.

1) Financial asset at FVTPL

Financial asset is classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is mandatorily classified or it is designated as at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at FVTOCI and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria. A financial asset may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gain or loss arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 43.

2) Financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

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

3) Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

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

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

Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in the carrying amounts of these debt instruments relating to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest income calculated using the effective interest method and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in profit or loss. Other changes in the carrying amount of these debt instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income and will be reclassified to profit or loss when the investment is disposed of.

4) Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election to designate equity instruments which are neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination as at FVTOCI.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, they will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

b. Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost and investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI.

The Group always recognizes lifetime Expected Credit Loss (ECL) for receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Group recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

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

The Group recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset.

Under the “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans” (the Regulations), the Bank evaluates credit losses on the basis of the estimated collectability of loans. In accordance with the Regulations, credit assets are classified as normal assets, assets that require special mentioned, assets with substandard credit quality, assets with doubtful collectability, and assets on which there is loss. The Bank evaluates the value of collaterals of specified loans and assesses recoverability of non-performing loans. These will be written off after approved by the board of directors when evaluated as unrecoverable.

Based on the above Regulations, the minimum allowance for credit losses and provision for losses on guarantees for assets that are normal excluding claims against the ROC government agencies that require special mentioned, assets that are substandard, assets with doubtful collectability, and assets on which there is loss were 1%, 2%, 10%, 50% and 100%, respectively of outstanding. In addition, under the FSC Official Letter No. 10010006830, there should be a provision at more than 1% of the sum of the minimum allowance for credit losses and the provision for losses on guarantees.

For enhanced risk management of banks, the FSC issued Official Letter No. 10300329440, which requires domestic banks to allocate an allowance of at least 1.5% of repair loans and construction loans. In addition, under the FSC Official Letter No. 10410001840, Category 1 credits granted to enterprises in the China region should be covered by an allowance of at least 1.5% of the balance of these credits.

c. Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of a debt instrument at FVTOCI in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an equity instrument at FVTOCI in its entirety, cumulative gain or loss is transferred directly to retained earnings instead of reclassifying as profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. Equity and debt instruments issued by a group entity are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

a. Subsequent measurement

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

1) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or is designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities held for trading are stated at fair value, with any gain or loss arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest or dividend paid on the financial liability. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 43.

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

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

For a financial liability designated as at FVTPL, the amount of changes in fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in other comprehensive income and will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. The remaining amount of changes in the fair value of that liability which incorporates any interest or dividend paid on the financial liability is presented in profit or loss. The gain or loss accumulated in other comprehensive income will be transferred to retained earnings when the financial liabilities are derecognized. If this accounting treatment related to credit risk would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch, all changes in fair value of the liability are presented in profit or loss.

2) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of the loss allowance reflecting expected credit loss or the amount initially recognized less accumulated amortization.

b. Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Modification of financial instruments

When the cash flows of the financial instrument were renegotiated or modified, the Group assesses whether the modification will result in derecognition. If modification of a financial instrument results in derecognition, it is accounted for as derecognition of financial assets or liabilities. If the modification does not result in derecognition, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortized cost of the financial liability based on the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate with any modification gain or loss recognized in profit or loss. The cost incurred is adjusted to the carrying amount of the modified financial asset or financial liability and amortized over the modified remaining period.

For the changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows of financial assets or financial liabilities resulting from the interest rate benchmark reform, the Group elects to apply the practical expedient in which the changes are accounted for by updating the effective interest rate at the time the basis is changed, provided the changes are necessary as a direct consequence of the reform and the new basis is economically equivalent to the previous basis. When multiple changes are made to a financial asset or a financial liability, the Group first applies the practical expedient to those changes required by interest rate benchmark reform, and then applies the requirements of modification of financial instruments to the other changes that cannot apply the practical expedient.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date on which the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument; in which event, the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship. When the fair value of a derivative financial instrument is positive, the derivative is recognized as a financial asset; when the fair value of a derivative financial instrument is negative, the derivative is recognized as a financial liability.

Derivatives embedded in hybrid contracts that contain financial asset hosts within the scope of IFRS 9 are not separated; instead, the classification is determined in accordance with the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in hybrid contracts that contain hosts which are not assets (e.g. financial liabilities) within the scope of IFRS 9 shall be separated from the host and accounted for as a derivative under IFRS 9 if, and only if, the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host. 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.

Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions

Securities purchased under resell (reverse repurchase) agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements are generally treated as collateralized financing transactions. Interest earned on reverse repurchase agreements or interest incurred on repurchase agreements is recognized as interest income or interest expense over the life of each agreement.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

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

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

Investment Properties

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

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

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

Leases

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

a. The Group as lessor

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

Under finance leases, the lease payments comprise fixed payments, in-substance fixed payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate, residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and payments of penalties for terminating a lease if the lease term reflects such termination, less any lease incentives payable. The net investment in a lease is measured at the present value of the sum of the lease payments receivable by a lessor and any unguaranteed residual value accrued to the lessor plus initial direct costs and is presented as a finance lease receivable. Finance lease income is allocated to the relevant accounting periods so as to reflect a constant, periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of leases.

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

When a lease includes both land and building elements, the Group separately assesses the classification of each element as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred and then classifies each element as a finance lease or an operating lease on the basis of the assessment. The lease payments are allocated between the land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values of the leasehold interests in the land element and building element of the lease at the inception of a contract. If the allocation of the lease payments can be made reliably, each element is accounted for separately in accordance with its lease classification. When the lease payments cannot be allocated reliably between the land and building elements, the entire lease is generally classified as a finance lease unless it is clear that both elements are operating leases; in which case, the entire lease is classified as an operating lease.

b. The Group as lessee

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments, in-substance fixed payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate, and payments of penalties for terminating a lease if the lease term reflects such termination, less any lease incentives receivable. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Group remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Group accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by (a) decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset of lease modifications that decreased the scope of the lease, and recognizing in profit or loss any gain or loss on the partial or full termination of the lease; (b) making a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset of all other lease modifications. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

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

Pursuant to the lease agreement, the Group has an obligation, at the end of the respective lease terms, to restore the leased buildings to their original condition at the time of the lease. Provisions are recognized based on the present value of the best estimate of future outflows of economic benefits that will be required for fulfillment of the restoration obligation stated on the lease contract.

Intangible Assets

a. Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently recognized at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful life, residual value, and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

b. Derecognition of intangible assets

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

Goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment loss.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units (referred to as cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually or more frequently whenever there is an indication that the unit may be impaired, by comparing its carrying amount, including the attributed goodwill, with its recoverable amount. However, if the goodwill allocated to a cash-generating unit was acquired in a business combination during the current annual period, that unit shall be tested for impairment before the end of the current annual period. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then pro rata to the other assets of the unit based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss is recognized directly in profit or loss. Any impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

If goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and the entity disposes of an operation within that unit, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal, and is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets Other Than Goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs, corporate assets are also allocated to the individual cash-generating units; otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the assets may be impaired.

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

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

Provisions

The amount recognized as a provision takes into account the risks and uncertainties of the obligation and is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When part or all of the expenditures required to settle a provision are expected to be reimbursed from a third party, the reimbursement is almost certain to be received, and the amount can be measured reliably, the reimbursement is recognized as an asset.

Employee Benefits

a. Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

b. Retirement benefits

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

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) represent the actual deficit (surplus) in the Group's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

c. Preferential interest on employees' deposits

The Bank offers preferential interest rate to its current employees and retired employees for their deposits within a prescribed amount. The preferential interest rate in excess of market interest rate is treated as employee benefits.

Under Article 28 of the Regulation Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Bank, if the Bank's preferential deposit interest rate for as stated in the employment contract exceeds the market interest rate, the excess will be subject to IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" upon the employee's retirement. The actuarial valuation assumptions and parameters are based on those announced by authority, if any.

d. Termination benefits

A liability for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the Group recognizes any related restructuring costs.

Share-based Payment Transaction

a. Equity-settled share-based payment transaction

The shares of the capital increased by cash of SPH in accordance with the Financial Holding Company Act was reserved for the Group's employees. The grant date was the date that the employees subscription and the fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is recognized as an expense and capital surplus.

b. Cash-settled share-based payment transaction

For cash-settled share-based payments, a liability is recognized for the merchandise and services acquired, measured initially at the fair value of the liability incurred. At the end of each reporting period until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is remeasured, with any changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Revenue Recognition

a. Interest income and expense

Except for financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, interest income and interest expense of all financial instruments are accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable and recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Transaction costs and all other premium or discounts associated with the loans and receivables are adjusted to the carrying amount of the loans and receivables. The calculation of effective interest rate includes transaction costs and all other premium or discounts paid or received by the Group that is an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Interest should not be accrued for loans that are transferred to non-performing loans. The interest revenue on those loans/credits is recognized upon collection.

Under Ministry of Finance (MOF) regulations, the interest revenue on structured loans is recognized upon collection.

Interest income on revolving credit card receivables and cash advance is recognized on an accrual basis.

b. Commission revenue

Commission fee revenue and expenses are recognized when loans or other services are provided. Service fees on significant projects are recognized when the project has been completed such as arrangement fee received by lead arranger in syndicated loan. Any income or expense related to subsequent service of loans on materiality basis are recognized over the period during which the service is performed, or as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan and receivables.

The Bank offers rewards to customers under loyalty program, which provide customers with specific rights. The Bank estimates these liabilities as deferred revenue on the basis of the additional fair value of the rewards through receivable consideration of the original sales for the current period. The Bank recognizes revenue only when rewards are redeemed or expired.

c. Dividend income

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

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax.

a. Current tax

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

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

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

b. Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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

c. Current tax and deferred tax for the period

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current tax and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

d. Linked-tax system

SPH and its qualified subsidiaries adopted the linked-tax system. The different amounts between tax expense and deferred tax liabilities and assets based on consolidation and SPH with its qualified subsidiaries are adjusted on SPH; related amounts are recognized as current tax assets or current tax liabilities.

The accounting principle for the effect of tax rate amendment is the same as the principle for transactions with tax consequences. They are recognized in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity when they occurred.

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 4, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

When developing material accounting estimates, the Group considers the possible impact of economic sentiment indicators, inflation and interest rate fluctuations on the cash flow projection, growth rates, discount rates and profit abilities, and the management will continue to review the estimates and underlying assumptions.

Estimated Impairment of Discounts and Loans

The estimate of impairment of discounts and loans is based on assumptions about probability of default and loss given default. In making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, the Group uses judgment based on the Group's history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in Note 44(3). Where the actual future cash inflows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. Furthermore, considering the regulations set forth by the relevant authorities, the Group ensures that the classification and allowance for impairment are compliance with the requirements of the regulations.

Impairment losses on discounts and loans are shown in Notes 13 and 44(c).

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, NET

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Cash on hand	\$ 6,594,067	\$ 6,932,931
Due from other banks	14,757,451	42,841,106
Notes and checks for clearing	3,788,256	3,718,425
Excess futures margin	<u>261,605</u>	<u>-</u>
	25,401,379	53,492,462
Less: Allowance for credit losses	<u>(986)</u>	<u>(2,854)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 25,400,393</u>	<u>\$ 53,489,608</u>

The Group assesses the allowance loss of cash and cash equivalents based on the expected credit loss model. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, considering the historical experience and forward-looking information, the 12-month expected credit loss allowance were \$986, and \$2,854, respectively.

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

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Call loans to banks	\$ 76,415,595	\$ 170,342,445
Trade finance advance - interbank	11,698,728	11,051,789
Deposit reserve - checking accounts	33,670,211	43,522,334

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Due from the Central Bank - interbank settlement funds	\$ 10,034,761	\$ 6,000,041
Deposit reserve - demand accounts	45,165,820	44,715,565
Deposit reserve - foreign currencies	615,049	614,471
Deposit - other	<u>6,450,205</u>	<u>5,678,754</u>
	184,050,369	281,925,399
Less: Allowance for credit losses	<u>(49)</u>	<u>(4,345)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 184,050,320</u>	<u>\$ 281,921,054</u> (Concluded)

Under a directive issued by the Central Bank of the ROC, New Taiwan dollar (NTD) - denominated deposit reserves are determined monthly at prescribed rates based on average balances of customers' NTD-denominated deposits. Deposit reserve - demand account should not be used, except for adjusting the deposit reserve account monthly. In addition, the foreign-currency deposit reserves are determined at prescribed rates based on the balances of foreign-currency deposits. These reserves can be withdrawn momentarily anytime at no interest.

Under the relevant provisions issued by the People's Bank of China, Bank SinoPac (China) showed deposit reserves in proportion on the basis of deposit account balances at the end of the months.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss		
Government bonds	\$ 19,256,385	\$ 5,127,237
Corporate bonds	7,873,733	7,060,615
Certificates of deposits	7,049,421	1,094,691
Commercial paper	4,462,111	5,784,949
Bank debentures	4,236,182	219,864
Stocks	352,132	95,712
Currency swap contracts	28,435,115	20,201,687
Interest rate swap contracts	6,749,690	7,763,521
Forward exchange contracts	450,633	819,409
Option contracts	248,572	457,171
Others	<u>168,112</u>	<u>335,348</u>
	<u>79,282,086</u>	<u>48,960,204</u>
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Corporate bonds	<u>1,259,836</u>	<u>4,326,990</u>
	<u>1,259,836</u>	<u>4,326,990</u>
	<u>\$ 80,541,922</u>	<u>\$ 53,287,194</u>
Held-for-trading financial liabilities		
Currency swap contracts	\$ 31,668,246	\$ 21,397,753
Interest rate swap contracts	5,044,859	4,374,620
		(Continued)

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Option contracts	\$ 2,074,399	\$ 2,036,373
Forward exchange contracts	1,309,228	944,878
Others	<u>153,133</u>	<u>331,581</u>
	<u>40,249,865</u>	<u>29,085,205</u>
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Bank debentures	<u>1,873,060</u>	<u>1,790,442</u>
	<u>1,873,060</u>	<u>1,790,442</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 42,122,925</u>	<u>\$ 30,875,647</u>

(Concluded)

- a. The Group's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss originally maintained the business model by cash flows derived from contracts and the sales of financial assets and are designated to hedge against the interest rate risk; the financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are specified for eliminating inconsistencies in accounting recognition.
- b. Information on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss were as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Difference between carrying amount and the amount due on maturity		
Fair value	\$ 1,873,060	\$ 1,790,442
Amount due on maturity	<u>(1,883,244)</u>	<u>(1,800,452)</u>
	<u>\$ (10,184)</u>	<u>\$ (10,010)</u>

Changes in Fair Value Attributable to Changes in Credit Risk

Change in amount during the year	
For the year ended December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 4,374</u>
For the year ended December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 39,237</u>
Accumulated amount of change	
As of December 31, 2023	<u>\$ (42,271)</u>
As of December 31, 2022	<u>\$ (46,645)</u>

The change in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk recognized as other comprehensive income was calculated as the difference between the total change in fair value of bank debentures and the change in fair value due to the change in market risk factors. The change in fair value due to market risk factors was calculated using benchmark interest yield curves as at the end of the reporting period holding the credit risk margin constant and interest rates swap volatility surface. The fair value of bank debentures was estimated by discounting future cash flows using quoted benchmark interest yield curves as at the end of the reporting period, interest rates swap volatility surface and credit risk margin is estimated by obtaining credit default swap spread of the company with similar credit rating.

On May 19, 2017, the Bank issued unsecured senior bank debentures amounting to US\$45,000 thousand with a 30-year maturity and zero coupon issued and an implicit internal of return of 4.5%. In accordance with the terms of the bank debentures, the Bank may either redeem the bonds at an agreed-upon price after five years from the issue date or make bond repayments on the maturity date.

- c. The Group engages in derivative transactions mainly to accommodate customers' needs and manage its own exposure positions. Outstanding derivative contracts (nominal) on December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Currency swap contracts	\$ 3,004,926,820	\$ 1,659,449,909
Interest rate swap contracts	710,705,622	823,163,579
Forward exchange contracts	123,855,782	102,926,184
Option contracts	62,095,386	142,343,120
Cross-currency swap contracts	7,154,519	2,402,866
Assets swap contracts	6,456,847	6,718,389
Equity-linked swap contracts	1,213,518	1,923,356
Futures contracts	733,714	47,487,035

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ 19,208,219	\$ 21,393,961
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>339,131,626</u>	<u>297,713,466</u>
	<u>\$ 358,339,845</u>	<u>\$ 319,107,427</u>

- a. Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Stock	\$ 17,670,429	\$ 17,599,965
Real estate investment trust beneficiary securities	<u>1,537,790</u>	<u>3,793,996</u>
	<u>\$ 19,208,219</u>	<u>\$ 21,393,961</u>

The Group holds centralized securities exchange market stocks and real estate investment trust beneficiary securities as medium and long-term strategic investments, or based on the investment principles of improving the efficiency of medium and long-term capital utilization and pursuing stable investment performance, based on the disposal principles of acquiring dividend income while balancing profit and risk, and it is not held for trading purpose. Therefore, the equity instruments are designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Due to management the risk of investment position, the Group sold the stocks at fair value of \$12,735,499 and \$4,291,286 and the disposal gain or loss were gain of \$1,507,368 and \$152,742 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. In addition, in the first quarter of 2023, due to the completion of liquidation by the investment company, a refund of \$5,292 was made and the disposal gain was \$1,497. The above gain was transferred from other equity to retained earnings.

b. Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Certificates of deposits	\$ 111,944,303	\$ 87,751,306
Bank debentures	86,187,464	85,722,362
Commercial paper	47,326,356	43,112,630
Corporate bonds	44,705,470	35,906,611
Government bonds	32,039,499	26,659,866
Asset-based securities	14,489,325	15,311,285
Others	<u>2,439,209</u>	<u>3,249,406</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 339,131,626</u>	<u>\$ 297,713,466</u>

- 1) Please refer to Note 41 for information relating to debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged as security.
- 2) Loss allowance of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income were \$39,066 and \$45,949 on December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Credit risk management and information of impairment valuation of debt instruments at FVTOCI are shown in Note 44.
- 3) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the par value of debt instruments at FVTOCI under repurchase agreements were \$3,842,936 and \$8,284,157, respectively.

10. INVESTMENTS IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Certificates of deposits	\$ 101,567,426	\$ 60,038,758
Government bonds	69,502,131	62,307,008
Bank debentures	65,680,751	50,285,085
Asset-based securities	40,512,006	38,185,507
Corporate bonds	23,796,228	12,551,932
Others	<u>2,511,944</u>	<u>2,108,635</u>
	303,570,486	225,476,925
Less: Loss allowance	<u>(23,807)</u>	<u>(16,774)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 303,546,679</u>	<u>\$ 225,460,151</u>

- a. Please refer to Note 41 for information relating to investments in debt instruments at amortized cost pledged as security.
- b. Credit risk management and information of impairment valuation of investments in debt instruments at amortized cost are shown in Note 44.
- c. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the par value of investments in debt instruments at amortized cost under repurchase agreements were \$1,029,915 and \$1,302,984, respectively.

11. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESELL AGREEMENTS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Commercial papers	\$ 33,707,421	\$ 31,990,324
Government bonds	19,827,746	19,478,850
Negotiable certificates of deposits	11,210,863	6,428,179
Corporate bonds	1,657,002	2,015,748
Bank debentures	<u>401,782</u>	<u>351,007</u>
	<u>\$ 66,804,814</u>	<u>\$ 60,264,108</u>
Agreed-upon resell amount	\$ 67,023,429	\$ 60,479,388
Par value	\$ 70,717,329	\$ 64,453,307
Expiry	May 2024	March 2023

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the par value of securities purchased under resell agreements under repurchase agreements were \$24,081,839 and \$20,998,888, respectively.

12. RECEIVABLES, NET

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Credit card receivable	\$ 20,807,965	\$ 20,878,070
Accounts receivable - factoring	13,566,034	16,881,776
Interest and revenue receivables	9,520,385	7,417,020
Accounts receivable - forfaiting	8,489,489	3,345,588
Acceptances	5,904,300	5,951,568
Accounts and notes receivables	1,670,783	1,242,098
Trust administration fee revenue receivable	937,370	796,056
Others	<u>769,869</u>	<u>694,345</u>
	61,666,195	57,206,521
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(740,917)	(696,546)
Premium or discount on receivables	<u>-</u>	<u>(65)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 60,925,278</u>	<u>\$ 56,509,910</u>

The Group assessed the collectability of receivables to determine the allowance. Movements in the allowance of receivables were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance, January 1	\$ 696,546	\$ 765,641
Provision	232,025	39,052
Write-off	(184,418)	(129,846)
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>(3,236)</u>	<u>21,699</u>
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 740,917</u>	<u>\$ 696,546</u>

Please refer to Note 44 for the analysis of receivable impairment loss. The Group received payments for loans previously written-off \$149,549 and \$154,371 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, which were recognized as deduction of provision expenses.

13. DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Export negotiation	\$ 1,173,250	\$ 881,123
Discounts and overdrafts	44,084	37,037
Accounts receivable - financing	2,016,186	1,544,711
Short-term loans	133,567,859	159,036,611
Secured short-term loans	89,852,993	92,257,054
Medium-term loans	350,898,327	282,572,008
Secured medium-term loans	208,658,883	208,390,581
Long-term loans	17,874,875	14,461,761
Secured long-term loans	633,526,809	579,509,414
Non-performing loans transferred from loans	941,044	1,257,085
	<u>1,438,554,310</u>	<u>1,339,947,385</u>
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(19,256,161)	(17,594,373)
Premium or discount on discounts and loans	<u>(258,655)</u>	<u>(330,235)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 1,419,039,494</u>	<u>\$ 1,322,022,777</u>

- a. Please refer to Note 44 for the analysis of impairment loss on discounts and loans and Note 41 for information relating to discounts and loans pledged as security. Except the accounting policy on impairment of financial assets in Note 4, SinoPac (China) also follows the local authority, maintaining an allowance of at least 1.5% of loans and 120% of non-performing loans on April 30, 2022.
- b. The Group assessed the collectability of discounts and loans to determine the required allowance. Movements in the allowance of discounts and loans were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance, January 1	\$ 17,594,373	\$ 15,547,927
Provision	2,362,697	2,970,321
Write-off	(689,200)	(1,222,772)
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>(11,709)</u>	<u>298,897</u>
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 19,256,161</u>	<u>\$ 17,594,373</u>

The Group received payments for loans previously written-off \$341,923 and \$310,503 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, which were recognized as deduction of provision expenses.

14. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS, NET

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Purchase of the PEM Group's instruments	\$ 4,187,286	\$ 4,539,144
Bank deposits not belonging to cash and cash equivalent	2,815,059	2,204,770
Others	<u>43,371</u>	<u>44,699</u>
	7,045,716	6,788,613
Less: Allowance for credit loss	(1,998)	(1,577)
Accumulated impairment	<u>(2,386,381)</u>	<u>(2,432,227)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 4,657,337</u>	<u>\$ 4,354,809</u>

Above bank deposits not belonging to cash and cash equivalent included bank deposits over three months; no advance termination; pledged time deposits and restricted bank deposits.

The Bank was delegated by professional investors to sell the PEM Group's investment products amounting to US\$146,000 thousand through private placement. A U.S. Federal Court appointed a receiver for all assets that belonged to, were being managed by, or were in the possession of or control of the PEM Group. To protect the client's interests, the Bank bought back the products at the price of the initial payment net of the distribution and redemption costs. On December 24, 2010, the Bank's board of directors resolved to abide by a court's appointment of a PEM Group receiver to take the PEM Group's insurance policies at the price of approximately US\$40.4 million. On March 7, 2011, the receiver transferred the insurance policies to a trustee established jointly by certain banks to hold insurance policies. And the Bank had submitted to the authorities the results of this policy transfer. As of December 31, 2023, a reserve of US\$77,600 thousand (NT\$2,386,381) had been set aside to cover the accumulated impairment losses. The Bank has reversal impairment loss of \$47,115 and recognized impairment loss of \$48,020 for PEM Group for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The Group assessed the collectability of other financial assets to determine the required allowance. Movements in the allowance of other financial assets were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance, January 1	\$ 1,577	\$ 4,577
Provision	4,741	4,782
Write-off	(4,314)	(8,034)
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>(6)</u>	<u>252</u>
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 1,998</u>	<u>\$ 1,577</u>

The Group received payments for loans previously written-off \$4,954 and \$13,759 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, which were recognized as deduction of provision expenses.

15. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

The movements of property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are summarized as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023								
	Land and Land Improvements	Buildings	Machinery and Computer Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Prepayments for Equipment and Construction in Progress	Total
<u>Cost</u>								
Balance, January 1	\$ 5,604,823	\$ 6,068,228	\$ 2,626,585	\$ 1,181	\$ 1,640,681	\$ 1,476,041	\$ 311,594	\$ 17,729,133
Addition	-	96,351	283,777	-	85,244	70,656	386,552	922,580
Deduction	-	(59,498)	(134,063)	-	(58,977)	(58,723)	-	(311,261)
Reclassifications	35,110	106,085	52,997	-	2,575	14,316	(392,183)	(181,100)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	(6,873)	(1,840)	(1)	(126)	(247)	(482)	(9,569)
Balance, December 31	<u>5,639,933</u>	<u>6,204,293</u>	<u>2,827,456</u>	<u>1,180</u>	<u>1,669,397</u>	<u>1,502,043</u>	<u>305,481</u>	<u>18,149,783</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>								
Balance, January 1	84	3,653,641	1,723,320	1,181	1,201,978	1,261,843	-	7,842,047
Depreciation	23	162,844	317,679	-	104,049	61,761	-	646,356
Deduction	-	(59,248)	(125,616)	-	(57,371)	(58,617)	-	(300,852)
Reclassifications	-	35,209	-	-	-	-	-	35,209
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	(1,524)	(1,263)	(1)	(121)	83	-	(2,826)
Balance, December 31	<u>107</u>	<u>3,790,922</u>	<u>1,914,120</u>	<u>1,180</u>	<u>1,248,535</u>	<u>1,265,070</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,219,934</u>
<u>Net amount</u>								
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 5,639,826</u>	<u>\$ 2,413,371</u>	<u>\$ 913,336</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 420,862</u>	<u>\$ 236,973</u>	<u>\$ 305,481</u>	<u>\$ 9,929,849</u>
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022								
	Land and Land Improvements	Buildings	Machinery and Computer Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Prepayments for Equipment and Construction in Progress	Total
<u>Cost</u>								
Balance, January 1	\$ 5,589,458	\$ 5,912,033	\$ 2,314,546	\$ 1,065	\$ 1,548,939	\$ 1,430,141	\$ 379,259	\$ 17,175,441
Addition	-	56,920	240,465	-	117,259	49,018	401,897	865,559
Deduction	-	(8,341)	(52,585)	-	(57,239)	(46,784)	-	(164,949)
Reclassifications	15,365	102,513	105,030	-	28,279	35,525	(469,832)	(183,120)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	5,103	19,129	116	3,443	8,141	270	36,202
Balance, December 31	<u>5,604,823</u>	<u>6,068,228</u>	<u>2,626,585</u>	<u>1,181</u>	<u>1,640,681</u>	<u>1,476,041</u>	<u>311,594</u>	<u>17,729,133</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>								
Balance, January 1	61	3,491,982	1,435,837	1,065	1,156,234	1,241,785	-	7,326,964
Depreciation	23	156,372	321,891	-	98,930	58,929	-	636,145
Deduction	-	(8,277)	(49,497)	-	(55,475)	(46,298)	-	(159,547)
Reclassifications	-	12,831	-	-	-	446	-	13,277
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	733	15,089	116	2,289	6,981	-	25,208
Balance, December 31	<u>84</u>	<u>3,653,641</u>	<u>1,723,320</u>	<u>1,181</u>	<u>1,201,978</u>	<u>1,261,843</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,842,047</u>
<u>Net amount</u>								
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 5,604,739</u>	<u>\$ 2,414,587</u>	<u>\$ 903,265</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 438,703</u>	<u>\$ 214,198</u>	<u>\$ 311,594</u>	<u>\$ 9,887,086</u>

The above property and equipment are depreciated at the following estimated useful lives:

Items	Years
Land improvements	8-30 years
Buildings	2-60 years
Machinery and computer equipment	0.58-15 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Other equipment	2-15 years
Leasehold improvements	1.58-15 years

The amounts of other equipment rented out as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 were \$969 and \$1,209, respectively.

16. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets, net

	December 31	
	2023	2022
<u>Carrying amount</u>		
Land	\$ 144	\$ 237
Buildings	2,390,479	2,511,707
Machinery and computer equipment	76,387	110,069
Transportation equipment	24,841	13,498
Other equipment	1,552	2,216
Decommissioning restoration costs	<u>24,261</u>	<u>22,286</u>
	<u>\$ 2,517,664</u>	<u>\$ 2,660,013</u>
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Additions to right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 643,359</u>	<u>\$ 661,861</u>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	\$ 93	\$ 64
Buildings	675,403	656,857
Machinery and computer equipment	33,687	33,641
Transportation equipment	12,766	11,608
Other equipment	982	1,007
Decommissioning restoration costs	<u>8,580</u>	<u>7,853</u>
	<u>\$ 731,511</u>	<u>\$ 711,030</u>

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Carrying amount	<u>\$ 2,600,806</u>	<u>\$ 2,719,898</u>

Range of discount rates for lease liabilities were as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Land	1.6511%-2.1233%	1.0212%-2.1233%
Buildings	0.1848%-5.1952%	0.1553%-4.9530%
Machinery and computer equipment	0.5754%-2.3588%	0.5754%-2.3588%
Transportation equipment	0.3804%-5.5000%	0.3804%-5.5000%
Other equipment	0.4416%-4.3787%	0.4416%-3.4512%

c. Material lease-in activities and terms

The Group leases certain buildings for use as business locations, offices and employee's dormitories with lease terms of 0.2 year to 20.1 years. The lease contract for major buildings located in Taiwan for use as offices and branches specifies that lease payments will be adjusted 1% every three years. The lease contract for major buildings located in overseas branches stipulated fixed or regularly adjusted proportionally lease payments. The Group does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold land and buildings at the end of the lease terms.

d. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$ 15,374	\$ 19,574
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	\$ 42,080	\$ 40,411
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	\$ 5,789	\$ 4,252
Total cash outflow for leases	\$ (823,765)	\$ (796,597)

Recognition exemption is applied to short-term leases of various types of assets such as other equipment which qualify as low-value asset leases. The Group has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

All lease commitments with lease terms commencing after December 31, 2023 are \$222,714.

17. INVESTMENT PROPERTY, NET

The movements of investment property are summarized as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023		
	Land	Buildings	Total
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance, January 1	\$ 769,753	\$ 591,607	\$ 1,361,360
Addition	-	3,484	3,484
Deduction	(98,258)	(30,260)	(128,518)
Reclassifications	(35,110)	(56,650)	(91,760)
Balance, December 31	<u>636,385</u>	<u>508,181</u>	<u>1,144,566</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance, January 1	-	335,852	335,852
Depreciation	-	11,106	11,106
Deduction	-	(18,534)	(18,534)
Reclassifications	-	(35,209)	(35,209)
Balance, December 31	<u>-</u>	<u>293,215</u>	<u>293,215</u>
<u>Net amount</u>			
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 636,385</u>	<u>\$ 214,966</u>	<u>\$ 851,351</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022		
	Land	Buildings	Total
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance, January 1	\$ 785,118	\$ 603,570	\$ 1,388,688
Addition	-	1,736	1,736
Deduction	-	-	-
Reclassifications	<u>(15,365)</u>	<u>(13,699)</u>	<u>(29,064)</u>
Balance, December 31	<u>769,753</u>	<u>591,607</u>	<u>1,361,360</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance, January 1	-	336,996	336,996
Depreciation	-	11,687	11,687
Deduction	-	-	-
Reclassifications	<u>-</u>	<u>(12,831)</u>	<u>(12,831)</u>
Balance, December 31	<u>-</u>	<u>335,852</u>	<u>335,852</u>
<u>Net amount</u>			
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 769,753</u>	<u>\$ 255,755</u>	<u>\$ 1,025,508</u>

The above investment properties are depreciated at the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Useful Lives</u>
Buildings	36-60 years

The above investment property of the Group is for the purpose of earning rental income or capital appreciation or both. The fair values of investment properties used mainly or partially for leasing as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 were \$15,037,721 and \$15,186,818, respectively. The fair values, which were based on an internal valuation report instead of an assessment by an independent professional appraiser, were determined assuming unobservable inputs (Level 3).

Investment properties are leased out under operating leases with terms of 1 to 7 years. The lease contracts contain contingent rent clauses with annual rent adjustments based on a fixed ratio.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating leases of investment properties was as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Year 1	\$ 64,990	\$ 87,616
Year 2	48,007	64,290
Year 3	37,782	33,966
Year 4	18,166	23,685
Year 5	13,057	3,914
Year 6 onwards	<u>1,206</u>	<u>813</u>
	<u>\$ 183,208</u>	<u>\$ 214,284</u>

18. INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Goodwill	\$ 876,717	\$ 876,717
Computer software	1,026,481	871,778
Others	<u>6,852</u>	<u>6,732</u>
	<u>\$ 1,910,050</u>	<u>\$ 1,755,227</u>

Movements in the Group's intangible assets were as follows:

	Goodwill	Computer Software	Others	Total
<u>2023</u>				
Balance, January 1	\$ 876,717	\$ 871,778	\$ 6,732	\$ 1,755,227
Addition	-	192,001	494	192,495
Amortization	-	(308,128)	(258)	(308,386)
Reclassifications	-	272,860	-	272,860
Effects of exchange rate changes	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,030)</u>	<u>(116)</u>	<u>(2,146)</u>
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 876,717</u>	<u>\$ 1,026,481</u>	<u>\$ 6,852</u>	<u>\$ 1,910,050</u>
<u>2022</u>				
Balance, January 1	\$ 876,717	\$ 740,162	\$ 6,893	\$ 1,623,772
Addition	-	172,903	-	172,903
Deduction	-	(498)	-	(498)
Amortization	-	(254,946)	(256)	(255,202)
Reclassifications	-	211,665	-	211,665
Effects of exchange rate changes	<u>-</u>	<u>2,492</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>2,587</u>
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 876,717</u>	<u>\$ 871,778</u>	<u>\$ 6,732</u>	<u>\$ 1,755,227</u>

The above intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Years</u>
Computer software	2.83-10.58 years

Goodwill includes \$876,717, which resulted from the Bank's cash merger with SinoPac Card Services, and this merger was treated as a reorganization of SPH.

In assessing whether goodwill is impaired, the Bank considers the credit card department as a cash generating unit and estimates the recoverable amount by its value in use. The Bank uses the department's actual profitability and business or business recycle in making key assumption to predict future cash flows and thus calculates its value in use. Under a going-concern assumption, the Bank predicted the net cash flows that would be generated from the investee's operating activities in the next 5 years and estimated salvage value and used the Bank's weighted average cost of capital to calculate the value in use.

The goodwill of the Bank's credit card department was \$876,717 as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. The impairment tests on goodwill were conducted on October 31, 2023 and 2022. The actual net income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 amounted to \$28,820 and \$82,059, respectively. The expected net income for the years 2023 and 2022 as assessed by the impairment test on goodwill would be \$28,252 and \$56,787, respectively. The recoverable amount was expected to be higher than the book value. Therefore, the Group found no objective evidence that goodwill had been tested for impaired as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

19. OTHER ASSETS, NET

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Guarantee deposits	\$ 9,381,782	\$ 8,643,103
Prepayment	282,355	248,881
Temporary payment and suspense accounts	132,784	217,182
Others	<u>71,259</u>	<u>70,887</u>
	9,868,180	9,180,053
Less: Accumulated impairment	<u>(11,565)</u>	<u>(7,935)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 9,856,615</u>	<u>\$ 9,172,118</u>

20. DEPOSITS FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND BANKS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Call loans from banks	\$ 104,086,286	\$ 59,956,018
Redeposits from Chunghwa Post	10,039,900	10,054,000
Call loans from Central Bank	1,537,624	1,536,178
Due to banks	<u>44,276</u>	<u>931,021</u>
	<u>\$ 115,708,086</u>	<u>\$ 72,477,217</u>

21. SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Government bonds	\$ 20,747,083	\$ 18,061,133
Bank debentures	4,038,914	8,050,303
Corporate bonds	<u>1,387,590</u>	<u>2,199,542</u>
	<u>\$ 26,173,587</u>	<u>\$ 28,310,978</u>
Agreed-upon repurchase price	\$ 26,375,371	\$ 28,573,095
Par value	\$ 28,954,690	\$ 30,586,029
Maturity date	April 2024	November 2023

22. PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Interest payable	\$ 7,020,873	\$ 4,350,454
Acceptances payable	5,904,300	5,751,986
Accrued expenses	4,507,408	3,856,722
Notes and checks in clearing	3,788,256	3,718,425
Accounts payable - factoring	2,322,038	3,875,519
Dividends payable to SPH	1,435,025	1,435,025
Accounts payable	808,213	1,151,464
Others	2,296,151	1,956,236
	<u>\$ 28,082,264</u>	<u>\$ 26,095,831</u>

23. DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Checking	\$ 12,937,748	\$ 13,110,877
Demand	449,339,565	469,031,753
Savings - demand	567,479,994	525,698,441
Time deposits	645,462,780	690,029,768
Negotiable certificates of deposits	11,506,900	16,639,400
Savings - time	331,469,385	289,947,164
Inward remittances	785,047	666,295
Outward remittances	43,521	70,920
Others	4,360,329	31,440
	<u>\$ 2,023,385,269</u>	<u>\$ 2,005,226,058</u>

24. BANK DEBENTURES

To raise capital for its financial operation and increase its capital adequacy ratio, the Bank obtained approval from FSC to issue bank debentures, as follows:

	December 31		Issue Period	Rates
	2023	2022		
Third subordinated bank debentures issued in 2014 (B)	\$ 699,958	\$ 699,904	2014.09.30-2024.09.30 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 2.05%, interest is paid annually.
Third subordinated bank debentures issued in 2016	-	1,419,874	2016.12.23-2023.12.23 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.50%, interest is paid annually.
First subordinated bank debentures issued in 2017 (A)	149,996	149,973	2017.02.24-2024.02.24 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.60%, interest is paid annually.
First subordinated bank debentures issued in 2017 (B)	2,099,619	2,099,504	2017.02.24-2027.02.24 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.90%, interest is paid annually.
Third subordinated bank debentures issued in 2017 (A)	199,990	199,970	2017.06.28-2024.06.28 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.70%, interest is paid annually.
Third subordinated bank debentures issued in 2017 (B)	539,868	539,831	2017.06.28-2027.06.28 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.95%, interest is paid annually.
Fourth subordinated bank debentures issued in 2017	3,000,000	3,000,000	2017.06.28, no maturity date and non-cumulative. The Bank has the right to call or buy back from the market after five and a half years.	Fixed interest rate of 4.00%, interest is paid annually.

(Continued)

	December 31		Issue Period	Rates
	2023	2022		
First subordinated bank debentures issued in 2018 (A)	\$ 649,917	\$ 649,857	2018.04.30-2025.04.30 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.40%, interest is paid annually.
First subordinated bank debentures issued in 2018 (B)	499,855	499,823	2018.04.30-2028.04.30 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.65%, interest is paid annually.
First subordinated bank debentures issued in 2019	1,999,865	1,999,649	2019.01.25, no maturity date and non-cumulative. The Bank has the right to call or buy back from the market after five and a half years.	Fixed interest rate of 2.40%, interest is paid annually.
Second subordinated bank debentures issued in 2019 (A)	1,199,796	1,199,700	2019.01.25-2026.01.25 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.40%, interest is paid annually.
Second subordinated bank debentures issued in 2019 (B)	1,799,476	1,799,377	2019.01.25-2029.01.25 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.55%, interest is paid annually.
Third senior bank debentures issued in 2019	2,999,959	2,999,877	2019.06.26-2024.06.26 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 0.76%, interest is paid annually.
Fourth subordinated bank debentures issued in 2019	1,499,864	1,499,682	2019.08.23, no maturity date and non-cumulative. The Bank has the right to call or buy back from the market after five years and a month.	Fixed interest rate of 2.00%, interest is paid annually.
Fifth subordinated bank debentures issued in 2019 (A)	1,749,631	1,749,494	2019.08.23-2026.08.23 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.03%, interest is paid annually.
Fifth subordinated bank debentures issued in 2019 (B)	1,749,448	1,749,354	2019.08.23-2029.08.23 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.13%, interest is paid annually.
First subordinated bank debentures issued in 2020	2,999,720	2,999,550	2020.03.31, no maturity date and non-cumulative. The Bank has the right to call or buy back from the market after five years and four months.	Fixed interest rate of 1.35%, interest is paid annually.
Second subordinated bank debentures issued in 2020	1,999,584	1,999,520	2020.03.31-2030.03.31 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 0.75%, interest is paid annually.
Third subordinated bank debentures issued in 2020	2,899,789	2,899,659	2020.06.30, no maturity date and non-cumulative. The Bank has the right to call or buy back from the market after five years and a month.	Fixed interest rate of 1.85%, interest is paid annually.
Fourth subordinated bank debentures issued in 2020	2,599,567	2,599,502	2020.06.30-2030.06.30 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.00%, interest is paid annually.
Fifth subordinated bank debentures issued in 2020	2,099,828	2,099,737	2020.10.29, no maturity date and non-cumulative. The Bank has the right to call or buy back from the market after five years and a month.	Fixed interest rate of 1.70%, interest is paid annually.
Sixth subordinated bank debentures issued in 2020	2,399,616	2,399,562	2020.10.29-2030.10.29 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 0.87%, interest is paid annually.
Seventh senior bank debentures issued in 2020	999,868	999,797	2020.11.06-2025.11.06 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 0.46%, interest is paid annually.
First senior bank debentures issued in 2021	999,854	999,793	2021.05.18-2026.05.18 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 0.45%, interest is paid annually.
Second subordinated bank debentures issued in 2021	2,719,697	2,719,575	2021.05.28, no maturity date and non-cumulative. The Bank has the right to call or buy back from the market after five years and two months.	Fixed interest rate of 1.70%, interest is paid annually.
Third subordinated bank debentures issued in 2021	2,299,659	2,299,615	2021.05.28-2031.05.28 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 0.82%, interest is paid annually.
Fourth subordinated bank debentures issued in 2021	3,279,719	3,279,620	2021.10.28, no maturity date and non-cumulative. The Bank has the right to call or buy back from the market after five years and a month.	Fixed interest rate of 1.70%, interest is paid annually.
Fifth subordinated bank debentures issued in 2021	1,699,523	1,699,464	2021.10.28-2031.10.28 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 0.80%, interest is paid annually.
First subordinated bank debentures issued in 2022	4,999,394	4,999,222	2022.03.28, no maturity date and non-cumulative. The Bank has the right to call or buy back from the market after five years and four months.	Fixed interest rate of 2.00%, interest is paid annually.
Second senior bank debentures issued in 2022	1,999,733	1,999,652	2022.04.08-2027.04.08 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 0.78%, interest is paid annually.
First senior bank debentures issued in 2023	1,999,483	-	2023.09.14-2025.09.14 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.48%, interest is paid annually.
	<u>\$ 56,832,276</u>	<u>\$ 56,250,137</u>		

(Concluded)

25. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Principal of structured products	\$ 47,757,392	\$ 36,117,641
Cumulative earnings on appropriated loan fund	<u>96,486</u>	<u>155,012</u>
	<u>\$ 47,853,878</u>	<u>\$ 36,272,653</u>

26. PROVISIONS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Provision for employee benefits	\$ 2,152,696	\$ 1,751,356
Provision for financing commitment	235,001	287,776
Provision for guarantee liabilities	302,018	339,536
Provision for decommissioning liabilities	126,094	116,103
Other	<u>10,835</u>	<u>16,187</u>
	<u>\$ 2,826,644</u>	<u>\$ 2,510,958</u>

The movements of provision for financing commitment, provision for guarantee liabilities and other provision were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023		
	Provision for Financing Commitment	Provision for Guarantee Liabilities	Other Provision
Balance, January 1	\$ 287,776	\$ 339,536	\$ 16,187
(Reversal of provision) provision	(54,318)	(37,637)	(5,190)
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>1,543</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>(162)</u>
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 235,001</u>	<u>\$ 302,018</u>	<u>\$ 10,835</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022		
	Provision for Financing Commitment	Provision for Guarantee Liabilities	Other Provision
Balance, January 1	\$ 163,168	\$ 395,361	\$ 23,836
(Reversal of provision) provision	114,327	(56,689)	(9,852)
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>10,281</u>	<u>864</u>	<u>2,203</u>
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 287,776</u>	<u>\$ 339,536</u>	<u>\$ 16,187</u>

27. PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Recognized in consolidated balance sheets (payables and provisions)		
Defined contribution plans	\$ 49,841	\$ 47,611
Defined benefit plans	1,610,633	1,249,859
Preferential interest on employees' deposits	366,026	343,699
Others	<u>176,037</u>	<u>157,798</u>
	<u>\$ 2,202,537</u>	<u>\$ 1,798,967</u>

a. Defined contribution plans

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

Overseas branches and overseas subsidiaries' defined contribution plans are in accordance with local regulations.

The total expenses recognized for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 of \$299,282 and \$270,017, respectively, represent contributions payable to these plans by the Group at rates specified in the rules of the plans.

b. Defined benefit plans

For the Bank employees who adopt for defined benefit plans regulated by the Labor Standards Act, the retirement benefits are paid to employees as follow: (i) a lump sum payment equal to two base units for each year of service; (ii) that each year of service exceeding 15 years is entitled to only one base unit of wage; and (iii) that the maximum payment is for up to 45 base units. Any fraction of a year that is equal to six months or more is counted as one year of service, and any fraction of a year that is less than six months is counted as half a year of service.

Pension contributions are deposited in the Trust department of Bank of Taiwan and Bank SinoPac in the Organization of Supervisory Committee of Business Entities' Labor Retirement Reserve's name. Before the end of each year, the Bank assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Bank is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund deposited in the Trust department of Bank of Taiwan is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the Bureau); the Group has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

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

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 4,740,546	\$ 4,410,096
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(3,129,913)</u>	<u>(3,160,237)</u>
Deficit	1,610,633	1,249,859
Asset ceiling	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net defined benefit liability	<u>\$ 1,610,633</u>	<u>\$ 1,249,859</u>

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

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liability
Balance at January 1, 2022	<u>\$ 4,951,842</u>	<u>\$ (3,055,368)</u>	<u>\$ 1,896,474</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	40,036	-	40,036
Past service cost	-	-	-
Net interest expense (income)	<u>29,181</u>	<u>(18,435)</u>	<u>10,746</u>
Recognized in (profit) or loss	<u>69,217</u>	<u>(18,435)</u>	<u>50,782</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(204,623)	(204,623)
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in financial assumptions	(300,275)	-	(300,275)
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in demographic assumptions	35	-	35
Actuarial (gain) loss - experience adjustments	<u>37,015</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,015</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(263,225)</u>	<u>(204,623)</u>	<u>(467,848)</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(229,549)	(229,549)
Benefits paid	<u>(347,738)</u>	<u>347,738</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 4,410,096</u>	<u>\$ (3,160,237)</u>	<u>\$ 1,249,859</u>
Balance at January 1, 2023	<u>\$ 4,410,096</u>	<u>\$ (3,160,237)</u>	<u>\$ 1,249,859</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	29,641	-	29,641
Past service cost	1,569	-	1,569
Net interest expense (income)	<u>56,146</u>	<u>(41,217)</u>	<u>14,929</u>
Recognized in (profit) or loss	<u>87,356</u>	<u>(41,217)</u>	<u>46,139</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(22,133)	(22,133)
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in financial assumptions	531,996	-	531,996
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in demographic assumptions	47	-	47
Actuarial (gain) loss - experience adjustments	<u>29,646</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,646</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>561,689</u>	<u>(22,133)</u>	<u>539,556</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(224,921)	(224,921)
Benefits paid	(315,536)	315,536	-
Pay off or reduce the payment	<u>(3,059)</u>	<u>3,059</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 4,740,546</u>	<u>\$ (3,129,913)</u>	<u>\$ 1,610,633</u>

The plan assets' actual returns were \$63,350 and \$223,058 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

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

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

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

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Discount rate	1.20%	1.30%
Expected rate of salary increase	3.00%	1.75%

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

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ (105,796)</u>	<u>\$ (100,757)</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 109,211</u>	<u>\$ 104,091</u>
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ 107,008</u>	<u>\$ 103,365</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ (104,224)</u>	<u>\$ (100,562)</u>

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

	December 31	
	2023	2022
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	<u>\$ 197,095</u>	<u>\$ 202,921</u>
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	9 years	9 years

c. Preferential interest on employees' deposits

The Bank offers preferential interest on employees' deposits to both current and retired employees.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Discount rate	4.00%	4.00%
Expected interest rate on preferential interest on employees' deposits		
Manager	7.59%	7.47%
Staff	13.00%	13.00%
Normal deposit interest rate	1.59%	1.47%
Return on deposits	2.00%	2.00%
Excess preferential interest		
Manager	4.00%	4.00%
Staff	9.41%	9.53%
The probability of preferential interest on employees' deposits is canceled within ten years	50.00%	50.00%

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets arising from the Bank's obligation in respect of its preferential interest on employee's deposits were as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 366,026	\$ 343,699
Fair value of plan assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Deficit	366,026	343,699
Asset ceiling	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net defined benefit liability	<u><u>\$ 366,026</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 343,699</u></u>

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

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liability
Balance at January 1, 2022	<u>\$ 340,375</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 340,375</u>
Service cost			
Past service cost	32,242	-	32,242
Interest expense	<u>7,130</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,130</u>
Recognized in (profit) or loss	<u>39,372</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,372</u>
Remeasurement			
Actuarial (gain) loss - experience adjustments	8,921	-	8,921
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in assumptions	<u>(19,114)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(19,114)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(10,193)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(10,193)</u>
Benefits paid	<u>(25,855)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(25,855)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u><u>\$ 343,699</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 343,699</u></u>

(Continued)

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liability
Balance at January 1, 2023	<u>\$ 343,699</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 343,699</u>
Service cost			
Past service cost	35,235	-	35,235
Interest expense	<u>7,939</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,939</u>
Recognized in (profit) or loss	<u>43,174</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43,174</u>
Remeasurement			
Actuarial (gain) loss - experience adjustments	10,042	-	10,042
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in assumptions	<u>(4,139)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,139)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>5,903</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,903</u>
Benefits paid	<u>(26,750)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(26,750)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 366,026</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 366,026</u> (Concluded)

d. Other

Others included long-term incentive compensation plans, deferred service leave and termination benefits. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the liabilities related to cash-settled share-based payments of long-term incentive compensation plans were recognized as \$143,509 and \$114,414, respectively, the acquired total embedded value of which were \$115,749 and \$98,623, respectively.

28. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Guarantee deposits received	\$ 5,833,308	\$ 1,504,159
Temporary receipt and suspense accounts	1,248,845	621,590
Advance receipts	279,112	186,710
Deferred revenue	89,819	106,494
Others	<u>55,562</u>	<u>66,825</u>
	<u>\$ 7,506,646</u>	<u>\$ 2,485,778</u>

29. INCOME TAX

Under Article 49 of the Financial Holding Company Act and related directives issued by the Ministry of Finance, a financial holding company and its domestic subsidiaries that held over 90% of shares issued by the financial holding company for 12 months within the same tax year may choose to adopt the linked-tax system for income tax filings. Thus, SPH adopted the linked-tax system for income tax and unappropriated earnings tax filings with its qualified subsidiaries since 2003.

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

The major components of tax expense were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Current tax		
Current period	\$ 3,376,951	\$ 2,367,333
Adjustments for prior period	1,126	2,583
Others	44,260	-
Deferred tax		
Temporary adjustment	<u>(172,425)</u>	<u>289,628</u>
Income tax expenses recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 3,249,912</u>	<u>\$ 2,659,544</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Profit before tax	<u>\$ 19,315,415</u>	<u>\$ 17,372,821</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate (20%)	\$ 3,863,083	\$ 3,474,564
Tax effect of adjusting items:		
Effect number of difference tax rates in several other operating subsidiaries	10,676	19,134
Adjustments for prior years' tax	1,126	2,583
Tax-exempt income	(253,540)	(167,145)
Permanent difference	(472,802)	(726,687)
Others	<u>101,369</u>	<u>57,095</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 3,249,912</u>	<u>\$ 2,659,544</u>

The ROC Income Tax Act was 20%. The rate of unappropriated earnings was 5%. The income tax rate that is applicable to the subsidiaries in China is 25%; other jurisdictions are calculated based on the respective income tax rate.

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
<u>Deferred tax</u>		
Adjustments of current period		
Defined benefit plans remeasurement	\$ 109,092	\$ (95,608)
Unrealized (losses) gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(39,280)	56,769
Exchange difference on translating foreign operations	<u>36,470</u>	<u>(28,278)</u>
Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>\$ 106,282</u>	<u>\$ (67,117)</u>

c. Current tax assets and liabilities

	December 31	
	2023	2022
<u>Current tax assets</u>		
Receivables from adopting the linked-tax system	\$ 1,055,020	\$ 1,055,020
Subsidiary tax receivable	35,922	-
Others	<u>211,186</u>	<u>83,126</u>
	<u>\$ 1,302,128</u>	<u>\$ 1,138,146</u>
<u>Current tax liabilities</u>		
Payables for adopting the linked-tax system	\$ 1,170,711	\$ 989,706
Subsidiary tax payable	-	9,436
Others	<u>348,524</u>	<u>222,591</u>
	<u>\$ 1,519,235</u>	<u>\$ 1,221,733</u>

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	December 31	
	2023	2022
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 1,008,870	\$ 840,846
Provision for defined benefit	374,010	293,803
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	171,222	134,752
Others	<u>154,645</u>	<u>115,132</u>
	<u>\$ 1,708,747</u>	<u>\$ 1,384,533</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>		
Land value increment tax	\$ 587,038	\$ 587,038
Investments accounted for using the equity method	233,629	199,806
Unrealized gains or losses on foreign exchange and derivative instruments	251,496	298,615
Others	<u>106,390</u>	<u>46,722</u>
	<u>\$ 1,178,553</u>	<u>\$ 1,132,181</u>

Deferred tax expenses (income) recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ (168,022)	\$ (140,036)
Provision for defined benefit	28,885	25,380
Investments accounted for using the equity method	33,823	57,205
Unrealized gains or losses on foreign exchange and derivative instruments	(47,119)	376,128
Others	<u>(19,992)</u>	<u>(29,049)</u>
	<u>\$ (172,425)</u>	<u>\$ 289,628</u>

The Bank did not have unused loss carryforwards as of December 31, 2023.

- e. The Bank's tax returns through 2017 have been assessed by the tax authorities.
- f. SinoPac Call Center was merged into Bank SinoPac in 2019 and its profit-seeking enterprise income tax was assessed through 2017.
- g. Pillar Two Income Tax Legislation

The government of Vietnam, where Ho Chi Minh City branch is incorporated, enacted the Pillar Two income tax legislation effective from January 1, 2024. Since the Pillar Two income tax legislation was not effective at the reporting date, the Group has no related current tax exposure. The Group will continue to assess the impact of the Pillar Two Income Tax Act on its future financial performance.

30. EQUITY

- a. Common stock

The Bank's authorized capital is \$140,000,000. And the Bank issued 14,000,000 thousand common stock with par value of NT\$10. The authorized capital can be issued in installments upon approval of the board of directors.

On May 20, 2022, the Bank's board of directors, on behalf of the shareholders' meeting, resolved to issue 343,665 thousand common shares with earnings reallocated as capital at a par value of NT\$10 each, increasing the share capital issued and fully paid to \$90,325,841. The above transaction was set September 13, 2022 as the record date.

On November 18, 2022, in order to strengthen the Bank's capital, increase the common equity ratio and support the capital needs for operations and business expansion, the Bank's board of directors, on behalf of the shareholders' meeting, resolved to issue 666,667 thousand common shares with par value of NT\$10 at a price of NT\$15 per share for a total amount of \$10 billion, which was 100% subscribed by the parent company, SPH. The paid-in capital is \$96,992,508 after the capital increase. The capital increase was approved by the authorities and the record date was set as March 21, 2023.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Share premium	\$ 7,335,205	\$ 4,001,872
Donated surplus	83	83
Consolidation premium	8,076,524	8,076,524
Share-based payment	167,956	67,511
Others	<u>1,650</u>	<u>1,650</u>
	<u>\$ 15,581,418</u>	<u>\$ 12,147,640</u>

The premium from shares issued in excess of par (share premium from issuance of common stock, shares premium from issuance of common stock for combination and treasury stock transactions) and donations may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Bank has no deficit, the capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Bank's paid-in capital and once a year).

On October 21, 2022, the board of directors of the parent company of the Bank, SPH, approved a capital increase and retained 10% of shares for subscription by the Group's employees. The criteria for the employee entitlement to the employee share options were in accordance with IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment". Under IFRS 2 share options granted by a parent company to a subsidiary's employees should be treated as equity-settled share-based payments that match the service provided by employees and are recognized as equity increase due to parent's contribution. The amount of the Bank's capital surplus - share-based payment was \$100,445, determined on the basis of the grant-date fair value of the employee share options in the first quarter of 2023 and may only be used to offset a deficit.

Options were priced using the Black & Scholes pricing model. The inputs into the model were as follows:

	February 15, 2023
Grant date share price	\$17.2
Exercise price	\$15
Volatility	23.10%
Duration	0.058 year
Risk-free interest rate	0.7023%

The volatility was based on historical annualized standard deviation of return rates from February 15, 2022 to February 15, 2023. The return rates over time were measured using natural logarithm of daily restored closing stock price.

c. Special reserve

Under Order No. 10010000440 (repealed on April 24, 2023, replaced by No. 11202709871 issued by the FSC), issued by the FSC on March 23, 2011, the trading loss provision recognized before December 31, 2010 is transferred to special reserve.

Under Order No. 1090150022 issued by the FSC on March 31, 2021, for the net deduction of other equity for the current period, the same amount of special surplus reserve shall be set aside from the net profit after tax for the current period plus the amount of items other than the net profit after tax for the current period included in the undistributed surplus for the current period. If there is still an insufficient amount, withdraw from the undistributed surplus of the previous period; for the net deduction of other equity accumulated in the previous period, the same amount of special surplus reserve will be withdrawn from the undistributed surplus of the previous period. If there is still a shortfall, the net profit after tax for the current period will be added to the current period's net profit after tax. The amount of items other than net profit included in the undistributed surplus of the current period shall be set aside, and the dividend policy shall be clearly stipulated in the company's articles of association. If the company has set aside a special surplus reserve in accordance with the foregoing provisions, the amount that has been set aside shall be consistent with the foregoing provisions and shall set aside a special surplus. The difference between the amount of the reserve and the amount of the reserve shall be set aside as a special surplus reserve. If there is a subsequent reversal of the net deduction of other equity items, the reversal of part of the reversal of the special surplus reserve distribution surplus shall be made.

Under Order No. 10510001510 (repealed on May 15, 2019, replaced by No. 10802714560 issued by the FSC), issued by the FSC on May 25, 2016, before dispatching the net income of 2016 through 2018, the Public Bank shall reserve 0.5% to 1% of net income as special reserve. Under Order No. 10802714560 issued by the FSC, it is no longer necessary to use special reserve as a way in response to the development of financial technology and the protection of the rights of employees in domestic banks from the fiscal year of 2019. The Bank can reserve the expenditure for employee transfer or placement and for employee training in financial technology development or banking business development.

d. Earnings distribution and dividend policy

The Bank's Articles of Incorporation provide that annual net income should be appropriated after it has:

- 1) Deducted any deficit of prior years;
- 2) Paid all outstanding taxes;
- 3) Set aside 30% of remaining earnings as legal reserve;
- 4) Set aside any special reserve or retained earnings allocated at its option;
- 5) Allocated shareholders' dividends.

The Banking Act provides that, before the balance of the reserve reaches the aggregate par value of the outstanding capital stock, above allocation should not exceed 15% of the aggregate par value of the outstanding capital stock of the Bank. If there's a net deduction of other equity accumulated in the previous period, the Bank should appropriate the same amount of special reserve from the unappropriated retained earnings in the previous period, if there's still a shortage, the Bank should appropriate special reserve which is from the current net income after tax and the current unappropriated retained earning not included in the current net income after tax.

The Bank meets the required financial position; thus, the limitation on the setting aside of earnings to legal reserve under the Company Act is not applicable.

To comply with the Bank's globalization strategy, strengthen its market position, integrate its diversified business operation and be a major local bank, the Bank has adopted the "Balanced Dividend Policy".

Under this policy, dividends available for distribution are determined by referring to its capital adequacy ratio (CAR). Cash dividends may be declared if the Bank's CAR is above 10% and stock dividends may be declared if the CAR is equal to or less than 10%. However, the Bank may make discretionary cash distribution even if the CAR is below 10%, if approved at the shareholders' meeting, for the purpose of maintaining the cash dividends at a certain level in any given year.

Cash dividends and cash bonus are paid after the approval of the shareholders, while the distribution of stock dividends requires the additional approval of the authorities.

Under the Financial Holding Company Act, the board of directors is empowered to execute the authority of the shareholders' meeting, which is under no jurisdiction in the related regulations in the Company Act.

The appropriations of earnings for 2021 have been proposed by the Bank's board of directors (on behalf of the shareholder's meeting) on May 20, 2022. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	Dividends Per Share (NT\$)
Legal reserve	\$ 3,678,000	
Reversal of special reserve	(3,977)	
Cash dividends	5,149,327	\$ 0.59263158
Stock dividends	3,436,648	0.39552080

The appropriations of earnings for 2022 have been proposed by the Bank's board of directors (on behalf of the shareholder's meeting) on May 19, 2023. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings
Legal reserve	\$ 4,574,536
Special reserve	10,673,916

The appropriations of earnings for 2023 have been proposed by the Bank's board of directors on March 6, 2024. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings
Legal reserve	\$ 5,141,400
Reversal of special reserve	(4,741,496)
Cash dividends	8,026,130
Stock dividends	6,789,476

The board of directors approved the 2023 appropriations of earnings on March 6, 2024, that will be resolved by shareholder's resolution (on behalf of the shareholder's meeting) in 2024.

In accordance with FSC Guideline No. 09900146911, cash dividends and bonus to shareholders for 2009 amounting to \$1,435,025 shall not be remitted to the parent company until the land transferred to SPL from the Bank is disposed and the gain is realized.

e. Other equity items

	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain or Loss on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		Change in Fair Value of Financial Liability Attributable to Change in Credit Risk of Liability	Total
		Equity Instrument	Debt Instrument		
Balance January 1, 2023	\$ (530,767)	\$ (534,045)	\$ (12,575,494)	\$ (46,645)	\$ (13,686,951)
Exchange differences					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(182,349)	-	-	-	(182,349)
Related income tax	36,470	-	-	-	36,470
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Current adjustment for change in value	-	6,199,271	3,127,640	-	9,326,911
Adjustment for loss allowance of debt instruments	-	-	(6,883)	-	(6,883)
Current disposal	-	-	102,218	-	102,218
Cumulative realized gain or loss transferred to retained earnings due to disposal	-	(1,508,865)	-	-	(1,508,865)
Related income tax	-	-	(39,280)	-	(39,280)
Change in fair value of financial liability attributable to change in credit risk of liability					
Change in amount	-	-	-	4,374	4,374
Balance December 31, 2023	<u>\$ (676,646)</u>	<u>\$ 4,156,361</u>	<u>\$ (9,391,799)</u>	<u>\$ (42,271)</u>	<u>\$ (5,954,355)</u>

	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain or Loss on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		Change in Fair Value of Financial Liability Attributable to Change in Credit Risk of Liability	Total
		Equity Instrument	Debt Instrument		
Balance January 1, 2022	\$ (643,875)	\$ 2,903,884	\$ (493,889)	\$ (85,882)	\$ 1,680,238
Exchange differences					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	141,386	-	-	-	141,386
Related income tax	(28,278)	-	-	-	(28,278)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Current adjustment for change in value	-	(3,285,187)	(12,454,354)	-	(15,739,541)
Adjustment for loss allowance of debt instruments	-	-	(1,610)	-	(1,610)
Current disposal	-	-	317,590	-	317,590
Cumulative realized gain or loss transferred to retained earnings due to disposal	-	(152,742)	-	-	(152,742)
Related income tax	-	-	56,769	-	56,769
Change in fair value of financial liability attributable to change in credit risk of liability					
Change in amount	-	-	-	39,237	39,237
Balance December 31, 2022	<u>\$ (530,767)</u>	<u>\$ (534,045)</u>	<u>\$ (12,575,494)</u>	<u>\$ (46,645)</u>	<u>\$ (13,686,951)</u>

31. NET INTEREST REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Interest income		
Loans	\$ 45,368,027	\$ 30,238,418
Security investments	14,330,461	8,831,120
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	7,867,951	3,627,285
Securities purchased under resell agreements	1,391,507	557,516
Credit card revolving interest rate income	523,044	494,766
Others	<u>1,370,490</u>	<u>778,541</u>
	<u>70,851,480</u>	<u>44,527,646</u>
Interest expenses		
Deposits	(39,939,341)	(15,311,719)
Call loans from banks	(3,515,057)	(1,558,971)
Interest expense of structured products	(2,193,135)	(727,274)
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(1,108,055)	(636,009)
Bank debentures	(873,531)	(853,945)
Others	<u>(392,776)</u>	<u>(172,623)</u>
	<u>(48,021,895)</u>	<u>(19,260,541)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 22,829,585</u>	<u>\$ 25,267,105</u>

32. SERVICE FEE INCOME, NET

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Service fee income		
Trust and related services	\$ 2,559,802	\$ 2,120,410
Loan services	2,249,978	2,025,863
Insurance services	1,865,340	2,438,978
Credit card services	837,094	716,360
Others	<u>1,409,288</u>	<u>1,306,772</u>
	<u>8,921,502</u>	<u>8,608,383</u>
Service fee expenses		
Credit card services	(839,053)	(686,704)
Interbank services	(363,658)	(331,217)
Trust services	(205,982)	(164,340)
Proxy services	(81,741)	(47,955)
Others	<u>(471,381)</u>	<u>(387,791)</u>
	<u>(1,961,815)</u>	<u>(1,618,007)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 6,959,687</u>	<u>\$ 6,990,376</u>

33. GAINS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS, NET

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Disposal gain (loss) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Government bonds	\$ 21,837	\$ (572,879)
Corporate bonds	(771,407)	(774,312)
Currency swap contracts	3,523,428	349,768
Interest rate swap contracts	2,285,708	1,438,430
Forward exchange contracts	657,536	(396,365)
Futures contracts	(38,887)	553,288
Option contracts	(87,972)	(761,007)
Others	135,582	159,517
	<u>5,725,825</u>	<u>(3,560)</u>
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Corporate bonds	917,092	(828,383)
Government bonds	(1,969)	180,034
Financial bond	(80,393)	(153,991)
Currency swap contracts	2,222,358	342,051
Option contracts	354,318	(890,568)
Forward exchange contracts	(729,748)	(48,862)
Interest rate swap contracts	(1,653,916)	2,535,344
Others	4,546	24,514
	<u>1,032,288</u>	<u>1,160,139</u>
Interest income	649,858	434,428
Dividend income	9,957	1,347
	<u>\$ 7,417,928</u>	<u>\$ 1,592,354</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Dividends revenue		
Holding at the end of the reporting period	\$ 1,146,153	\$ 1,226,113
Disposed in the reporting period	112,063	9,322
Gain or loss from disposal of debt instruments	<u>(102,218)</u>	<u>(317,590)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,155,998</u>	<u>\$ 917,845</u>

35. NET OTHER REVENUE OTHER THAN INTEREST INCOME

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Rental income	\$ 85,223	\$ 87,392
Gain on disposal of investment properties	50,096	-
Operating assets rental income	26,262	26,707
Others	<u>5,067</u>	<u>24,173</u>
	<u>\$ 166,648</u>	<u>\$ 138,272</u>

36. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Salaries and wages	\$ 9,499,135	\$ 8,434,718
Labor insurance and national health insurance	689,236	622,771
Pension costs	345,421	320,799
Share-based transaction		
Equity-settled (Note 30)	100,445	-
Cash-settled	83,435	31,232
Others	<u>871,094</u>	<u>841,252</u>
	<u>\$ 11,588,766</u>	<u>\$ 10,250,772</u>

The Bank's Articles of Incorporation provide that the Bank shall allocate from annual profit more than 0.5% as employees' compensation and not more than 1% as remuneration of directors. But if there are accumulated losses, the Bank should make up for the losses first.

The employees' compensation and the remuneration of directors recognized were estimated on the basis of the provisions of the Bank's Articles of Incorporation and past experience. The Bank accrued \$100,000 and \$90,000 as employees' compensation and \$40,000 and \$34,127 as remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

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

The board of directors approved \$100,000 as employees' compensation and \$40,000 as remuneration of directors on January 26, 2024 and February 23, 2024, respectively. These amounts were the same as those recognized in the financial statements and will be delivered entirely in cash.

The board of directors approved \$90,000 as employees' compensation and \$34,127 as remuneration of directors on January 16, 2023 and February 24, 2023, respectively. These amounts were the same as those recognized in the financial statements and will be delivered entirely in cash. The Bank's board of directors had reported the remuneration of employees and directors in 2022 on behalf of the shareholder on May 19, 2023.

The information on employees' compensation and the remuneration of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System (M.O.P.S.) website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

For short-term and long-term compensation, SPH, parent company, has set up a long-term incentive compensation plan, which defers the delivery of performance bonus to the Group's high-level managers, and links the stock price of SPH with the long-term performance index. The Bank expects to use virtual stocks and future stock price to calculate the compensation and deliver in cash. The Group recognizes the compensation as cash-settled share-based employee benefits expense.

37. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Depreciation expense		
Land improvements	\$ 23	\$ 23
Buildings	173,950	168,059
Machinery and computer equipment	317,679	321,891
Other equipment	104,049	98,930
Leasehold improvements	61,761	58,929
Right-of-use assets	<u>731,511</u>	<u>711,030</u>
	<u>1,388,973</u>	<u>1,358,862</u>
Amortization expense	<u>308,386</u>	<u>255,202</u>
	<u>\$ 1,697,359</u>	<u>\$ 1,614,064</u>

38. OTHER GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Taxation and fees	\$ 2,141,890	\$ 1,600,482
Automated equipment	660,840	578,393
Marketing	588,954	527,377
Insurance	461,029	428,011
Professional advisory	460,350	626,660
Location fee	413,521	404,847
Communications expense	340,814	333,328
Others	<u>715,285</u>	<u>610,260</u>
	<u>\$ 5,782,683</u>	<u>\$ 5,109,358</u>

39. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by the gain or loss attributed to the Bank's shareholder divided by the weighted-average number of common stock outstanding.

	Dollar Per Share	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Basic EPS	<u>\$ 1.68</u>	<u>\$ 1.63</u>

Net income and the weighted-average number of common stock outstanding in the computation of basic EPS are as follows:

Net income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Net income for calculating basic EPS	<u>\$ 16,065,503</u>	<u>\$ 14,713,277</u>

Shares

	Shares in Thousands	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
The weighted-average number of common stock outstanding in the computation of basic EPS	<u>9,554,959</u>	<u>9,032,584</u>

40. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes to the consolidated financial statements, transactions, between the Group and other related parties are summarized as follows:

a. Related parties and their relationships with the Group

Related Party	Relationship with the Group
SinoPac Financial Holdings Company Limited (SPH)	Parent company of the Bank
SinoPac Securities Corporation (SinoPac Securities)	Subsidiary of SPH
SinoPac Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd. (SinoPac Securities Investment Trust)	Subsidiary of SPH
SinoPac Leasing Corporation (SPL)	Subsidiary of SPH
SinoPac Securities Investment Service Corporation (SinoPac Securities Investment Service)	Subsidiary of SinoPac Securities
SinoPac Securities Venture Capital Corporation (SinoPac Securities Venture Capital)	Subsidiary of SinoPac Securities
SinoPac Securities (Asia) Ltd. (SinoPac Securities (Asia))	Subsidiary of SinoPac Securities
SinoPac International Leasing Corporation (SPIL)	Subsidiary of SPL
Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research Foundation	Affiliate of SPH's chairman
The Bankers Association of the Republic of China (BAROC)	Affiliate of SPH's chairman
SinoPac Foundation	Affiliate of SPH's chairman
Taiwan Creative Industry Development Co., Ltd. (Taiwan Creative Industry)	Affiliate of SinoPac Venture Capital's general manager
Global Unichip Corp. (GUC)	Affiliate of SPH's chairman's spouse
Shin Yuan Investment Co., Ltd. (Shin Yuan Investment)	SPH's corporate director
Hsinex International Corp. (Hsinex International)	SPH's corporate director

(Continued)

Related Party	Relationship with the Group
Hsin Yi Recreation Enterprise Co., Ltd. (Hsin Yi Recreation)	Affiliate of SPH's corporate director
E Ink Holdings Inc. (E Ink Holdings)	Affiliate of SPH's director
Uni-President Development Corp. (Uni-President Development)	Affiliate of the Bank's director
President Chain Store Corporation (PCSC)	Affiliate of the Bank's director
ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd. (ScinoPharm Taiwan)	Affiliate of the Bank's director
Taiwan Futures Exchange (TAIFEX)	Affiliate of SinoPac Securities' director
Pegatron Corporation (Pegatron)	Affiliate of SinoPac Securities' director
Ting-Fong Investment Corporation, Ltd. (Ting-Fong Investment)	Affiliate of SinoPac Securities' director
Taiwan Riken Industrial Co., Ltd. (Taiwan Riken Industrial)	Affiliate of SinoPac Securities' director
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd. (Yuanta Securities)	Affiliate of second-degree-in-laws of the Bank's director
Hua Nan Commercial Bank Ltd. (Hua Nan Bank)	Affiliate of SPL's director's spouse
Hotai Investment Limited (Hotai Investment)	Affiliate of the Bank's manager
Evercast Precision Industry Corporation (Evercast Precision Industry)	Affiliate of first-degree kin of the Bank's manager (before July 2023)
Hao-Xin-Di Co., Ltd. (Hao-Xin-Di)	Affiliate of second-degree kin of the Bank's manager
Zetai Investment Limited (Zetai Investment)	Affiliate of second-degree kin of the Bank's manager
Kim Great Co., Ltd. (Kim Great)	Affiliate of second-degree kin of the Bank's manager (before October 2023)
Yong, Yu-Kang Construction Co., Ltd. (Yong, Yu-Kang Construction)	Affiliate of third-degree kin of the Bank's manager
Froch Enterprise Co., Ltd. (Froch Enterprise)	Affiliate of second-degree-in-laws of the Bank's manager
TransGlobe Life Insurance Inc. (TGL)	Related party
YFY International B.V. (YFY International)	Related party
Jhong Cing Investment Co., Ltd. (Jhong Cing Investment)	Related party
Hsin-Yi Foundation	Related party
Uni-president Enterprises (China) Investment Co., Ltd. (Uni-president Enterprises (China))	Related party
Rich Optronics (Yangzhou) Co., Ltd. (Rich Optronics (Yangzhou))	Related party
Transcend Optronics (Yangzhou) Co., Ltd. (Transcend Optronics (Yangzhou))	Related party
Taigen Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (Taigen Biotechnology)	Related party
Transyork Technology Yangzhou Ltd. (Transyork Technology Yangzhou)	Related party
China Color Printing Co., Ltd. (China Color Printing)	Related party
E Ink Technology B.V.	Related party
Yong Hsin Yi Enterprise Co., Ltd. (Yong Hsin Yi Enterprise)	Related party
YuanHan Materials Inc. (YuanHan Materials)	Related party
Shen's Art Printing Co., Ltd. (Shen's Art Printing)	Related party

(Continued)

Related Party	Relationship with the Group
Foongtone Technology Co., Ltd. (Foongtone Technology)	Related party
Dream Universe Limited	Related party
YFY Biotech Management Co., Ltd. (YFY Biotech Management)	Related party
Hoss Investment Inc. (Hoss Investment)	Related party
YFY Investment Co., Ltd. (YFY Investment)	Related party
Effion Enertech Co., Ltd. (Effion Enertech)	Related party
Hoss Capital Inc. (Hoss Capital)	Related party
Shin Foong Specialty And Applied Materials Co., Ltd. (Shin Foong Specialty And Applied Materials)	Related party
Everterminal Co., Ltd. (Everterminal)	Related party
Yuen Foong Shop Co., Ltd. (Yuen Foong Shop)	Related party
Yuen Foong Yu Biotech Co., Ltd. (Yuen Foong Yu Biotech)	Related party
Others	The Group's directors, supervisors, managers and their relatives, department chiefs, investments accounted for using the equity method and their subsidiaries, and investees of SPH's other subsidiaries, etc. (Concluded)

b. Significant transactions with related parties

1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Excess future margin		
Others	\$ 66,736	\$ -

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

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023		
	Ending Balance	Interest (%)	Interest Income
Call loans to banks			
Hua Nan Bank	\$ 1,050,408	0.15-6.8	\$ 59,958
	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022		
	Ending Balance	Interest (%)	Interest Income
Call loans to banks			
Hua Nan Bank	\$ 1,226,221	0.16-8.5	\$ 13,824
Others	-	0.59	68

3) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Future margin-own funds		
Others	\$ 4,554	\$ -

4) Derivative financial instruments

December 31, 2023					
	Contract (Notional) Amount	Contract Period	Valuation Gains or Losses	Account	Balance
Currency swap contracts					
Hua Nan Bank	\$ 12,916,042	2023.8.2- 2024.9.23	\$ 302,294	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 302,294
Hua Nan Bank	1,537,624	2023.5.4- 2024.2.29	(41,652)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	41,652
TGL	369,030	2023.11.23- 2024.2.27	1,699	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,699
TGL	17,416,338	2023.9.19- 2024.3.25	(622,168)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	622,168
Interest rate swap contracts					
SinoPac Securities	375,000	2020.8.11- 2024.8.12	2,618	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,698
Hua Nan Bank	10,544,177	2020.11.13- 2032.8.22	(8,133)	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	454,822
TAIFEX	81,345,000	2019.1.23- 2032.5.31	291,726	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	302,149
TAIFEX	73,870,000	2019.8.2- 2033.5.9	(274,292)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	274,292
Forward exchange contracts					
TGL	1,104,942	2023.12.6- 2024.3.8	8,282	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,282
TGL	1,713,467	2023.1.16- 2024.4.18	(52,602)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	52,602
YFY International	307,525	2023.8.10- 2024.8.23	2,744	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,744
YFY International	153,762	2023.1.13- 2024.1.17	(11,012)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	11,012
Cross-currency swap contracts					
Hua Nan Bank	1,253,080	2023.7.28- 2024.4.29	518	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	518
Hua Nan Bank	610,320	2023.2.24- 2024.2.29	(24,467)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	24,467
December 31, 2022					
	Contract (Notional) Amount	Contract Period	Valuation Gains or Losses	Account	Balance
Currency swap contracts					
Hua Nan Bank	\$ 1,843,413	2021.11.11- 2023.10.5	\$ 89,955	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 88,916
Hua Nan Bank	3,686,826	2022.1.12- 2023.4.20	(237,148)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	237,148
TGL	7,680,888	2021.1.21- 2023.4.14	78,444	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	74,865
TGL	9,038,066	2022.9.27- 2023.3.1	(236,918)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	236,918
Interest rate swap contracts					
SinoPac Securities	675,000	2020.8.3- 2024.8.12	(4,566)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7,122
Hua Nan Bank	11,123,563	2020.11.13- 2032.3.16	398,067	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	473,707

(Continued)

December 31, 2022					
	Contract (Notional) Amount	Contract Period	Valuation Gains or Losses	Account	Balance
TAIFEX	\$ 3,150,000	2022.7.27- 2027.8.11	\$ 14,033	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 14,033
TAIFEX	2,000,000	2022.7.27- 2023.7.27	(3,610)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	3,610
Forward exchange contracts					
TGL	772,448	2022.10.17- 2023.7.13	16,430	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16,430
TGL	3,081,540	2022.3.30- 2023.6.16	(128,889)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	128,889
(Concluded)					

5) Securities purchased under resell agreements

December 31, 2023

None.

	December 31, 2022		For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
	Face Amount	Carrying Amount	Interest Income
Others	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14

6) Receivables and payables

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Receivables		
Others	<u>\$ 259,692</u>	<u>\$ 269,490</u>
Payables		
Others	<u>\$ 32,826</u>	<u>\$ 21,436</u>
Cash dividends payable to SPH	<u>\$ 1,435,025</u>	<u>\$ 1,435,025</u>

7) Current income tax assets and liabilities

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Receivables from adopting the linked-tax system	<u>\$ 1,055,020</u>	<u>\$ 1,055,020</u>
Payables from adopting the linked-tax system	<u>\$ 1,170,711</u>	<u>\$ 989,706</u>

8) Loans

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Ending Balance	Highest Balance	Interest/ Fee Rates (%)	Interest Income
<u>\$ 10,747,642</u>	<u>\$ 11,779,288</u>	0-12.9	<u>\$ 199,198</u>

Category	December 31, 2023						
	Account Volume or Name of Related Party	Highest Balance	Ending Balance	Normal	Overdue	Type of Collaterals	Is the Transaction at Arm's Length Commercial Term
Employees' consumer loans	193	\$ 317,565	\$ 287,900	V	-	None	Yes
Household mortgage loans	1,197	8,113,385	7,681,745	V	-	Real estate	Yes
Others:							
	SPL	70,000	-	V	-	Real estate	Yes
	Jhong Cing Investment	54,634	51,147	V	-	Real estate	Yes
	Hao-Xin-Di	6,833	5,975	V	-	Real estate	Yes
	Hotai Investment	1,581	756	V	-	Vehicle	Yes
	Zetai Investment	875	525	V	-	Vehicle	Yes
	Others	3,214,415	2,719,594	V	-	Real estate and vehicle	Yes
	Others subtotal	3,348,338	2,777,997				
	Total	\$ 11,779,288	\$ 10,747,642				

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Ending Balance	Highest Balance	Interest/ Fee Rates (%)	Interest Income
<u>\$ 10,483,666</u>	<u>\$ 12,182,074</u>	0-10.77	<u>\$ 146,415</u>

Category	December 31, 2022						
	Account Volume or Name of Related Party	Highest Balance	Ending Balance	Normal	Overdue	Type of Collaterals	Is the Transaction at Arm's Length Commercial Term
Employees' consumer loans	237	\$ 392,615	\$ 356,109	V	-	None	Yes
Household mortgage loans	1,164	7,494,220	7,122,009	V	-	Real estate	Yes
Others:							
	SPL	400,000	70,000	V	-	Real estate	Yes
	Froch Enterprise	248,808	-	V	-	None, Note 1	Yes
	Uni-President Development	130,000	-	V	-	None, Note 1	Yes
	Jhong Cing Investment	58,160	54,634	V	-	Real estate	Yes
	Kim Great	43,566	40,670	V	-	Real estate	Yes
	Evercast Precision Industry	32,472	-	V	-	Real estate	Yes
	Hao-Xin-Di	7,689	6,833	V	-	Real estate	Yes
	Hotai Investment	2,406	1,581	V	-	Vehicle	Yes
	Zetai Investment	1,225	875	V	-	Vehicle	Yes
	Yong, Yu-Kang Construction	131	-	V	-	Certificates of deposits	Yes
	Others	3,370,782	2,830,955	V	-	Real estate, certificates of deposits, securities and vehicle	Yes
	Others subtotal	4,295,239	3,005,548				
	Total	\$ 12,182,074	\$ 10,483,666				

Note 1: Non-related party of the Bank at the loan's signing date.

Note 2: Debtors of related party loans are all within normal credit ranking. The Bank estimated the provision for doubtful debt periodically in accordance with the guidelines issued by the authority and IFRS Accounting Standards.

9) Guarantees

December 31, 2023

None.

December 31, 2022

Related Party	Highest Balance in Current Year	Ending Balance	Provision	Rates	Type of Collaterals	Note
Yuanta Securities	\$ 820,000	\$ -	\$ -	0.30%	None, Note	

Note: Non-related party of the Bank at the loan's signing date.

10) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2023	2022
Equity instrument		
TAIFEX	\$ 348,266	\$ 333,886
PCSC	-	207,808
Others	21,379	23,032

11) Property and equipment

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank purchased property and equipment from its related parties for a total price of \$14,751 and \$27,473, respectively, recognized as machinery and computer equipment and prepayment.

The Bank leased other equipment from its related parties, due to the date, December 31, 2023 and 2022, the carrying amount were \$45 and \$56, respectively.

12) Intangible assets

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank purchased computer software from its related parties in the amount of \$41,235 and \$36,372, respectively.

13) Other assets

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2023	2022
Prepayments		
Others	\$ 4,206	\$ 4,303
Guarantee deposits		
Others	11,086	78,137

The Bank signed an agreement with other related parties for the purchase. The Bank paid \$24,036 and \$27,412 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, which were recorded as prepayments (other assets) or other general and administrative expenses.

The amount of undiscounted guarantee deposits from lease contract were \$15,343 and \$12,703 as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The amount of interest revenue from the collateral deposit for futures and options transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were \$296 and \$64, respectively.

14) Notes and bonds transaction

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	
	Purchase of Notes and Bonds	Sell of Notes and Bonds
SinoPac Securities	\$ -	\$ 1,600,000
Others	49,959	49,961
	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	
	Purchase of Notes and Bonds	Sell of Notes and Bonds
SinoPac Securities	\$ -	\$ 7,000,000

15) Deposits from the Central Bank and banks

	December 31, 2023		For the Year Ended December 31, 2023
	Ending Balance	Interest Rates (%)	Interest Expense
Others	\$ -	0.1-5.68	\$ 48,803
	December 31, 2022		For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
	Ending Balance	Interest Rates (%)	Interest Expense
Hua Nan Bank	\$ 1,228,942	0.11-5.35	\$ 15,588

16) Deposits

	December 31, 2023		For the Year Ended December 31, 2023
	Ending Balance	Interest Rates (%)	Interest Expense
	<u>\$ 34,057,568</u>	0-13	<u>\$ 450,146</u>
	Ending Balance	Interest Rates (%)	
TGL	\$ 7,422,733	0.2-1.15	
SinoPac Securities	5,623,878	0-2	
Pegatron	3,116,849	0.2-1.15	
E Ink Holdings	1,058,508	0-1.565	
GUC	975,932	0.001-1.51	
Hsin-Yi Foundation	828,083	0.01-5.5	
Uni-president Enterprises (China)	649,629	3.45	
Rich Optronics (Yangzhou)	584,999	0.05-5.70	
ScinoPharm Taiwan	532,913	0.53-1.565	
Transcend Optronics (Yangzhou)	460,114	0.05-5.70	
Taigen Biotechnology	432,918	0-5.6	
TAIFEX	400,444	0.53-1.51	
Transyork Technology Yangzhou	277,457	0.05-6	
China Color Printing	272,397	0.53-1.565	
SinoPac Securities (Asia)	262,828	0-2.75	
Hsin Yi Recreation	240,236	0.53-5.3	
Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research Foundation	204,952	0.53-1.59	
E Ink Technology B.V.	178,295	0.4-1.15	
SinoPac Securities Investment Service	175,781	0-5.5	
Yong Hsin Yi Enterprise	150,750	0.53-5.55	
YuanHan Materials	145,385	0.001-1.565	
Ting-Fong Investment	129,077	0-0.53	
Taiwan Riken Industrial	127,672	0.001-1.32	
Shin Yuan Investment	124,826	0.001-5.2	
Taiwan Creative Industry	122,734	0.53	
Hsinex International	115,574	0.2-5.3	
Shen's Art Printing	115,007	0.53-1.565	
Foongtone Technology	104,832	0-1.565	
Others	<u>9,222,765</u>	0-13	
	<u>\$ 34,057,568</u>		
	December 31, 2022		For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
	Ending Balance	Interest Rates (%)	Interest Expense
	<u>\$ 31,301,582</u>	0-13	<u>\$ 265,276</u>

	Ending Balance	Interest Rates (%)
SinoPac Securities	\$ 6,220,948	0-4.55
TGL	4,998,167	0.2-0.85
GUC	1,984,002	0.001-1.01
E Ink Holdings	1,034,254	0-1.44
ScinoPharm Taiwan	1,034,040	0.405-1.44
Hsin-Yi Foundation	791,639	0.01-1.9
SinoPac Securities (Asia)	513,531	0-2.75
Transyork Technology Yangzhou	448,182	0.05-3.1
BAROC	432,384	0-1.455
TAIFEX	400,000	0.285-1.135
Hsin Yi Recreation	281,785	0.2-2
China Color Printing	271,554	0.405-1.44
SPL	268,751	0-0.85
Taigen Biotechnology	248,812	0-3.25
Dream Universe Limited	222,946	0.05-2
YFY Biotech Management	194,824	0-1.135
Hoss Investment	184,407	0.2-1.7
YuanHan Materials	182,288	0.001-1.44
SinoPac Securities Venture Capital	179,980	0.405
SinoPac Securities Investment Service	173,052	0-1.44
SPIL	162,673	0.35-2.025
Yong Hsin Yi Enterprise	153,080	0.405-4.83
Taiwan Riken Industrial	146,724	0.001-1.195
YFY Investment	145,840	0.05-2.1
Effion Enertech	132,420	0.405-1.005
Hoss Capital	131,525	0.2-0.85
Shin Yuan Investment	126,312	0.001-4.83
Shin Foong Specialty And Applied Materials	106,957	0.405-0.85
Everterminal	100,301	0.285-0.865
Others	<u>10,030,204</u>	0-13
	<u>\$ 31,301,582</u>	

17) Bank debentures

The Bank's bank debentures were issued for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. The underwriting expenses for SinoPac Securities were \$450 and \$1,000, respectively. (recognized as deduction of bank debentures.)

The Bank paid interest of bank debentures to related parties for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were \$54,480 and \$47,653, respectively.

18) Other liabilities

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Guarantee deposits received	\$ 7,781	\$ 10,803
Advance receipts	12	11

19) Revenues and expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Lease contracts - guarantee deposits interest revenue	\$ 345	\$ 328
Lease contracts - interest expenses	28,242	30,402
Commissions and fee revenues	116,967	123,174
Commissions and fee expenses	70,494	72,513
Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	19,870	25,847
Donation - SinoPac Foundation	24,000	27,000
Net other revenue other than interest income	11,925	12,478
Other general and administrative expenses	234,122	212,688

20) Operating lease

The Group as a lessee

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Acquisitions of right-of-use assets		
Others	\$ 16,546	\$ 1,496

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Lease liabilities		
SPL	\$ 570,871	\$ 608,016
Others	28,138	74,670

a) Guarantee deposits, please refer to Note 40,b.13).

b) The guarantee deposits interest revenue, lease interest expense and other lease expense (recognized as other operating expense), please refer to Note 40,b.19).

The Group as a lessor

Lessee	Rental Income		Lease Term	Receiving Frequency
	For the Year Ended			
	December 31			
	2023	2022		
SinoPac Securities	\$ 29,236	\$ 31,586	November 2025	Rentals received monthly
SinoPac Securities Investment Trust	9,699	9,692	December 2029	Rentals received monthly
SPL	6,420	6,481	February 2024	Rentals received monthly
Yuen Foong Shop	2,057	4,356	January 2024	Rentals received monthly
Yuen Foong Yu Biotech	3,396	3,396	December 2028	Rentals received monthly
Others	4,379	6,762	July 2028	Rentals received monthly

Transactions between the Bank and the related parties are at arm's length commercial terms except for the preferential interest rates offered to employees for savings and loans up to prescribed limits.

Under the Banking Act, except for government and consumer loans, credit extended by the Bank to any related party should be fully secured, and the credit terms for related parties should be similar to those for unrelated parties.

For transactions between related parties with Bank SinoPac (China) and SinoPac Insurance Brokers, the terms are similar to those transacted with unrelated parties.

c. Compensation of directors, supervisors and management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 367,124	\$ 314,968
Share-based transaction	70,399	28,273
Post-employment benefits	<u>2,927</u>	<u>2,473</u>
	<u>\$ 440,450</u>	<u>\$ 345,714</u>

The management personnel are composed of general manager, vice general manager and other employee whose job grade is higher than the former.

41. PLEDGED OR MORTGAGED ASSETS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, pledged or restricted assets of the Group are summarized as follows:

Restricted Assets	Object	December 31		Purposes
		2023	2022	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Bank debentures	\$ 1,429,184	\$ -	Note 1
Investment in debt instruments at amortized cost	Certificates of deposits	5,153,762	8,153,618	Note 2
Investment in debt instruments at amortized cost	Government bonds	1,495,035	1,462,398	Note 3
Discounts and loans	Loans	18,924,490	16,610,100	Note 4

Note 1: Pledged with repurchase agreement.

Note 2: Pledged in accordance with the Central Bank for foreign-exchange, with the Mega Bank for USD foreign-exchange settlement and with requirements of the California Department of Financial Institutions.

Note 3: Guarantees of dealing and underwriting business, a trust reserve fund, guarantees of bills financial service, reserve for payment of VISA international card, pledged to court as collaterals for filing provisional seizure and disposition and Hong Kong branch's clearing system of real-time gross settlement.

Note 4: Pledged in accordance with the Federal Reserve Bank under the discount window program.

42. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

- a. In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant unrecognized commitments of the Group as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Trust assets	\$ 981,419,574	\$ 726,153,141
Securities under custody	225,139,963	229,382,736
Agent for government bonds	91,850,400	84,867,900
Receipts under custody	24,180,694	24,867,070
Agent for short-term securities under custody	10,614,800	16,758,120
Appointment of investment	7,698,253	6,434,557
Guarantee notes payable	5,764,662	8,739,018
Goods under custody	899,254	1,083,102
Guarantee notes received	500,000	500,000

As of December 31, 2023, in addition to abovementioned unrecognized commitments, the Bank and SinoPac Securities had applied for tax concessions to Ministry of Finance regarding their technical support service expenditure relating to the financial transaction system, and had jointly signed to the system manufacturer the letter of indemnity of which the total compensation is not more than US\$1,300 thousand to obtain the proxy of the manufacturer thereof to apply for foresaid tax concession. The compensation distributable to the Bank is US\$867 thousand and to SinoPac Securities is US\$433 thousand. The deadline for compensation guarantee period is December 31, 2027.

In order to continue the practical application and deepening cooperation of the artificial intelligence research with National Cheng Kung University to accelerate the digital transformation, the board of directors of the Bank continued to sign the third phase of the agreement with a total budget of \$30,000 for enterprise and industry cooperation and a donation agreement effective from July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2026 in May 2023. As of December 31, 2023, the Bank recognized operating expenses in the amount of \$17,500.

- b. The Group entered into contracts to buy computers and office equipment were for \$964,728 and \$852,889 of which \$659,247 and \$541,295 had not been paid as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.
- c. Contingent liabilities and contingencies
- 1) The Securities and Futures Investors Protection Center (SFIPC) filed a lawsuit against the Bank and SinoPac Leasing Corporation's (SPL) subsidiary, Grand Capital International Limited (renamed as SinoPac Capital International Limited on October 4, 2018, liquidated), on the ground that Procomp Informatics Ltd. (Procomp) deposited US\$10,000 thousand in the Bank's Shisung Branch (formerly Sungshan Branch) and placed a restriction on the use of this deposit as a condition for a short-term loan to Addie International Limited granted by SPL and for allegedly helping Yeh, Sue-Fei and Procomp do irregular trading. But at the same time, Procomp used the restricted deposit for fictitious sale transactions. Later, when problems on Procomp's account arose, the Bank and SPL demanded compensation, which was taken from Procomp's account, resulting in damage to Procomp. The Bank was suspected of misleading investors by concealing the restricted status of Procomp's deposit and window dressing Procomp's financial statements. On behalf of investors, the SFIPC filed a lawsuit against the Bank, SPL and all other parties related to Procomp jointly. The amount of the claim was \$4,207,212 in total.

Both the courts of the first instance and the second instance ruled in favor of the Bank and SPL. The court believes that the Bank and SinoPac Leasing are not liable for the damage of Procomp as they do not hold rights and obligations to the edition, approval, recognition and announcement of Procomp's financial statements and the Bank and SinoPac Leasing did not conspire with Procomp to concealing the restricted status of Procomp.

However, the SFIPC decided to file an appeal on January 20, 2016. The Supreme Court reversed the declared judgment on July 26, 2017 and remanded the case to Taiwan High Court. The case is still under process. The SFIPC reduced their declaration to \$4,161,366 on September 19, 2018, and once again reduced their declaration to \$4,161,219 on November 30, 2018.

The Taiwan High Court ruled in favor of the Bank and SinoPac Leasing on May 7, 2019. However, the SFIPC decided to file an appeal to the Supreme Court on June 6, 2019. On March 17, 2021, the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal to SinoPac Leasing (conviction affirmed) and remanded the Bank's case to Taiwan High Court. On December 28, 2023, the Bank and the SFIPC mediated and established an agreement at the Taiwan High Court. The Bank paid \$3,650 as a settlement with the SFIPC.

- 2) The Bank dealt with Skwentex International Corporation (Skwentex) regarding Skwentex's receivables from Siltrontechnics Electronics Corporation. The relevant accounts receivable transaction involved suspected false cycle trading and was investigated by the Taiwan New Taipei District Prosecutors and was under process by the Criminal Court in 2015. Due to the abnormal and suspected unlawful accounts receivable transaction, the Bank cannot pay the consideration of accounts receivable to Skwentex in accordance with the credit contract. Skwentex sued the Bank in July 2017 and demanded a compensation of \$214,471.

The Taiwan Taipei District Court ruled in favor of the Bank on February 27, 2020. Skwentex was dissatisfied and appealed in March 2020. The Taiwan High Court overruled the appeal in favor of the Bank on May 24, 2023, and the Bank received the certificate of determination of the judgment on August 1, 2023. The conviction is affirmed in this case.

43. HIERARCHY AND FAIR VALUE INFORMATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

- a. The definition of the hierarchy:

- 1) Level 1

Financial instruments are traded in active market and have the identical price for the same financial instruments. "Active market" should fit the following characteristics:

- a) All financial instruments in the market are homogeneous;
- b) Willing buyers and sellers exist in the market all the time;
- c) The public can access the price information easily.

- 2) Level 2

The products categorized in this level have the prices that can be inferred from either direct or indirect observable inputs other than the active market's prices. Examples of these inputs are:

- a) Quoted prices from the similar products in the active market. This means the fair value can be derived from the current trading prices of similar products. It is also noted that whether they are similar products should be judged by the characteristics and trading rules. The fair value valuation in this circumstance may make some adjustment due to time lags, trading rule's

differences, related parties' prices, and the correlation of price between itself and the similar instruments.

- b) Quoted prices for identical or similar financial instruments in inactive markets.
- c) When marking-to-model, the input of model in this level should be observable (such as interest rates, yield curves and volatilities). The observable inputs mean that they can be attained from market and can reflect the expectation of market participants.
- d) Inputs which can be derived from other observable prices or whose correlation can be verified through other observable market data.

3) Level 3

The fair prices of the products in this level are based on the inputs other than the direct market data. For example, historical volatility used in valuing options is an unobservable input, because it cannot represent the entire market participants' expectation for future volatility.

b. Financial instrument measured at fair value

1) Hierarchy information of fair value of financial instruments

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value	December 31, 2023			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<u>Measured on a recurring basis</u>				
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>				
<u>Assets</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL				
Stocks	\$ 352,132	\$ 346,643	\$ -	\$ 5,489
Bonds	31,366,300	23,244,786	7,660,227	461,287
Others	11,510,155	-	11,510,155	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss				
Bonds	1,259,836	1,259,836	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments at FVTOCI				
Stocks and others	19,208,219	16,572,718	1,537,790	1,097,711
Debt instruments at FVTOCI				
Bonds	165,334,130	74,728,107	89,530,224	1,075,799
Certificates of deposits and others	173,797,496	849,315	172,948,181	-
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,873,060	-	1,873,060	-
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>				
<u>Assets</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	36,053,499	15,955	33,297,815	2,739,729
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	40,249,865	-	38,605,426	1,644,439

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value	December 31, 2022			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<u>Measured on a recurring basis</u>				
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>				
<u>Assets</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL				
Stocks	\$ 95,712	\$ 90,731	\$ -	\$ 4,981
Bonds	12,407,716	5,680,416	6,727,300	-
Others	6,877,150	-	6,877,150	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss				
Bonds	4,326,990	4,326,990	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments at FVTOCI				
Stocks and others	21,393,961	18,090,063	2,116,325	1,187,573
Debt instruments at FVTOCI				
Bonds	151,479,817	69,166,340	81,238,690	1,074,787
Certificates of deposits and others	146,233,649	554,582	145,679,067	-
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,790,442	-	1,790,442	-
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>				
<u>Assets</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	29,579,626	2,910	26,960,314	2,616,402
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	29,085,205	8,665	27,569,457	1,507,083

2) Fair value measurement technique

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income with quoted price in an active market are using market price as fair value; financial instruments above with no quoted price in an active market are estimated by valuation methods. The estimation and assumption of valuation method the Group used is the same as market participants. The Group can obtain this information.

The basis of fair value estimation used by the Group is as follows:

The fair value of forward exchange contracts, interest rate swap contracts and cross-currency swap contracts is measured by the discounted cash flow method; the fair value of option is measured by Black & Scholes Model.

Fair values of forward exchange contracts are estimated on the basis of the foreign exchange rates. Structured product is measured by opponents' price based on match basis. This method diminished market risk to zero. Fair value of interest rate swap contracts and cross-currency swap contracts are estimated on the basis of market quotation.

Fair value are determined as follows: (a) listed stocks and Taipei Exchange Stocks and Stocks of Real Estate Investment Trust - closing prices as of the balance sheet date; (b) beneficial certificates (open-end funds), net asset values as of the balance sheet date; (c) bonds - period-end reference prices published by the Taipei Exchange or internal model price; (d) bank debentures issued overseas and the overseas bonds-period-end reference prices published by market quotation, calculated through an internal model or provided by a counter-party.

The Group assessed the active level of market and the adequacy of fair value of emerging stocks and measured the investments at fair value.

The Group assessed the fair value of unlisted counters using the market approach, income approach and asset approach. The above methods use the price and other relevant information generated by the market transactions involving comparable or comparable assets, liabilities or assets and liabilities.

3) Credit risk valuation adjustment is set out below:

Credit risk valuation consists of credit valuation adjustment and debit valuation adjustment.

Credit valuation adjustment is adopted for derivative contracts trading in other than exchange markets, over-the-counter and reflects the non-performance risk of the counterparty on fair value.

Debit valuation adjustment is adopted for derivative contracts trading in other than exchange markets, over-the-counter and reflects the non-performance risk of the Group on fair value.

The Group calculated debit and credit valuation adjustment based on models with inputs of Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) multiplying Exposure at Default (EAD).

The Group calculated EAD based on mark-to-market fair value of OTC derivative instruments.

The Group takes 60% as the standard LGD of counter parties, and subject to change under the risk nature and data feasibility.

The Group takes credit risk valuation adjustment into valuation of the fair value of financial instruments, thus reflect the credit quality of counter parties and the Group.

4) Transfer between Level 1 and Level 2

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Group transferred part of the government bonds and bank debentures were \$9,717,583 from Level 1 to Level 2 because the Group determined these investments were not in an active market.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Group transferred part of the government bonds, corporate bonds, bank debentures and certificates of deposits were 8,516,951 from Level 1 to Level 2 because the Group determined these investments were not in an active market.

5) Reconciliation of Level 3 items of financial instruments

a) Reconciliation of Level 3 items of financial assets

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023									
Items	Beginning Balance	Gains (Losses) on Valuation		Increase		Decrease		Effects of Changes in Exchange Rate	Ending Balance
		Profit and Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Purchase/ Issued	Transfer to Level 3	Disposed/Sold	Transfer Out of Level 3		
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>									
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss									
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	\$ 4,981	\$ 423	\$ -	\$ 461,287	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85	\$ 466,776
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income									
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	1,187,573	-	(84,570)	-	-	(5,292)	-	-	1,097,711
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	1,074,787	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,012	1,075,799
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>									
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss									
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	2,616,402	123,327	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,739,729

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022									
Items	Beginning Balance	Gains (Losses) on Valuation		Increase		Decrease		Effects of Changes in Exchange Rate	Ending Balance
		Profit and Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Purchase/ Issued	Transfer to Level 3	Disposed/Sold	Transfer Out of Level 3		
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>									
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss									
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	\$ -	\$ 4,981	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,981
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income									
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	1,400,647	-	(213,066)	-	-	(8)	-	-	1,187,573
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	1,394,743	-	(26)	-	-	(450,775)	-	130,845	1,074,787
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>									
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss									
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	449,176	2,167,226	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,616,402

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the gains on valuation included in net income with assets still held were gain \$471,719 and \$2,633,950, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the losses on valuation included in other comprehensive income with assets still held were loss \$84,570 and \$213,092, respectively.

b) Reconciliation of Level 3 items of financial liabilities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023								
Items	Beginning Balance	Valuation Gain/Loss Reflected on Profit or Loss	Increase		Decrease		Effects of Changes in Exchange Rate	Ending Balance
			Purchase/ Issued	Transfer to Level 3	Disposed/Sold	Transfer Out of Level 3		
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>								
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss								
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	\$ 1,507,083	\$ 137,356	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,644,439

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022								
Items	Beginning Balance	Valuation Gain/Loss Reflected on Profit or Loss	Increase		Decrease		Effects of Changes in Exchange Rate	Ending Balance
			Purchase/ Issued	Transfer to Level 3	Disposed/Sold	Transfer Out of Level 3		
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>								
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss								
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	\$ 757,540	\$ 749,543	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,507,083

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the losses on valuation included in net income from liabilities still held were loss \$486,866 and \$1,205,107, respectively.

6) Quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) used in the fair value measurement

Quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs is set out below:

December 31, 2023

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Interval (Weighted-average)
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss					
Interest rate swap contracts	\$ 2,431,654	\$ 1,336,524	Sellers' quote	(Notes 1 and 2)	-
Currency swap contracts -Hybrid	250,670	250,534	Sellers' quote	(Note 1)	-
FX swap structured instruments					
Others	<u>57,405</u>	<u>57,381</u>	Sellers' quote	(Note 1)	-
	<u>\$ 2,739,729</u>	<u>\$ 1,644,439</u>			
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss					
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL					
Stock	\$ 5,489	\$ -	Market approach	Discount factor of liquidity	20%
Bonds	<u>461,287</u>	<u>-</u>	Taipei Exchange's quote or Bloomberg's quote	(Note 3)	-
	<u>\$ 466,776</u>	<u>\$ -</u>			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Equity instruments at FVTOCI					
Stock	<u>\$ 1,097,711</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	Market approach or market value with liquidity valuation discount	Discount factor of liquidity	0%-30%
Debt instruments at FVTOCI					
Bonds	<u>\$ 1,075,799</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	Taipei Exchange's quote or Bloomberg's quote	(Note 3)	-

December 31, 2022

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Interval (Weighted-average)
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss					
Interest rate swap contracts	\$ 1,928,089	\$ 819,142	Sellers' quote	(Notes 1 and 2)	-
Currency swap contracts - Hybrid	379,401	379,196	Sellers' quote	(Note 1)	-
FX swap structured instruments					
Others	<u>308,912</u>	<u>308,745</u>	Sellers' quote	(Note 1)	-
	<u>\$ 2,616,402</u>	<u>\$ 1,507,083</u>			
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss					
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL					
Stock	<u>\$ 4,981</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	Market approach	Discount factor of liquidity	20%
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Equity instruments at FVTOCI					
Stock	<u>\$ 1,187,573</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	Market approach or market value with liquidity valuation discount	Discount factor of liquidity	0%-30%
Debt instruments at FVTOCI					
Bonds	<u>\$ 1,074,787</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	Taipei Exchange's quote or Bloomberg's quote	(Note 3)	-

Note 1: On pairs of back-to-back transactions, consequences of significant unobservable inputs and fair values are not fully captured in practice. Therefore, both inputs are not disclosed.

Note 2: Considering the risk model, the seller's quotation is provided for reference; consequences of significant unobservable inputs and fair values are not fully captured in practice. Therefore, both inputs are not disclosed.

Note 3: Due to international bonds listed in the OTC market lack liquidity, no observable liquidity reduction factor could be obtained. Therefore, no disclosure has been made.

7) Valuation processes for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3

The Group assesses the derivative financial instruments' fair values according to the quote by counterparties; related assessments are compiled as risk-control reports and inform the manager and the board of directors by month.

The risk management department is responsible for independent testify of fair value of non-derivative financial instruments. The team also use the independent source data to bring the assessment results closer to market conditions, confirm that data sources are independent, reliable, consistent with other resources and represent executable price, calibrate the evaluation model periodically and update input values and data required for the evaluation model to ensure the evaluation results are reasonable.

8) The sensitivity analysis of reasonable, possible and alternative hypothesis for the level 3 of fair value measurements

The Bank evaluates financial instruments reasonably, although using different valuation model and parameter, may cause different valuation results. For financial instruments classified as Level 3 and the fair value source used lacks observable input, i.e., liquidity reduction factor. If the change of estimated liquidity cost, estimated at 99% confidence interval and based on historical data of market turnover in the past two years, are included in the estimation, the impact on profit and loss is as follows:

December 31, 2023

Item	Changes in the Fair Value Reflected in Profit or Loss		Changes in the Fair Value Reflected in Other Comprehensive Income	
	Unfavorable Change	Favorable Change	Unfavorable Change	Favorable Change
<u>Asset</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss	\$ (15,743)	\$ 15,743	\$ -	\$ -
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (36,714)	\$ 36,714

December 31, 2022

Item	Changes in the Fair Value Reflected in Profit or Loss		Changes in the Fair Value Reflected in Other Comprehensive Income	
	Unfavorable Change	Favorable Change	Unfavorable Change	Favorable Change
<u>Asset</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (37,145)	\$ 37,145

c. Financial instruments not carried at fair value

1) Fair value information of financial instruments

Financial instruments not carried at fair value excluding the table below are reasonably close to their fair value, therefore no additional disclosure, for example: Cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks, securities purchased under resell agreements, receivables, discounts and loans, some other financial assets, deposits from the Central Bank and banks, due to the Central Bank and banks, securities sold under repurchase agreements, payables, deposits and remittances and other financial liabilities.

Items	December 31, 2023	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	\$ 303,546,679	\$ 295,595,153
Bank debentures	56,832,276	56,242,513

Items	December 31, 2022	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	\$ 225,460,151	\$ 215,147,668
Bank debentures	56,250,137	55,325,833

2) Hierarchy information of fair value of financial instruments

Assets and Liabilities Item	December 31, 2023			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	\$ 295,595,153	\$ 64,972,418	\$ 230,622,735	\$ -
Bank debentures	56,242,513	-	30,487,513	25,755,000

Assets and Liabilities Item	December 31, 2022			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	\$ 215,147,668	\$ 42,163,904	\$ 172,983,764	\$ -
Bank debentures	55,325,833	-	29,570,833	25,755,000

3) Methods and assumptions applied in estimating the fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value are as follows:

- a) The carrying amounts of financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks, securities purchased under resell agreements, receivables, some of other financial assets, deposits from the Central Bank and banks, due to the Central Bank and banks, securities sold under repurchase agreements, payables and other financial liabilities approximate their fair value because of the short maturity or the similarity of the carrying amount and future price.
- b) Discounts and loans (including non-performing loans): The Group usually uses base rate (floating rate) as loan rate because it can reflect market rate. Thus, using its carrying amount to consider the probability of repossession and estimate its fair value is reasonable. Long-term loans with fixed rate should estimate its fair value by its discounted value of expected cash flow. Because this kind of loans is not significant in this item, using its carrying amount to consider the probability of repossession and estimate its fair value should be reasonable.
- c) The investments in debt instruments at amortized cost: Debt instruments investments at amortized cost with quoted price in an active market are using market price as fair value; debt instruments investments at amortized cost with no quoted price in an active market are estimated by valuation methods or opponent's price.
- d) Deposits and remittances: Considering banking industry's characteristic, since deposits have one-year maturity and measured by market rate (market value), using carrying value to assess fair value is reasonable. For deposits with three-year maturity are measured by discounted cash flow, using carrying value to assess fair value is reasonable.
- e) Bank debentures: Bank debentures with quoted price in an active market are using market price as fair value; bank debentures with no quoted price in an active market are estimated by valuation methods or quotes from counterparties.

44. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

a. Overview

The Group documents the risk management policies, including overall operating strategies and risks control philosophy. The Group's overall risk management policies are to minimize the possibility of potential unfavorable factors. The board of directors approves the documentation of overall risk management policies (including climate risk) and specific risk management policies, including credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, operational risk, derivative instruments transactions and managements. The board of directors reviews the policies regularly and reviews the operation to make sure the Group's policies are executed properly.

b. Risk management framework

The board of directors is the top risk supervisor of the Group. The board not only reviewed risk management policies and rules but also authorized management to be in charge of daily risk management work. The Bank has set up a risk management committee under the chairman of the Board to be responsible for the services above; the Bank has also set up a credit committee. The credit committee helps the board of directors approve cases over general manager's authority and cases related to credit risk investment under the board's authorization, reporting to the Board of Directors on a regular basis.

The Bank complies with the sustainability policies of the competent authorities and SPH, establishing climate risk and opportunity-related regulations. The regulations outline the governance framework and management mechanisms for climate risk and opportunity, including the responsibilities of the board of directors, executives and three lines of defense.

The board of directors authorized the Group's management to supervise risk management activities, evaluate the performance and confirm every risk management agent having essential code of ethic and professional skills. Internal audit is responsible for the periodic review of risk management and the control environment, then reports the results directly to the board of directors.

The Bank has set up a risk management department to control risk management policies, establish rules, plan and set up risk management system. The risk management department executes these policies based on the board's approval, then reports the results and performance reviews to the authority or the board.

c. Credit risk

1) Sources and definitions of credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty fails to meet an obligation under a contract. Credit-related businesses mainly refer to fund financing/advance payment, loans, credit card-related credit, acceptance, guarantee or commitment, trade financing, foreign exchange transactions, as well as the counterparty and issuer's credit risks related to investing in securities and conducting derivative trading. The issuer's credit risk should be considered as part of the market risk when the investment target is part of securities in an active market.

2) Policies and strategies

The Group established policies based on operating goals and strategies, business plans and risk management goals authorized by the board of directors. These policies were established to lower potential financial losses, minimize risks and rewards to raise the performance and protect shareholders' equity through appropriate managing policies and procedures based on risk-diversification principle.

The Group's risk strategy is to strengthen the credit risk management framework, establish complete credit verification system and procedure, develop and use efficient and scientific credit risk managing instruments to identify, measure, manage and supervise credit risks. These strategies transparentize, systematize, specialize and formalize credit risk management to manage loans, non-performing assets and every kind of assets' credit risk.

The Group has set up policies of main risks as prime direction based on legislations and operational goals. These policies include risk appetite, management goals, organization structure of responsibility and accountability, measurement, evaluation, supervision and report procedure of risks. These policies are established to reach the purposes of consistency and centralized management and are put into practice in corporate government.

Credit risk management procedures and measurements are as follows:

a) Loan business (includes loan commitment and guarantee)

Loan business classification and qualities are as follows:

i. Classification

The Bank classified credit assets as normal assets, assets that require special mentioned, assets with substandard, assets with doubtful collectability, and assets on which there is loss. In order to manage credit problem, the Bank issued “Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans” for managing credit problem and debt collection.

Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd. strictly follows the “Guidance for the Risk-Based Loan Categorization” established by the China Banking Regulatory Commission. It divides its loans into five categories based on a debtor’s ability to repay the full principal and interest on time. The five categories are normal, special mention, substandard, doubtful, and loss. The last three categories are considered non-performing loans.

ii. Credit quality level

The Group sets up credit quality level (ex. internal credit risk assessment model, credit assessment rules) based on business characteristic and scale to manage risks.

In order to measure clients’ credit risks, the Group established a credit risk assessment model for corporate banking and retail banking through statistical methods, professional judgment and clients’ information. Each model is regularly monitored for its effectiveness to examine whether the predicted results match the actual conditions, and the Group will evaluate the suitability of the models accordingly.

For corporate banking customers, in addition to using credit rating models for risk pricing and limit control, the Group has also developed a dedicated risk rating system for the small and micro enterprises who apply through a standardized project process. In addition to differentiated classification for each rating, the system will directly reject customers whose risk ratings are too high.

For retail banking customers, every case will be reviewed individually to assess default risks except that credit and credit card business should be assessed by the credit risk assessment model and be used as a basis for approval.

b) Investment business

The Group manages and identifies credit risks of debt investment through credit ratings by outsiders, credit qualities of the debt, regional conditions and counterparties’ risks.

The Group carries out derivative instrument transactions with counterparties in financial industry which are almost above the investment level. The Group would control credit risks based on counterparties’ credit lines; counterparties at non-investment level should be reviewed individually. Normal customers’ credit exposure positions should be controlled by approved derivative instrument credit line and condition based on normal credit procedure.

3) Credit risk hedge or mitigation policies

a) Collateral

The Group has set up several standards dealing with credit exposures and collateral requirements in order to mitigate credit risks and maintain creditor's rights. The standards cover areas such as collateral appraisal and management disposal of collateral, acceptance of real estate as collateral, credit policies for every commodity to regulate collateral categories, appraisals, procedures, deduction percentages, loan rate, maturity analysis, management and disposal.

To maintain collateral's effectiveness, the Group supervises and manages the collateral by examining the usage, custody and maintenance of collateral regularly and irregularly to avoid selling, leasing, pledging, moving and disposing collaterals without authorization. Once the loan is due but will be extended, the contract should be seen as a new case and the collateral should be revalued.

b) Credit risk limits and credit risk concentration control

The Group manages credit line and concentration of credit assets through appropriate information managing system that gathers information on credit exposure to centralized conditions, exposure of credit asset combinations, including national risk, large credit exposure, credit line of single corporation, group and industry. For cases approaching credit limit, the concerned unit should report to management and make control strategies; for cases exceeding credit limit, it should be submitted to the Credit Committee for approval and report to the Board of Directors for review.

c) Agreement of net settlement

The Group often makes gross settlement on transactions, sign net settlement contract with other counterparties or cancel every transactions and make net settlement when default occurs to mitigate credit risk.

4) The determination since the initial recognition of the credit risk has increased significantly

a) Loan business

The Group assess the change in the risk of default of various credit assets during the lifetime on each reporting date to determine if the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition. In order to make this assessment, the main consideration is reasonable and supportable information that the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition (including forward-looking information), key indicators include:

i. Quantitative indicators

Information on overdue conditions: When the contractual payments were overdue for more than 30 days to overdue 89 days, it has been determined that credit risk of the financial assets after the initial recognition was significantly increased.

ii. Qualitative indicators

i) Although the loan has not been repaid or due on the maturity date, there are other bad debts and the asset classification is not normal.

ii) The loan review report belonging to an abnormal credit.

iii) The credit card transaction with the Bank is abnormal.

On the basis of various credit asset evaluation benchmark days of the Group, if the credit risk does not increase significantly and not belong to an impaired financial asset, it can be determined that the credit risk does not increase significantly after the initial recognition.

b) Investment business

The Group adopts the change in external credit rating scales determined by international credit rating agencies as one of the quantitative indicators to measure whether the credit risk is significantly increased for debt instruments measured at amortized cost and debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The credit risk is considered to have significantly increased if the instrument's credit rating falls from an investment grade to a non-investment grade, or if there is a downgrade within non-investment grade categories. The measurement of expected credit loss is based on the PD and LGD information of the rating.

5) Definition of financial asset default and credit impairment

The Group's definition of financial asset default is the same as financial asset credit impairment. If one or more of the following conditions are satisfied, the Group determines that the financial asset has defaulted and has credit impairment.

a) Quantitative indicators

Principal or interest is overdue for more than three months.

b) Qualitative indicators

If there is evidence that the debtor will not be able to pay the contract money, or the debtor is facing significant financial difficulties, for examples:

- i. The main debtor has been chased, or the collateral has been disposed of.
- ii. The main debtor has not paid short-term advance to the Group.
- iii. The debtor applies for debt negotiation, debt extension and debt restructuring, etc. due to financial difficulties.
- iv. Other situation with objective evidence of impairment.

Bond investment belongs to credit ratings Ca-D bonds when the following situations occur:

- i. The issuer probably cannot repay the principal or interest on the bond maturity date.
- ii. It could be objectively judged that the issuer will not be able to repay the principal and interest of the bond on time before maturity.
- iii. Probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy or undergo financial reorganization.
- iv. The issuer encounters bankruptcy or being reorganized or taken over due to financial difficulties before bond maturity.

The above definition of default and credit impairment applies to all financial assets held by the Group. It is consistent with the definition of relevant financial assets for internal credit risk management, and applicable to relevant impairment assessment model as well.

6) Write-off policy

If one of the following situations occurred, overdue and non-performing loans of the Bank, after deducting any estimated recoverable part, will be written off as bad debts.

- a) All or part of the creditor's right could not be enforced due to dissolution, escape, settlement, bankruptcy or other reasons of the debtors.
- b) The values of collateral and properties of the main and subordinate debtors are very low, compensation are not available after deducting the first mortgage, or it is unbeneficial that execution fee is close to or may exceed the bank's reimbursable amount.
- c) The collateral and the properties of the main and subordinate debtors are unsold after multiple discount auctions and not beneficial to the Bank.
- d) Overdue and non-performing loans have not been recovered after more than 2 years from the maturity date.

The Bank has procedures for recording accounts written-off and for keeping such records for inspection. Relevant business department continues to watch for movements of the main and subordinate debtors all the time. If there is any property available for execution, the Bank will take appropriate legal action.

7) Amendment to financial asset contract cash flows

The Group will amend financial asset contract cash flows when borrowers are in financial difficulties, as a result of improvement of problematic debtors' recovery rate or for maintenance of customer relationships. Financial asset contract cash flows amendment include extension of contract period, interest payment date modification, contract interest modification, or exemption from certain requirements of part of debts. The amendment could result in the Group' disposal of existing financial asset and recording of new financial asset at fair value.

If the modification of the contractual cash flows of financial asset does not result in derecognition of asset, the Group will assess whether the credit risk of financial asset has increased significantly by comparing the following:

- a) Risk of breaching the contract on the reporting date (based on revised contract terms).
- b) The risk of default in the original recognition (based on the original unmodified contract terms).

The Group will consider the borrower's subsequent payment in accordance with the revised terms and several relevant behavior indicators to assess the probability of default on the revised financial asset, and confirm whether the contract modification improves or restore the Group's ability to recover related contract payments.

8) Measurement of expected credit losses

For the purpose of measuring expected credit losses, the Group will look into the business attributes of the credit assets (such as corporate finance and retail finance, etc.) as well as the size of the company, types of collateral, and remaining period of maturities, etc. and group the credit risk characteristics into three stages: No significant increase in credit risk (stage 1), significant increase in credit risk (stage 2), and credit impairment (stage 3) according to the credit risk level at the valuation date.

The Group provides allowance for 12-month expected credit losses when financial instruments did not have a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition. Financial instruments are provided with allowance for full-lifetime expected credit losses when there is significant increase in credit risk or credit impairment since the initial recognition.

To measure expected credit losses, the Group takes into account the borrower's PD for the next 12 months and for the period of existence, and includes LGD, and EAD taking into account the impact of the time value of money. The expected credit losses for 12 months and for full-lifetime are calculated.

The Bank assesses the amount of Exposure at default of lending based on outstanding loan principal of customers, interest receivable and short-term advances at the end of each period. In addition, when estimating the expected credit losses of lending financing commitments, Exposure at default used to calculate expected credit losses is determined based on the conditions and days of the financing commitment and by reference to the credit risk conversion factor of Basel Capital Accord.

Probability of default is the default probability of the borrower, and the default loss rate is the rate of loss caused by default of the borrower. The default probability and default loss rate used in the impairment assessment and calculation of expected credit losses of the Bank loan business are based on internal historical information (such as credit loss experience, etc.) of each borrower group, with adjustments to the historical data based on the current observable data and forward-looking economic information. The expected loss of debt instrument investment is calculated according to the default rate information and external recovery rate information published by the external credit rating agencies.

9) Forward-looking information considerations

a) Credit assets

The Bank takes forward-looking information into account when determining whether the credit risk of the credit assets has increased significantly since the initial recognition and measures the expected credit losses. The Bank uses historical data and expert judgments to analyze and identify the economic factors that affect the credit risk and expected credit losses of various asset groups, such as GDP and unemployment rate. The Bank obtains quarterly historical data and forecast information of the relevant economic factors from international financial organizations (such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF)) and Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan. This forecast information contains the best estimate of the economic situation in the next five years.

The relevant economic factors and their impact on PD differ among different credit business. The Bank classifies credit product types as:

- i. Enterprise, sovereignty, and bank credit exposure.
- ii. Home Mortgage Loan credit exposure.
- iii. Qualified cycling retail credit exposure.
- iv. Other retail credit exposure.

With reference to the Basel Capital Accord IRB method, the correlation coefficient of various types of credit products and risk category is calculated, and forward-looking information is used to adjust the default probability.

b) Investment business

For the debt instrument investment measured at amortized cost and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, one of the indicators of significant increase in credit risk is the quantified change in the external rating class announced by the international credit rating agencies, and the measurement of expected credit losses is based on the information of the default ratings and default loss rates regularly announced by external rating agencies and international credit rating agencies. As international credit rating agencies have considered forward-looking information in assessing credit ratings, the Bank's assessment of forward-looking information is appropriate, and is included in the Bank's assessment of expected credit losses.

c) Bank SinoPac (China)

Bank SinoPac (China) considers prospective information when calculating expected credit losses, frameworks a prospective information forecast performance of model to ensure prospective factor and frameworks a conduction model transfer prospective factor to expected credit losses, conducts prospective adjustment about parameter correlation of expected credit losses, evaluates model and evaluates prospective information influence.

Bank SinoPac (China) has established an index pool including a number of indicators, such as the proportion of non-performing loans, GDP, PPI, PMI, and the weighted average interest rate of RMB loans of financial institutions and incorporates the predicted values of the above indicators into the relevant parameters of the expected credit loss in the return model to implement forward-looking adjustments, that is, establish the relationship between the default probability and the macro economy through the return model, transmit macroeconomic changes to the default probability through forward-looking macro factors and update the forward-looking information every six months. In the event of major domestic and foreign events (including but not limited to political, economic, financial, health, environmental, climate, natural disasters and other events) or major adjustments to relevant policies, relevant forward-looking information shall be updated in a timely manner.

10) The maximum credit exposure of the financial instruments held by the Bank and Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.

Maximum credit exposures of assets on balance sheet excluding collaterals and other credit enhancement instruments are almost equivalent to the carrying value. The maximum credit exposures (excluding collaterals, other credit enhancement instruments and undrawn maximum exposure) off-balance-sheet were as follows:

Off-Balance Sheet Items	The Maximum Credit Exposure	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Undrawn credit card commitments	\$ 230,289,636	\$ 221,832,593
Undrawn loan commitments	48,377,846	45,067,636
Guarantees	31,015,776	34,537,369
Standby letter of credit	4,013,033	7,978,791

The Bank and Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd. adopt a strict and continuous evaluation procedure and review the result regularly to control and minimize off-balance-sheet credit risk exposures.

The contract amount in the credit business and financial instruments may not be fully paid before the maturity; therefore, the contract amount is not deemed as the amount of future cash outflow. In other words, the future cash demand is lower than contract amount. If the credit limit is exceeded and collaterals lose their value, the amount of credit risk is equal to the contract amount which is the possible maximum loss.

11) Credit risk exposures concentration of the Group

When financial instruments transactions concentrated on one counterparty or several counterparties, which engaged in similar business activities, had similar economic characteristics and abilities to execute contracts, the credit risk concentration arises.

Credit risk concentrations can arise in the Group's assets, liabilities or off-balance sheet items through the execution or processing of transactions (either product or service) or through a combination of exposures across these broad categories. It includes credit, due from the banks and call loan to banks, investment, receivables and derivatives. The Group maintains a diversified portfolio to limit its exposure to any geographic region, country or individual creditor and monitor its exposures continually. The Group's most significant concentrations of credit risk are summarized by industry, region and collateral as follows:

a) By industry

Industries	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Private enterprise	\$ 680,594,557	47.31	\$ 641,380,549	47.87
Public enterprise	4,310,264	0.30	22,366,382	1.67
Government sponsored enterprise and business	22,000,000	1.53	12,000,000	0.90
Nonprofit organization	187,720	0.01	192,340	0.01
Private	713,683,200	49.61	651,745,182	48.64
Financial institutions	17,778,569	1.24	12,262,932	0.91
Total	\$ 1,438,554,310	100.00	\$ 1,339,947,385	100.00

b) By region

Regions	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Domestic	\$ 1,171,933,921	81.47	\$ 1,077,234,867	80.39
Asia	138,006,276	9.59	141,222,369	10.54
North America	76,803,429	5.34	82,035,723	6.12
Others	51,810,684	3.60	39,454,426	2.95
Total	\$ 1,438,554,310	100.00	\$ 1,339,947,385	100.00

c) By collateral

Collaterals	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Credit	\$ 486,869,700	33.85	\$ 441,814,944	32.97
Secured				
Stocks	3,911,115	0.27	3,337,185	0.25
Bonds	10,234,498	0.71	10,871,060	0.81
Real estate	852,815,502	59.28	801,483,415	59.82
Movable collaterals	57,658,479	4.01	54,794,521	4.09
Guarantees	15,814,892	1.10	16,064,270	1.20
Others	11,250,124	0.78	11,581,990	0.86
Total	\$ 1,438,554,310	100.00	\$ 1,339,947,385	100.00

d) Credit risk exposure rating

	Principal			Allowance				The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	Total
	Stage 1 12 Months ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12 Months ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL		
December 31, 2023									
Discounts and loans									
Corporate banking	\$ 740,764,618	\$ 2,669,069	\$ 2,949,321	\$ 746,383,008	\$ 2,026,726	\$ 483,054	\$ 455,956	\$ 6,906,949	\$ 9,872,685
Consumer banking	686,755,747	4,178,962	1,236,593	692,171,302	106,478	199,345	244,617	8,833,036	9,383,476
Receivables									
Credit card receivable	19,894,761	295,572	617,632	20,807,965	3,666	6,806	21,996	115,894	148,362
Accounts receivable - factoring (Note 1)	11,243,996	-	-	11,243,996	9,510	-	-	174,113	183,623
Other receivables	26,897,934	69,989	324,273	27,292,196	20,870	3,794	251,494	132,774	408,932
Other financial assets (Note 2)	460	127	6,480	7,067	-	-	1,998	-	1,998
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	339,131,626	-	-	339,131,626	39,066	-	-	-	39,066
Investment in debt instruments at amortized cost	303,570,486	-	-	303,570,486	23,807	-	-	-	23,807

	Principal			Allowance				The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	Total
	Stage 1 12 Months ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12 Months ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL		
December 31, 2022									
Discounts and loans									
Corporate banking	\$ 703,826,556	\$ 329,318	\$ 3,443,498	\$ 707,599,372	\$ 2,307,430	\$ 97,592	\$ 528,157	\$ 6,145,229	\$ 9,078,408
Consumer banking	627,429,256	3,789,809	1,128,948	632,348,013	137,496	188,342	190,131	7,999,996	8,515,965
Receivables									
Credit card receivable	19,955,115	251,091	671,864	20,878,070	4,145	5,890	23,401	133,083	166,519
Accounts receivable - factoring (Note 1)									
Other receivables	13,006,257	-	-	13,006,257	15,807	-	-	201,182	216,989
Other financial assets (Note 2)	19,107,546	32,521	306,608	19,446,675	21,420	1,725	230,207	59,686	313,038
Debt instruments at fair value	352	71	7,676	8,099	-	-	1,577	-	1,577
through other comprehensive income									
Investment in debt instruments at amortized cost	297,713,466	-	-	297,713,466	45,949	-	-	-	45,949
	225,476,925	-	-	225,476,925	16,774	-	-	-	16,774

Note 1: Accounts receivable - factoring and accounts payable - factoring are offset and presented net.

Note 2: The amounts of other financial assets include short advances and non-performing receivables transferred other than loans.

12) The allowance for loss of the Group

Change in allowance for discounts and loans

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired Financial Assets)	Impairment in Accordance With IFRS 9	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
Balance, January 1	\$ 2,444,926	\$ 285,934	\$ 718,288	\$ 3,449,148	\$ 14,145,225	\$ 17,594,373
Changes due to financial instruments that have been recognized at the beginning of the period:						
To lifetime ECL	(17,517)	1,241,722	(22,262)	1,201,943	-	1,201,943
From conversion to credit-impaired financial assets	(71,421)	(258,445)	640,575	310,709	-	310,709
To 12-month ECL	4,966	(232,462)	(40,522)	(268,018)	-	(268,018)
Derecognizing financial assets during the current period	(4,085,029)	(338,698)	(173,543)	(4,597,270)	-	(4,597,270)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	3,811,028	11,516	116,110	3,938,654	-	3,938,654
Adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans	-	-	-	-	1,676,576	1,676,576
Write-off	-	-	(605,722)	(605,722)	(83,478)	(689,200)
Changes in model/risk parameters	59,744	(26,987)	(1,389)	31,368	-	31,368
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	(13,493)	(181)	69,038	55,364	1,662	57,026
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 2,133,204</u>	<u>\$ 682,399</u>	<u>\$ 700,573</u>	<u>\$ 3,516,176</u>	<u>\$ 15,739,985</u>	<u>\$ 19,256,161</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired Financial Assets)	Impairment in Accordance With IFRS 9	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
Balance, January 1	\$ 1,751,007	\$ 562,742	\$ 1,028,123	\$ 3,341,872	\$ 12,206,055	\$ 15,547,927
Changes due to financial instruments that have been recognized at the beginning of the period:						
To lifetime ECL	(11,607)	744,945	(30,705)	702,633	-	702,633
From conversion to credit-impaired financial assets	(1,226)	(345,240)	362,341	15,875	-	15,875
To 12-month ECL	5,615	(502,312)	(80,009)	(576,706)	-	(576,706)
Derecognizing financial assets during the current period	(1,961,851)	(178,705)	(400,242)	(2,540,798)	-	(2,540,798)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	2,617,124	10,770	127,921	2,755,815	-	2,755,815
Adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans	-	-	-	-	2,131,355	2,131,355
Write-off	-	-	(851,193)	(851,193)	(371,579)	(1,222,772)
Changes in model/risk parameters	(26,662)	(5,642)	(25,028)	(57,332)	-	(57,332)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	72,526	(624)	587,080	658,982	179,394	838,376
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 2,444,926</u>	<u>\$ 285,934</u>	<u>\$ 718,288</u>	<u>\$ 3,449,148</u>	<u>\$ 14,145,225</u>	<u>\$ 17,594,373</u>

Changes in allowance for receivable

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Impairment in Accordance with IFRS 9	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
Balance, January 1	\$ 41,372	\$ 7,615	\$ 255,185	\$ 304,172	\$ 393,951	\$ 698,123
Changes due to financial instruments that have been recognized at the beginning of the period:						
To lifetime ECL	(253)	17,281	(7,674)	9,354	-	9,354
From conversion to credit-impaired financial assets	(135)	(11,125)	101,695	90,435	-	90,435
To 12-month ECL	83	(3,017)	(341)	(3,275)	-	(3,275)
Derecognizing financial assets during the current period	(39,647)	(70)	(21,191)	(60,908)	-	(60,908)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	32,620	12	31,771	64,403	-	64,403
Adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans	-	-	-	-	137,229	137,229
Write-off	(1)	(359)	(79,211)	(79,571)	(109,161)	(188,732)
Changes in model/risk parameters	419	(240)	(1,209)	(1,030)	-	(1,030)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	(412)	503	(3,537)	(3,446)	762	(2,684)
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 34,046</u>	<u>\$ 10,600</u>	<u>\$ 275,488</u>	<u>\$ 320,134</u>	<u>\$ 422,781</u>	<u>\$ 742,915</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Impairment in Accordance with IFRS 9	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
Balance, January 1	\$ 47,494	\$ 10,418	\$ 234,147	\$ 292,059	\$ 478,159	\$ 770,218
Changes due to financial instruments that have been recognized at the beginning of the period:						
To lifetime ECL	(1,179)	17,306	(4,236)	11,891	-	11,891
From conversion to credit-impaired financial assets	(10)	(11,918)	60,012	48,084	-	48,084
To 12-month ECL	82	(3,106)	(154)	(3,178)	-	(3,178)
Derecognizing financial assets during the current period	(32,711)	(5,359)	(29,360)	(67,430)	-	(67,430)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	26,665	20	50,334	77,019	-	77,019
Adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans	-	-	-	-	(26,157)	(26,157)
Write-off	(1)	(228)	(61,186)	(61,415)	(76,465)	(137,880)
Changes in model/risk parameters	(213)	(253)	(1,000)	(1,466)	-	(1,466)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	1,245	735	6,628	8,608	18,414	27,022
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 41,372</u>	<u>\$ 7,615</u>	<u>\$ 255,185</u>	<u>\$ 304,172</u>	<u>\$ 393,951</u>	<u>\$ 698,123</u>

Note: The amounts of receivable include receivable and other financial assets are shown in Note 44,c.11)d).

Change in allowance for debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	12-months ECL	Credit Rating		Total
		Lifetime ECL- Not Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL- Credit Impaired	
Balance January 1	\$ 45,949	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,949
Purchased new debt instrument	10,458	-	-	10,458
Derecognized	(7,375)	-	-	(7,375)
Model/risk parameters changes	(10,038)	-	-	(10,038)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	<u>72</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>72</u>
Balance December 31	<u>\$ 39,066</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 39,066</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	12-months ECL	Credit Rating		Total
		Lifetime ECL- Not Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL- Credit Impaired	
Balance January 1	\$ 47,558	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,558
Purchased new debt instrument	15,077	-	-	15,077
Derecognized	(13,434)	-	-	(13,434)
Model/risk parameters changes	(3,816)	-	-	(3,816)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	<u>564</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>564</u>
Balance December 31	<u>\$ 45,949</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 45,949</u>

Change in allowance for debt instrument at amortized cost

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	12-months ECL	Credit Rating		Total
		Lifetime ECL- Not Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL- Credit Impaired	
Balance January 1	\$ 16,774	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,774
Purchased new debt instrument	9,324	-	-	9,324
Derecognized	(1,812)	-	-	(1,812)
Model/risk parameters changes	(1,332)	-	-	(1,332)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	<u>853</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>853</u>
Balance December 31	<u>\$ 23,807</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 23,807</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	Credit Rating			Total
	12-months ECL	Lifetime ECL- Not Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL- Credit Impaired	
Balance January 1	\$ 13,314	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,314
Purchased new debt instrument	3,568	-	-	3,568
Derecognized	(197)	-	-	(197)
Model/risk parameters changes	(1,048)	-	-	(1,048)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	<u>1,137</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,137</u>
Balance December 31	<u>\$ 16,774</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 16,774</u>

13) The financial impact of credit risk mitigation policies

a) Collateral and other credit enhancements

The Group implements a series of policies and measures to reduce credit risk for loan business; one of the commonly used methods is to require borrowers to provide collateral. The Group has designed and follows procedures for enforcing rights to collateral and the valuation, management, and disposal of collateral. The main types of collateral for financial assets of the Group are as follows:

- i. Real estate mortgage loan.
- ii. Derivatives margin agreement.

The credit contract has provisions for the preservation of debts and guarantees, which clearly define that when credit incidents occur, the Group is to be able to reduce the credit limit, shorten the loan repayment deadline or treat all of them as due, so as to reduce the credit risk.

Other collateral for non-loan business depends on the nature of the financial instrument. Only asset-based securities and other similar financial instruments are secured by a group of asset-pooled financial instruments.

There was no material change in the collateral policy of the Bank, and there was no significant change in the overall collateral quality on the balance sheet date.

b) Amount of collateral for impaired financial assets

The Group closely observes the value of the collateral of the financial instruments and considers adequacy of the allowance for the credit-impaired financial assets. On December 31, 2023 and 2022, the amount of discounts and loans were \$4,185,914 and \$4,572,446, with a provision for loss allowance of \$700,573 and \$718,288 under IFRS 9 Stage 3, and credit guarantees, real estate, movable assets or certificates of deposit, etc., which reduced the potential loss, amounted to \$2,801,569 and \$3,010,962.

c) The contracted amount of financial assets that have been written off and still have recourse activities

The contracted amount of financial assets that have been written off by the Bank and still have recourse activities are \$48,803,521 and \$48,781,006 on December 31, 2023 and 2022.

14) Management policies of collaterals assumed

Collaterals assumed are classified as other assets. According to regulations, the Bank should dispose of collaterals within four years.

There are no assumed collaterals of the Group as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

15) Disclosures prepared in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks

a) Overdue loans and receivables

Date			December 31, 2023				
Items			Nonperforming Loan (NPL) (Note 1)	Total Loans	NPL Ratio (Note 2)	Loan Loss Reserves (LLR)	Coverage Ratio (Note 3)
Corporate loan	Secured		\$ 528,014	\$ 280,196,530	0.19%	\$ 4,006,559	758.80%
	Unsecured		187,086	426,106,268	0.04%	5,259,004	2,811.01%
Consumer loan	Mortgage (Note 4)		199,131	386,735,640	0.05%	5,835,995	2,930.73%
	Cash card		-	1,400	-	197	-
	Micro credit (Note 5)		162,047	43,417,155	0.37%	806,214	497.52%
	Others (Note 6)	Secured	236,091	260,834,854	0.09%	2,726,348	1,154.79%
		Unsecured	1,432	1,182,253	0.12%	14,722	1,028.07%
Total			1,313,801	1,398,474,100	0.09%	18,649,039	1,419.47%
			Overdue Receivables	Accounts Receivables	Delinquency Ratio	Allowance for Credit Losses	Coverage Ratio
Credit card			25,910	20,807,965	0.12%	148,362	572.61%
Accounts receivable - factoring with no recourse (Notes 7 and 8)			-	13,029,858		174,294	-

Date			December 31, 2022				
Items			Nonperforming Loan (NPL) (Note 1)	Total Loans	NPL Ratio (Note 2)	Loan Loss Reserves (LLR)	Coverage Ratio (Note 3)
Corporate loan	Secured		\$ 538,157	\$ 277,018,665	0.19%	\$ 3,624,654	673.53%
	Unsecured		390,080	388,551,125	0.10%	4,884,097	1,252.08%
Consumer loan	Mortgage (Note 4)		197,174	350,109,424	0.06%	5,309,215	2,692.65%
	Cash card		-	1,986	-	262	-
	Micro credit (Note 5)		91,927	32,040,000	0.29%	581,299	632.35%
	Others (Note 6)	Secured	237,400	248,337,134	0.10%	2,603,880	1,096.83%
		Unsecured	2,595	1,859,469	0.14%	21,309	821.16%
Total			1,457,333	1,297,917,803	0.11%	17,024,716	1,168.21%
			Overdue Receivables	Accounts Receivables	Delinquency Ratio	Allowance for Credit Losses	Coverage Ratio
Credit card			24,302	20,878,070	0.12%	166,519	685.21%
Accounts receivable - factoring with no recourse (Notes 7 and 8)			-	15,882,597	-	201,452	-

Note 1: For loan business: Overdue loans represent the amounts of overdue loans reported in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans”.

For credit card business: Overdue receivables are regulated by the Banking Bureau letter dated July 6, 2005 (Ref. No. 0944000378).

Note 2: For loan business: $NPL\ ratio = NPL \div Total\ loans$.

For credit card business: $Delinquency\ ratio = Overdue\ receivables \div Accounts\ receivables$.

Note 3: For loan business: $Coverage\ ratio = LLR \div NPL$.

For credit card business: $Coverage\ ratio = Allowance\ for\ credit\ losses \div Overdue\ receivables$.

Note 4: Household mortgage loan is a financing to be used by a borrower to buy, build, or fix a dwelling, and the dwelling owned by the borrower, spouse, or children is used to fully secure the loan.

Note 5: Micro credit loan is regulated by the Banking Bureau letter dated December 19, 2005 (Ref. No. 09440010950) and is not credit and debit cards' micro credit loan.

Note 6: Others in consumer loans refers to secured or unsecured loans excluding mortgage, cash card, micro credit, and credit cards.

Note 7: For accounts receivable - factoring with no recourse, as required by the Banking Bureau letter dated July 19, 2005 (Ref. No. 0945000494), which is equal to dated August 24, 2009 (Ref. 09850003180), and allowance for bad debts is recognized once no compensation is made from factoring or insurance within three months.

Note 8: Part of non-performing receivables transferred from other than loans was included.

b) Excluded NPLs and excluded overdue receivables

Date	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Items	Excluded NPL	Excluded Overdue Receivables	Excluded NPL	Excluded Overdue Receivables
As a result of debt negotiation and loan agreement (Note 1)	\$ 205	\$ 10,353	\$ 1,446	\$ 16,422
As a result of consumer debt clearance (Note 2)	18,967	508,569	17,755	565,939
Total	\$ 19,172	\$ 518,922	\$ 19,201	\$ 582,361

Note 1: The disclosure of excluded NPLs and excluded overdue receivables resulting from debt negotiations and loan agreement is based on the Banking Bureau letter dated April 25, 2006 (Ref. No. 09510001270).

Note 2: The disclosure of excluded NPLs, pre-mediation and excluded overdue receivables resulting from consumer debt clearance is based on the Banking Bureau's letter dated September 15, 2008 (Ref. No. 09700318940) and September 20, 2016 (Ref. No. 10500134790).

c) Concentration of credit extensions

Year	December 31, 2023		
Rank (Note 1)	Industry Category (Note 2)	Total Credit Consists of Loans (Note 3)	Percentage of Net Worth (%)
1	A Group (manufacture of other communication equipment)	\$ 12,142,277	7.03
2	B Group (manufacture of panel and components)	9,259,398	5.36
3	C Group (real estate development activities)	7,395,994	4.28
4	D Group (real estate development activities)	5,490,020	3.18
5	E Group (real estate development activities)	5,457,000	3.16
6	F Group (metal casting)	5,287,620	3.06
7	G Group (wholesale of computer, computer peripheral equipment and software)	5,269,950	3.05
8	H Company (other metalworking activities)	5,000,000	2.89
9	I Group (department store)	4,498,500	2.60
10	J Group (real estate development activities)	3,833,000	2.22

Year	December 31, 2022		
Rank (Note 1)	Industry Category (Note 2)	Total Credit Consists of Loans (Note 3)	Percentage of Net Worth (%)
1	A Group (finance container leasing)	\$ 11,722,101	8.50
2	B Group (real estate development activities)	7,336,962	5.32
3	C Group (other holding companies)	6,571,801	4.77
4	D Group (metal casting)	6,351,463	4.61
5	E Group (real estate development activities)	5,457,000	3.96
6	F Group (manufacture of computers)	4,928,816	3.58
7	G Group (department store)	4,510,025	3.27
8	H Group (manufacture of computers)	4,375,837	3.17
9	I Group (computer, peripheral equipment and software retail activities)	3,809,720	2.76
10	J Company (real estate development activities)	3,803,000	2.76

Note 1: Ranking of top 10 groups (excluding government or state - owned enterprises) whose total credit consists of loans. If the borrower is a member of any of the above groups, the total amount of credits of the entire group must be listed and disclosed by code and line of industry. If the borrower is the group enterprise, for the risk exposure maximum, the line of industry must be disclosed. The line of industry must be classified and filled to the industry name of sub-category which is based on the industry classification standard of Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Note 2: Groups were those as defined in Articles 6 of the Supplementary Provision to the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation's Rules for Review of Securities Listings Law.

Note 3: Total credit is the sum of all loans (including import and export bills negotiated, discounts, overdrafts, short-term loans, short-term secured loans, marginal receivables, medium-term loans, medium-term secured loans, long-term loans, long-term secured loans, and non-performing loans), exchange bills negotiated, accounts receivable factored without recourse, acceptances receivable, and guarantee deposit issued.

d. Liquidity risk management

1) Definition of liquidity risk

Liquidity is the Bank's ability to provide sufficient funding for asset growth and matured liabilities. Liquidity risk means the risk banks cannot obtain sufficient fund with reasonable cost and correct timing, and then suffer losses on earnings or capital.

The measures of enhancing cash liquidity are holding sufficient cash and highly liquid able securities, adjusting maturities differences, savings absorption or arranging borrowings, etc.

a) Strategies

The Bank established a sound liquidity risk managing system based on business' scale and characteristic, assets and liabilities' structure, funding strategies and diversity of funding sources to ensure it would have sufficient funding for obligations in normal or worst scenario.

b) Risk measurement

The Bank uses quantitative analysis to manage liquidity risk. Cash flow deficit and liquidity management goals are used as measure instruments to report monthly the analysis results to the assets and liabilities managing committee.

Stress testing is done to ensure the Bank would have sufficient funding for asset growth and matured liabilities despite any internal operating problems or adverse changes in the financial environment.

c) Risk monitoring

The Bank established a liquidity deficit limit and an early warning system to detect liquidity risk and take appropriate action at the right time.

The Bank has formed a crisis management team to handle any liquidity crisis. The general manager is the team convener, and the managers of the financial obligation department and the risk management department are the team members. The general manager can also assign the managers of related departments to join the team, depending on the situation. Members' rights and responsibilities are listed in "Bank SinoPac's Operational Crisis Response Measures".

2) Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities

Cash outflow analyses of non-derivative financial liabilities of the Bank and Bank SinoPac (China) are summarized in the following tables. The amounts are provided on a contract cash flow basis so some of the amounts will not match the amounts in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Bank

December 31, 2023	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	\$ 64,927,102	\$ 30,400,700	\$ 5,138,825	\$ 11,652,263	\$ -	\$ 112,118,890
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	1,883,244	-	-	1,883,244
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	17,235,916	7,105,226	603,473	-	-	24,944,615
Payables	10,568,404	603,949	156,884	121,322	2,034,122	13,484,681
Deposits and remittances	1,220,403,012	302,515,304	203,595,943	233,495,447	27,078,825	1,987,088,531
Bank debentures	69,797	274,511	3,182,649	7,764,855	47,965,851	59,257,663
Lease liabilities	70,669	106,600	168,496	272,330	2,082,070	2,700,165

December 31, 2022	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	\$ 21,703,286	\$ 20,963,842	\$ 21,470,995	\$ 7,138,907	\$ -	\$ 71,277,030
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	1,800,452	-	-	1,800,452
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	15,633,910	10,484,259	1,122,203	1,332,723	-	28,573,095
Payables	9,716,663	411,863	215,350	125,584	2,117,698	12,587,158
Deposits and remittances	1,179,854,056	327,968,285	212,491,297	220,775,521	27,205,557	1,968,294,716
Bank debentures	136,664	121,471	182,490	1,790,842	57,204,771	59,436,238
Lease liabilities	68,544	101,614	164,955	314,684	2,239,805	2,889,602

Bank SinoPac (China)

(In Thousands of CNY)

December 31, 2023	Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	\$ 599,709	\$ 620,057	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,219,766
Due to the Central Bank and Banks	-	-	-	756,408	-	756,408
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	330,363	-	-	-	-	330,363
Payables	522,585	202,728	525,360	-	-	1,250,673
Deposits and remittances	5,489,746	2,357,443	2,573,302	1,301,520	236	11,722,247
Lease liabilities	1,240	2,304	8,343	17,116	-	29,003

(In Thousands of CNY)

December 31, 2022	Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	\$ 300,420	\$ 702,717	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 202,033	\$ 1,205,170
Payables	497,790	202,429	528,600	-	-	1,228,819
Deposits and remittances	6,877,873	2,024,026	2,234,808	99,415	-	11,236,122
Lease liabilities	524	804	1,519	76	-	2,923

3) Maturity analysis of financial derivatives

a) Derivative liabilities settled on a net basis

Derivative liabilities of the Bank and Bank SinoPac (China) settled on a net basis include, but are not limited to:

Foreign exchange derivatives: Non-deliverable foreign exchange forwards, net cash flow settled foreign exchange options, etc.;

Interest rate derivatives: Forward rate agreements, interest rate swaps and interest rate futures contracts;

Other derivatives: Stock options and commodity futures.

The Bank and Bank SinoPac (China) use derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss mainly to accommodate customers' needs and manage their own exposure positions, and disclosed the derivative financial liabilities at fair value based on the shortest period that payment would be required.

The Bank

December 31, 2023	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 7,361,043	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,361,043

December 31, 2022	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 7,523,169	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,523,169

Bank SinoPac (China)

(In Thousands of CNY)

December 31, 2023	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 11,516	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,516

(In Thousands of CNY)

December 31, 2022	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 14,794	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,794

b) Derivatives settled on a gross basis

Gross settled derivatives of the Bank and Bank SinoPac (China) include:

Foreign exchange derivatives: Foreign exchange forwards, foreign exchange swaps, cross currency swaps and gross settled foreign exchange options.

Among which, foreign exchange forwards, foreign exchange swaps, and cross currency swaps are organized into the corresponding time periods based on the cash flow indicated on the contracts, and therefore the amount disclosed will not correspond to the relevant items in the consolidated balance sheet; the gross settled foreign exchange options, as a position reserved for the purpose of transaction, the Bank and Bank SinoPac (China) are able to adjust the position at any time, and therefore the cash inflow and outflow of such are expressed at their fair values, and they are placed in the most recent time period alongside the derivative liabilities settled on a net basis.

The Bank

December 31, 2023	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss						
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Cash inflow	\$1,225,738,415	\$ 989,228,145	\$ 539,644,265	\$ 198,861,831	\$ 20,309,084	\$2,973,781,740
Cash outflow	1,227,556,706	989,295,077	540,004,847	198,672,968	19,705,830	2,975,235,428

December 31, 2022	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss						
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Cash inflow	\$ 696,859,064	\$ 578,720,103	\$ 195,520,578	\$ 129,143,577	\$ 5,999,633	\$1,606,242,955
Cash outflow	697,678,351	579,245,848	195,428,213	128,953,402	5,786,163	1,607,091,977

Bank SinoPac (China)

(In Thousands of CNY)

December 31, 2023	Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss						
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Cash inflow	\$ 3,917,717	\$ 5,367,683	\$ 14,910,665	\$ 85,552	\$ -	\$ 24,281,617
Cash outflow	3,924,909	5,292,282	14,731,253	85,842	-	24,034,286

(In Thousands of CNY)

December 31, 2022	Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss						
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Cash inflow	\$ 3,121,659	\$ 4,071,325	\$ 5,186,235	\$ 499,495	\$ -	\$ 12,878,714
Cash outflow	3,121,127	4,016,781	5,175,206	495,926	-	12,809,040

4) Maturity analysis of off-balance sheet items

Maturity analysis of off-balance sheet items are summarized in the following tables. Financial guarantee contracts of the Bank and Bank SinoPac (China) that assume full amount are available or require to execute at the earliest time. The amounts are provided on a contract cash flow basis so some of the amounts will not match the amounts in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Bank

December 31, 2023	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Undrawn loan commitments	\$ 806,085	\$ 1,673,934	\$ 5,877,280	\$ 5,284,404	\$ 34,100,740	\$ 47,742,443
Guarantees	7,638,355	3,546,302	3,198,648	4,063,994	11,267,072	29,714,371
Standby letter of credit	828,564	2,086,851	527,861	216,090	-	3,659,366

December 31, 2022	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Undrawn loan commitments	\$ 151,847	\$ 1,822,763	\$ 3,495,034	\$ 8,739,380	\$ 30,828,251	\$ 45,037,275
Guarantees	10,678,815	3,610,166	3,284,213	7,314,654	8,629,195	33,517,043
Standby letter of credit	2,240,878	2,121,931	1,378,641	1,986,715	-	7,728,165

Bank SinoPac (China)

(In Thousands of CNY)

December 31, 2023	Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Undrawn loan commitments	\$ -	\$ 200	\$ 74,488	\$ 72,027	\$ -	\$ 146,715
Guarantees	7,335	70,908	478,532	79,928	-	636,703
Standby letter of credit	7,851	50,869	22,942	-	-	81,662

(In Thousands of CNY)

December 31, 2022	Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Undrawn loan commitments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,885	\$ -	\$ 6,885
Guarantees	66,129	84,138	519,639	58,790	-	728,696
Standby letter of credit	18,418	38,419	-	-	-	56,837

5) Disclosures prepared in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks

a) Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities of the Bank (New Taiwan dollars)

	December 31, 2023						
	Total	0-10 Days	11-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 2,395,045,349	\$ 243,190,428	\$ 278,018,189	\$ 449,188,407	\$ 234,625,097	\$ 175,387,496	\$ 1,014,635,732
Main capital outflow on maturity	2,799,665,925	152,160,967	231,132,682	561,138,990	455,802,331	487,299,005	912,131,950
Gap	(404,620,576)	91,029,461	46,885,507	(111,950,583)	(221,177,234)	(311,911,509)	102,503,782

	December 31, 2022						
	Total	0-10 Days	11-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 1,962,049,134	\$ 215,968,005	\$ 211,811,856	\$ 340,804,761	\$ 130,210,767	\$ 124,488,093	\$ 938,765,652
Main capital outflow on maturity	2,334,228,600	119,987,873	200,152,007	452,181,604	271,894,034	459,487,766	830,525,316
Gap	(372,179,466)	95,980,132	11,659,849	(111,376,843)	(141,683,267)	(334,999,673)	108,240,336

Note: The amounts shown in this table are the Bank's position denominated in NTD.

b) Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities of the Bank (U.S. dollars)

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	December 31, 2023					
	Total	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 68,868,092	\$ 24,132,406	\$ 20,206,008	\$ 10,540,407	\$ 4,673,979	\$ 9,315,292
Main capital outflow on maturity	70,075,636	24,968,543	23,503,381	12,034,665	5,331,630	4,237,417
Gap	(1,207,544)	(836,137)	(3,297,373)	(1,494,258)	(657,651)	5,077,875

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	December 31, 2022					
	Total	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 48,267,319	\$ 16,947,913	\$ 14,853,061	\$ 4,267,290	\$ 3,094,700	\$ 9,104,355
Main capital outflow on maturity	49,386,396	15,548,360	16,816,058	8,268,149	4,487,089	4,266,740
Gap	(1,119,077)	1,399,553	(1,962,997)	(4,000,859)	(1,392,389)	4,837,615

Note: The amounts shown in this table are the Bank's position denominated in USD.

e. Market risk

1) Definition of market risk

Market risk arises from market changes (such as those referring to interest rates, exchange rates, equity securities and commodity prices) which may cause the fluctuation of a financial instrument's fair value or future cash flow. The Bank's net revenue and investment portfolio value may fluctuate when risk factors above change.

The main market risks that the Bank should overcome pertain to interest rate, exchange rate and equity securities. Interest rate risks primarily refer to bonds and interest rate related derivative instruments such as fixed rate and floating rate interest rate swaps and bond options; the exchange rate risk refers to foreign currency investments the Bank holds such as exchange rate related derivative instruments and foreign currency bonds; equity securities risk includes listed stocks and equity related derivative financial instruments.

2) Management strategies and procedures

To follow the "Market Risk Management Rule" and other regulations, the Bank established standards for risk identification, measurement, supervision and reporting to set up appropriate risk management framework for every kind of market risk.

In accordance with the risk management limit approved by the board of directors, the Bank supervises every loss limit and position at risk such as interest rate, exchange rate, equity security, spot trading and forward contract, option, future, swap, and related sensitivity information derived from spot trading to confirm that market risk exposure is accepted to the Bank.

The Bank separates its transactions into hedge and non-hedge on the basis of trading purposes. For hedge transactions, the Bank should measure hedge relations, risk management goals and hedge strategies. The Bank should also perform hedge testing for hedging effectiveness.

3) Organization and framework

The board of directors is the top supervision and decision-making level of the Bank; it determines every risk management procedure and limit on the basis of its operating strategy and the business environment.

The Bank also set up a risk management department headed by a general manager to establish risk managing principles, regulate risk managing policies, and plan and set up a risk management system.

Following the internal control and segregation of duties principles, the Bank had certain related functions with market risk exposures transformed into three independent departments: Trading, risk control and settlement departments, usually called front office, middle office and back office. Nevertheless, the risk management department remains in charge of market risk control, i.e., it is responsible for identifying, measuring, controlling and reporting market risk.

4) Market risk control procedure

a) Identification and measurement

Risk measurement includes exposures changes in the market of interest rates, exchange rates, and equity securities, which affect spot trading and forward, option, futures, and swap transactions or related combined transactions derived from spot trading. The Bank set up appropriate market risk limits based on commodity category, characteristic and complexity. The limits are the nominal exposure limit, the risk factor sensitivity limit of options as measured by Delta/Vega/DV01 and the loss control limit. These limits are calculated by the risk control department through measurements (such as those of the Black & Scholes Model) provided by financial data and company information providers (e.g., Murex and Bloomberg) based on market prices.

b) Supervision and reporting

The Bank's market risk management department prepares risk management reports such as those on daily market valuations, value at risk and risk limits. If the risk is over the limit, the department should report this situation to the transaction department and appropriate managers in the risk management department. The department should also collect and organize bank market risk exposure information, risk value, risk limit rules, and information on situations in which limits are exceeded, analyze security investments, and submit regularly to the board of directors reports on the collected information and security investment analysis.

5) Trading book risk management policies

a) Definitions

The trading book is an accounting book of the financial instruments and physical commodities held for trading or hedged by the Bank. Held-for-trading position refers to revenues earned from practical or impractical trading differences. Positions that should not be recorded in the trading book are recorded in the banking book.

b) Strategies

The Bank earns revenues from trading spreads or fixed arbitrage debt and equity instruments are held for short periods of time, purchased with the intention of profiting from short-term price changes through properly control short-term fluctuation of market risk factors (interest rate, exchange rate and stock price). It executes hedge transactions as needed.

c) Policies and procedures

The Bank carries out "Market Risk Management Policy" to control market risk.

Under the above policy, traders may autonomously operate and manage positions within the range of authorized limits and the approved trading strategy. The market risk management department supervises trading positions (including limit, liquidity, the ability to establish hedge positions and investment portfolio risk) based on market information and evaluates market information quality, availability, liquidity and scale which are calculated into the pricing model.

d) Assessment policies

The Bank assesses financial instruments once a day on the basis of information obtained from independent sources if market prices are acquirable. If the Bank assesses financial instruments using a pricing model, it should be careful in making mathematical calculations and should review the pricing model's assumptions and parameters regularly.

e) Measurements

- i. The risk valuation and calculation methods are described in Note 44 e, 12).
- ii. The calculation of the nominal exposure amount and the risk factor sensitivity value Delta/Vega/DV01 is done through the trading systems.
- iii. The Bank makes stress tests using a light scenario (change in interest rate ± 100 bp, change in securities $\pm 15\%$ and change in exchange rate $\pm 3\%$) and serious scenario (change in interest rate ± 200 bp, change in securities $\pm 30\%$ and change in exchange rate $\pm 6\%$) and reports the stress test results to the board of directors.

6) Trading book interest rate risk management

a) Definitions

Interest rate risk refers to a decrease in earnings and value of financial instruments due to adverse interest rate fluctuations. Major instruments with interest rate risk include securities and derivative instruments.

b) Procedures

The Bank has a trading limit and a stop-loss limit (which should be applied to trading instrument by the dealing room and dealers) based on management strategy and market conditions; limits have been approved by the board of directors.

c) Measurements

- i. The risk valuation assumptions and calculation methods are described in Note 44 e, 12).
- ii. DV01 is used daily to measure the impact of interest rate changes on investment portfolios.

7) Trading book exchange rate risk management

a) Definitions

Exchange rate risk refers to the incurrence of loss from the exchange of currencies in different timing. The Bank's major financial instruments exposed to exchange rate risk spot contract, forward exchange contracts, and FX option.

b) Policies and procedures

To control the exchange rate risk, the Bank sets trading limit and stop-loss limit and requires the dealing room, dealers, etc., to observe these limits.

c) Measurements

- i. The risk valuation assumptions and calculation methods are described in Note 44 e, 12).
- ii. Exposure positions are measured daily for the impact of exchange rate changes on investment portfolio value.

8) Trading book equity risk management

a) Definitions

Market risk of equity securities includes individual risk which arises from volatility of market price on individual equity securities and general market risk which arises from volatility of overall market price.

b) Procedures

To control equity risk, the Bank sets investment position limits and stop-loss limits. The limits are approved by the board of directors. Within the limit of authority, The Bank sets investment position limits and stop-loss limits for each dealer.

c) Measurements

- i. The risk valuation assumptions and calculation methods are described in Note 44 e, 12).
- ii. Exposure positions are measured daily to measure the impact of equity risk on investment portfolio value due from equity risk.

9) Banking book interest rate risk management

Banking book interest rate risk refers to the impact of the banking book due to adverse interest rate changes and causes the current or potential risks to the Bank's economic value (the present value of future cash flows from assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet) and earnings.

Through managing the banking book interest rate risk, the Bank can measure and manage the risk to earnings and financial position caused by interest rate unfavorable fluctuations.

a) Strategies

To reduce the negative effect of interest rate changes on net interest revenue and economic value, the Bank adjusts positions within certain limits for better performance. It reviews the interest rate sensitivity regularly to create maximum profit and manage interest rate risk.

b) Risk measurement

Risk measurement refers to the banking book interest rate risk of assets, liabilities, and off-balance-sheet positions. The Bank periodically reports interest rate sensitivity positions and measures the impact of interest rate fluctuations on interest rate-sensitive assets and the impact of net interest revenue and economic value.

c) Risk monitoring

The asset and liability management committee examines and monitors exposure to interest rate risk on the basis of the measurement provided by the risk management sector.

If the banking book risk exposure condition exceeds the limit or target value, the risk management sector should investigate how this condition arose and notify the executive division by petition accordingly. The executive division coordinates with relevant divisions to formulate the plan and submit to president for approval then submit the plan to the asset and liability management committee after implementation.

10) Banking book equity risk management

Banking book equity risk refers to the decrease in the value of the held equity due to unfavorable effects of certain situations. The Bank established control policies related to equity instruments to make the risk within controllable range.

a) Strategies

The Bank has established comprehensive investment decision procedures, risk control measures, principles of disposal, and regular assessment of investment situation in order to raise the benefits of long-term fund management, reach the balance of profit and risk, and pursue the long-term stable investment performance.

b) Risk measurement

The Bank has set up criteria for equity securities to be selected for investment, such as time horizons, investment upper limits and credit ratings to control the risks of equity securities.

c) Risk monitoring

- i. The Bank holding an investment with specific amount of valuation loss should submit the description of the situation and the suggested plan for action, and continue the monitoring of the case.
- ii. The Bank regularly assesses the risk of the investment target, checks the extent of the concentration in industries and reports the overview of the investment portfolio to the committee on the management of assets and liabilities.

11) Impact of interest rate benchmark reform

The financial instruments of the Bank affected by interest rate benchmark reform include credit, bonds and derivatives financial assets. The type of interest rate benchmark linked to the financial instruments is mainly the London InterBank Offered Rate (LIBOR). LIBOR is a forward-looking interest rate benchmark that implies market expectations for future interest rate trend, and includes inter-bank credit discounts. The alternative reference rate of LIBOR (such as US Secured Overnight Finance Rate, SOFR) is a retrospective interest rate benchmark with actual transaction data and does not include credit discounts. Therefore, additional adjustments must be made when existing contracts are modified from LIBOR to alternative interest rate indicator to ensure that the interest rate before and after modification is economically equivalent.

The Bank has formulated a LIBOR conversion plan to deal with product business strategy adjustments, information system updates, financial instrument evaluation model adjustments, and related accounting or tax issues required to meet the reform of the interest rate benchmark. As of December 31, 2023, the Bank has identified all information systems and internal processes that need to be updated and has finished the updating, and has discussed with the financial instrument counterparty how to amend the affected contract. Currently, only three bonds are subject to Synthetic LIBOR, with a maturity date no later than October 9, 2024. The Synthetic LIBOR quotations will still be available for the final interest rate pricing, and there is no need for further negotiation on conversion terms.

Interest rate benchmark reform mainly exposes the Bank to basic interest rate risk. If the Bank is unable to complete contract modification with the counterparty before the decommissioning of LIBOR, the financial instrument will cause significant uncertainty to the interest rate basis and that will trigger unexpected interest rate risk exposure. In addition, if the financial instrument for hedging purpose and the related financial instrument to be hedged are not converted to alternative interest rate benchmark at the same time, it may lead to the ineffective hedge.

As of December 31, 2023, the financial instruments of the Group that have been affected by interest rate benchmark reform and have not yet been converted to alternative interest rate benchmark are summarized as follows:

Non-derivatives	Book Value	
	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities
USD LIBOR	\$ 2,904,701	\$ -
EUR LIBOR	-	-
GBP LIBOR	-	-
JPY LIBOR	-	-
CHF LIBOR	-	-
Total	\$ 2,904,701	\$ -

Derivatives	Notional Amount
USD LIBOR	\$ -
EUR LIBOR	-
GBP LIBOR	-
JPY LIBOR	-
CHF LIBOR	-
Total	\$ -

12) Market risk measurement technique

Value at Risk (VaR)

The Bank uses the Risk Manager system and stress testing to measure its investment portfolio risk and uses several hypotheses about market conditions to measure market risk and expected maximum loss of holding positions. The Bank's board of directors has set a VaR limit. The VaR is controlled daily by the market risk management sector and is a widely used risk measure of the risk of loss on a specific portfolio of financial assets.

VaR is the statistical estimate of the potential loss of holding positions due to unfavorable market conditions. For the Bank, VaR refers to a fall in value of its holding position in a day, with a 99% confidence level. The Bank uses VaR and the Monte Carlo simulation method to derive quantitative measures for the market risks of the holding positions under normal conditions. The calculated result is used to test and monitor the validity of parameters and hypotheses periodically. However, the use of the VaR cannot prevent loss caused by huge unfavorable changes in market conditions.

The Bank considers the expected maximum loss, target profit, and operating strategy in setting the VaR, which is proposed by the market risk management sector and approved by the board of directors.

The Bank's trading book VaR overview.

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Exchange rate risk	22,427	50,007	11,551
Interest rate risk	43,579	81,270	20,810
Equity risk	8,229	16,841	3,316
Total VaR	50,898	94,964	23,951

Note 1: Estimated VaR: Time frame = 1 day, confidence level = 99%, decay factor = 0.94.

Note 2: Historical data period: 2023.01.03 - 2023.12.29.

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Exchange rate risk	25,101	56,748	8,748
Interest rate risk	56,053	186,224	30,050
Equity risk	3,644	10,552	290
Total VaR	61,581	188,654	33,149

Note 1: Estimated VaR: Time frame = 1 day, confidence level = 99%, decay factor = 0.94.

Note 2: Historical data period: 2022.01.03 - 2022.12.30.

Bank SinoPac (China)'s trading book VaR overview.

(In Thousands of CNY)

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Exchange rate risk	410	1,183	129
Interest rate risk	232	686	10
Equity risk	-	-	-
Total VaR	461	1,140	195

Note 1: Estimated VaR: Time frame = 1 day, confidence level = 99%, decay factor = 0.94.

Note 2: Historical data period: 2023.01.01 - 2023.12.31.

(In Thousands of CNY)

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Exchange rate risk	2,263	5,715	400
Interest rate risk	129	607	7
Equity risk	-	-	-
Total VaR	789	2,685	318

Note 1: Estimated VaR: Time frame = 1 day, confidence level = 99%, decay factor = 0.94.

Note 2: Historical data period: 2022.01.01 - 2022.12.31.

13) Exchange rate risks

Exchange rate risks of holding net positions in foreign currencies are shown as below:

December 31, 2023			
	Foreign Currency (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Converted to NTD
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 15,826,009	30.75248	\$ 486,689,025
CNY	19,369,398	4.33086	83,886,151
AUD	3,735,340	21.00815	78,472,583
Nonmonetary items			
USD	58,561	30.75248	1,800,896
CNY	2,324,328	4.33086	10,066,341
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	24,278,169	30.75248	746,613,907
CNY	17,991,552	4.33086	77,918,893
AUD	763,651	21.00815	16,042,895
December 31, 2022			
	Foreign Currency (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Converted to NTD
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 18,573,792	30.72355	\$ 570,652,827
CNY	15,476,520	4.40954	68,244,334
AUD	2,839,052	20.83860	59,161,869
Nonmonetary items			
USD	90,867	30.72355	2,791,757
CNY	2,270,498	4.40954	10,011,850
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	23,933,822	30.72355	735,331,977
CNY	15,316,877	4.40954	67,540,382
AUD	1,340,499	20.83860	27,934,122

14) Compliance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks

a) Interest rate sensitivity information (New Taiwan dollars)

December 31, 2023

Items	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	\$ 1,380,324,851	\$ 36,786,628	\$ 102,089,127	\$ 124,669,281	\$ 1,643,869,887
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	444,744,882	822,761,434	58,198,114	60,243,617	1,385,948,047
Interest rate-sensitive gap	935,579,969	(785,974,806)	43,891,013	64,425,664	257,921,840
Net worth					178,819,929
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					118.61%
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive gap to net worth (%)					144.24%

December 31, 2022

Items	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	\$ 1,212,633,457	\$ 45,024,272	\$ 76,136,267	\$ 118,128,023	\$ 1,451,922,019
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	418,838,176	767,184,003	42,765,975	67,118,476	1,295,906,630
Interest rate-sensitive gap	793,795,281	(722,159,731)	33,370,292	51,009,547	156,015,389
Net worth					147,660,651
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					112.04%
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive gap to net worth (%)					105.66%

Note 1: The above amounts include only New Taiwan dollars held by the Bank and exclude contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

Note 2: Interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities mean the revenues or costs of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities are affected by interest rate changes.

Note 3: Interest rate-sensitive gap = Interest rate-sensitive assets - Interest rate-sensitive liabilities.

Note 4: Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities = Interest rate-sensitive assets ÷ Interest rate-sensitive liabilities (in New Taiwan dollars).

b) Interest rate sensitivity information (U.S. dollars)

December 31, 2023

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

Items	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	\$ 9,192,383	\$ 464,923	\$ 259,241	\$ 4,458,916	\$ 14,375,463
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	11,500,079	8,329,098	925,336	757,842	21,512,355
Interest rate-sensitive gap	(2,307,696)	(7,864,175)	(666,095)	3,701,074	(7,136,892)
Net worth					(142,268)
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					66.82%
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive gap to net worth (%)					5,016.51%

December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

Items	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	\$ 13,471,296	\$ 312,485	\$ 331,336	\$ 3,802,954	\$ 17,918,071
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	10,624,243	10,099,552	1,236,351	410,769	22,370,915
Interest rate-sensitive gap	2,847,053	(9,787,067)	(905,015)	3,392,185	(4,452,844)
Net worth					(228,746)
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					80.10%
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive gap to net worth (%)					1,946.63%

Note 1: The above amounts include only USD held by the Bank and exclude contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

Note 2: Interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities mean the revenues or costs of interest-earnings assets and interest-bearing liabilities are affected by interest-rate changes.

Note 3: Interest rate-sensitive gap = Interest rate-sensitive assets - Interest rate-sensitive liabilities.

Note 4: Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities = Interest rate-sensitive assets ÷ Interest rate-sensitive liabilities (in USD).

15) Transfers of financial assets

The transferred financial assets of the Group that do not qualify for derecognition in the daily operation are mainly securities sold under repurchase agreements. The transaction transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets, but the Group retains the liabilities to repurchase the transferred financial assets at fixed price in the future period. The Group cannot use, sell, or pledge such transferred financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investments in debt instruments at amortized cost within the validity period of the transaction. However, the Group still bears the interest rate risk and credit risk thus, the Group does not derecognize it. The analysis of financial assets and related liabilities that did not completely meet the derecognizing condition is shown in the following table:

Category of Financial Asset	December 31, 2023				
	Transferred Financial Assets - Book Value	Related Financial Liabilities - Book Value	Transferred Financial Assets - Fair Value	Related Financial Liabilities - Fair Value	Net Position - Fair Value
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income Transactions under repurchase agreements	\$ 2,146,223	\$ 1,991,570	\$ 2,146,223	\$ 1,991,570	\$ 154,653
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost Transactions under repurchase agreements	1,001,154	957,633	1,000,611	957,633	42,978
Securities purchased under resell agreements Transactions under repurchase agreements	20,727,388	21,795,201	20,727,388	21,795,201	(1,067,813)

Category of Financial Asset	December 31, 2022				
	Transferred Financial Assets - Book Value	Related Financial Liabilities - Book Value	Transferred Financial Assets - Fair Value	Related Financial Liabilities - Fair Value	Net Position - Fair Value
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income Transactions under repurchase agreements	\$ 8,012,819	\$ 7,604,860	\$ 8,012,819	\$ 7,604,860	\$ 407,959
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost Transactions under repurchase agreements	1,261,905	1,173,179	1,234,563	1,173,179	61,384
Securities purchased under resell agreements Transactions under repurchase agreements	17,884,383	19,532,939	17,884,383	19,532,939	(1,648,556)

16) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group did not hold financial instruments covered by Section 42 of the IAS 32 “Financial Instruments: Presentation” endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission; thus, it made an offset of financial assets and liabilities and reported the net amount in the balance sheet.

The Group engages in transactions on the following financial assets and liabilities that are not subject to balance sheet offsetting based on IAS 32 but are under master netting arrangements or similar agreements. These agreements allow both the Group and its counterparties to opt for the net settlement of financial assets and financial liabilities. If one party defaults, the other one may choose net settlement.

The netting information of financial assets and financial liabilities is set out below:

December 31, 2023

Financial Assets	Recognized Financial Assets - Gross Amount	Netted Financial Liabilities Recognized on the Balance Sheet - Gross Amount	Recognized Financial Assets - Net Amount	Related Amount Not Netted on the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments (Note)	Cash Received as Collaterals	
Derivative instruments	\$ 34,061,255	\$ -	\$ 34,061,255	\$ 18,901,365	\$ 5,007,622	\$ 10,152,268
Securities purchased under resell agreements	<u>66,804,814</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>66,804,814</u>	<u>66,793,010</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,804</u>
	<u>\$ 100,866,069</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 100,866,069</u>	<u>\$ 85,694,375</u>	<u>\$ 5,007,622</u>	<u>\$ 10,164,072</u>

Financial Assets	Recognized Financial Assets - Gross Amount	Netted Financial Liabilities Recognized on the Balance Sheet - Gross Amount	Recognized Financial Assets - Net Amount	Related Amount Not Netted on the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments (Note)	Cash Collaterals Pledged	
Derivative instruments	\$ 39,953,077	\$ -	\$ 39,953,077	\$ 18,901,365	\$ 7,114,337	\$ 13,937,375
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	<u>26,173,587</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,173,587</u>	<u>26,169,014</u>	<u>4,573</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 66,126,664</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 66,126,664</u>	<u>\$ 45,070,379</u>	<u>\$ 7,118,910</u>	<u>\$ 13,937,375</u>

Note: Including netting settlement agreements and non-cash financial collaterals.

December 31, 2022

Financial Assets	Recognized Financial Assets - Gross Amount	Netted Financial Liabilities Recognized on the Balance Sheet - Gross Amount	Recognized Financial Assets - Net Amount	Related Amount Not Netted on the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments (Note)	Cash Received as Collaterals	
Derivative instruments	\$ 27,766,328	\$ -	\$ 27,766,328	\$ 16,356,878	\$ 1,139,620	\$ 10,269,830
Securities purchased under resell agreements	<u>60,264,108</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>60,264,108</u>	<u>60,260,606</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,502</u>
	<u>\$ 88,030,436</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 88,030,436</u>	<u>\$ 76,617,484</u>	<u>\$ 1,139,620</u>	<u>\$ 10,273,332</u>

Financial Assets	Recognized Financial Assets - Gross Amount	Netted Financial Liabilities Recognized on the Balance Sheet - Gross Amount	Recognized Financial Assets - Net Amount	Related Amount Not Netted on the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments (Note)	Cash Collaterals Pledged	
Derivative instruments	\$ 28,889,250	\$ -	\$ 28,889,250	\$ 16,356,878	\$ 6,073,295	\$ 6,459,077
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	<u>28,310,978</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,310,978</u>	<u>28,152,607</u>	<u>128,849</u>	<u>29,522</u>
	<u>\$ 57,200,228</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 57,200,228</u>	<u>\$ 44,509,485</u>	<u>\$ 6,202,144</u>	<u>\$ 6,488,599</u>

Note: Including netting settlement agreements and non-cash financial collaterals.

45. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

a. Overview

The Group's capital management goals are as follows:

As a basic target, the Group's eligible capital should be sufficient to meet their operation need, and higher than minimum requirements of the capital adequacy ratio. Eligible capital and legal capital are calculated under the regulations announced by the authority.

The Group should have adequacy capital to bear the risks, measure capital demand according to risk combination and risk characteristics, fulfill the optimization of resource and capital allocation by risk management.

b. Capital management procedure

The Group's capital adequacy ratio should meet the regulations announced by the authority. Also, the Group should maintain capital adequacy ratio by considering the Group's business scale, major operating strategy, risk condition, eligible capital structure, and future capital increase plan, etc. The Group reported to the authority regularly. Overseas subsidiaries' capital management is in accordance with local regulations.

The Group's capital maintenance is in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks", etc., and is managed by the Group's risk management and financing divisions.

c. Statement of capital adequacy

Analysis Items		Year	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
			Standalone	Consolidation	Standalone	Consolidation
Eligible capital	Common stock equity		\$ 162,540,791	\$ 162,423,235	\$ 131,763,470	\$ 131,649,588
	Other Tier 1 capital		25,500,000	25,500,000	25,500,000	25,500,000
	Tier 2 capital		37,328,584	37,843,929	36,593,521	37,257,388
	Eligible capital		225,369,375	225,767,164	193,856,991	194,406,976
Risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized approach	1,271,881,587	1,313,109,210	1,233,811,625	1,286,920,928
		Internal rating - based approach	-	-	-	-
		Securitization	-	-	-	-
	Operational risk	Basic indicator approach	88,870,463	91,062,950	78,079,609	80,281,805
		Standardized approach/ alternative standardized approach	-	-	-	-
		Advanced measurement approach	-	-	-	-
	Market risk	Standardized approach	35,707,933	42,526,215	40,190,797	41,473,770
		Internal model approach	-	-	-	-
	Total risk-weighted assets		1,396,459,983	1,446,698,375	1,352,082,031	1,408,676,503
Capital adequacy ratio			16.14%	15.61%	14.34%	13.80%
Common stock equity risk - based capital ratio			11.64%	11.23%	9.75%	9.35%
Tier 1 risk - based capital ratio			13.47%	12.99%	11.63%	11.16%
Leverage ratio			7.20%	7.00%	6.32%	6.14%

Note 1: These tables were filled according to "Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy Ratio of Banks" and related calculation tables.

Note 2: The Bank shall disclose the capital adequacy ratio for the current and previous years in annual financial reports. For semiannual financial report, the Bank shall disclose the capital adequacy ratio for the current period, previous period, and previous year-end.

Note 3: The formula is as follows:

- 1) Eligible capital = Common stock equity + Other Tier 1 capital + Tier 2 capital.
- 2) Total risk-weighted assets = Risk-weighted assets for credit risk + (Capital requirements for operational risk + Capital requirement for market risk) x 12.5.
- 3) Ratio of capital adequacy = Eligible capital ÷ Total risk-weighted assets.
- 4) Common stock equity risk-based capital ratio = Common stock equity ÷ Total risk-weighted assets.
- 5) Tier 1 risk - based capital ratio = (Common stock equity + Other Tier 1 capital) ÷ Total risk-weighted assets.
- 6) Leverage ratio = Tier 1 capital ÷ Total exposure risk.

Note 4: In accordance with Financial Supervisory Commission Guideline No. 09900146911, gains from the sale of idle assets are not to be included in the Bank's capital adequacy ratio calculation until disposed outside the Group.

46. CROSS-SELLING INFORMATION

The Bank charged SinoPac Securities for \$8,305 and \$6,907, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 for bonus as opening accounts as part of the cross-selling agreement.

The Bank paid to SinoPac Securities \$5,554 and \$5,059, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 for bonus as part of the cross-selling agreement.

The Bank charged SinoPac Leasing for \$87 and \$31, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 for bonus as part of the cross-selling agreement.

The Bank paid to SinoPac Leasing \$14 for the year ended December 31, 2022 for bonus as part of the cross-selling agreement.

For other transactions between SPH and its subsidiaries, please refer to Note 40 and Table 3.

47. PROFITABILITY

Items		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Return on total assets	Before income tax	0.78%	0.76%
	After income tax	0.65%	0.64%
Return on net worth	Before income tax	12.43%	12.37%
	After income tax	10.34%	10.47%
Profit margin		39.78%	40.01%

Note 1: Return on total assets = Income before (after) income tax ÷ Average total assets.

Note 2: Return on net worth = Income before (after) income tax ÷ Average net worth.

Note 3: Profit margin = Income after income tax ÷ Net revenues.

Note 4: Income before (after) income tax represents income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

48. TRUST BUSINESS UNDER THE TRUST LAW

a. Balance sheets, income statement and trust properties of trust accounts

These statements were managed by the Bank's Trust Division. However, these items were not included in the Bank's financial statements.

Balance Sheets of Trust Accounts December 31, 2023 and 2022

	December 31			
	2023	%	2022	%
<u>Trust assets</u>				
Bank deposits	\$ 8,599,781	1	\$ 9,283,663	1
Bonds	30,141,574	3	20,643,263	3
Stocks	23,653,692	2	27,245,074	4
Funds	129,109,670	13	120,215,420	17
Securities lent	929,732	-	445,872	-
Receivables	317,985	-	210,197	-
Prepayments	20,050	-	27,674	-
Real estate				
Land	28,322,861	3	24,894,415	3
Buildings	136,081	-	131,549	-
Construction in progress	15,775,762	2	10,768,398	1
Securities under custody	<u>744,414,586</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>512,289,584</u>	<u>71</u>
Total trust assets	<u>\$ 981,421,774</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 726,155,109</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Trust liabilities</u>				
Payables	\$ 2,200	-	\$ 1,967	-
Payable on securities under custody	744,414,586	76	512,289,584	71
Trust capital	234,786,930	24	211,248,349	29
Reserves and cumulative earnings				
Net income	859,461	-	(1,164,016)	-
Cumulative earnings	2,615,209	-	5,713,852	-
Deferred amount	<u>(1,256,612)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,934,627)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total trust liabilities	<u>\$ 981,421,774</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 726,155,109</u>	<u>100</u>

Note: As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank's Offshore Banking Unit invested in foreign securities under specific purpose trust accounts amounting to \$5,139,837 and \$5,465,287, respectively. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank's Offshore Banking Unit invested in domestic securities under specific purpose trust accounts amounting to \$974,322 and \$1,018,525, respectively.

Income Statements of Trust Account
Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	Years Ended December 31			
	2023	%	2022	%
Trust income				
Interest income	\$ 51,413	3	\$ 28,190	1
Borrowed securities income	22,528	1	23,747	1
Cash dividends	1,398,086	75	2,092,906	89
Gains from beneficial certificates	45,045	2	45,491	2
Realized investment income	150,309	8	116,675	5
Unrealized investment income	180,593	10	21,954	1
Charitable trust - donation revenue	19,510	1	13,225	1
Total trust income	<u>1,867,484</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2,342,188</u>	<u>100</u>
Trust expense				
Trust administrative expenses	10,809	1	11,037	-
Tax expenses	80	-	53	-
Charitable trust - donation expense	9,959	1	6,570	-
Realized investment loss	5,517	-	6,850	-
Unrealized investment loss	980,847	52	3,480,961	149
Other expense	811	-	733	-
Total trust expense	<u>1,008,023</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>3,506,204</u>	<u>149</u>
Income (loss) before income tax	859,461	46	(1,164,016)	(49)
Income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Income (loss) after income tax	<u>\$ 859,461</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>\$ (1,164,016)</u>	<u>(49)</u>

Trust Properties of Trust Accounts
December 31, 2023 and 2022

Investment Portfolio	December 31	
	2023	2022
Bank deposits	\$ 8,599,781	\$ 9,283,663
Bonds	30,141,574	20,643,263
Stocks	23,653,692	27,245,074
Funds	129,109,670	120,215,420
Securities lent	929,732	445,872
Real estate		
Land	28,322,861	24,894,415
Buildings	136,081	131,549
Construction in progress	15,775,762	10,768,398
Securities under custody	<u>744,414,586</u>	<u>512,289,584</u>
Total	<u>\$ 981,083,739</u>	<u>\$ 725,917,238</u>

- b. The operations of the Bank's Trust Division consist of planning, managing and operating of trust business and affiliated business. These operations are governed by the Banking Law and the Trust Law.

49. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

a. Relevant information of material transaction:

No.	Item	Explanation
1	Acquired and disposed of investment at costs or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 10% of the issued capital	None
2	Acquisition of individual real estates at costs of at least NT\$300 million or 10% of the issued capital	None
3	Disposal of individual real estates at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 10% of the issued capital	None
4	Allowance for service fee to related parties amounting to at least NT\$5 million	None
5	Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$300 million or 10% of the issued capital	Table 1
6	Trading information - sale of non-performing loans	Table 2
7	Financial asset securitization	None
8	Related parties transaction	Table 3
9	Other significant transactions which may affect the decisions of financial report users	None

b. Information related to subsidiary:

No.	Item	Explanation
1	Financing provided	None (Note)
2	Endorsements/guarantees provided	None (Note)
3	Marketable securities held	None (Note)
4	Acquisition and disposal of marketable securities at costs or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 10% of the issued capital	None (Note)
5	Derivative transactions	Note 8

Note: Subsidiaries which belong to financial, insurance, securities industries and its main business registration include financing provided, endorsements/guarantees provided, acquisition and disposal of marketable securities do not need to disclose above information.

- c. The related information and proportionate share in investees: Table 4.
- d. Information on incorporate branches and investment in Mainland China: Table 5.
- e. Information of major shareholders: Due to The Bank is not listed on the Exchange and OTC Banking, not required for disclosure.

50. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

Based on chief decision maker's resource allocation and department performance review, the Bank has divided the business segments based on the services and products provided, excluding subsidiary accounted under the equity method.

The accounting standards and policies apply to all the business segments in accordance with IFRS 8 “Operating Segments”. The Bank’s operating segments for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are without change. The Bank reports the following:

Domestic channels: Provide services and products through 124 branches (include Banking Division of the Head Office) and Corporate Financial Business Center.

Financial transaction: Provide investment and bonds transaction services through financial operation units.

Overseas branches: Provide services and products for overseas customers through overseas branches.

Other business segments: Include retail finance (formerly was consumer finance and automobile loan), SinoPac Insurance Brokers - the Bank’s subsidiary and Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd. - the Bank’s subsidiary were not identified to disclose as individual segments.

The Group’s reporting segments revenue and operating result are shown in the following table.

Segment revenues and results

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023					
	Domestic Branches	Financial Transaction	Overseas Branches	Others	Operating Segments	Non-operating Segments
Net interest revenue	\$ 21,723,517	\$ (573,147)	\$ 3,658,577	\$ 1,456,402	\$ 26,265,349	\$ (3,435,764)
Interest income	32,986,210	64,886	14,095,060	4,558,102	51,704,258	19,147,222
Revenue amount segments	24,176,877	1,086,983	(4,569,635)	(701,237)	19,992,988	(19,992,988)
Interest expenses	(35,439,570)	(1,725,016)	(5,866,848)	(2,400,463)	(45,431,897)	(48,021,895)
Service fee and commissions income, net	7,983,922	(59,343)	809,472	819,034	9,553,085	(2,593,398)
Others	686,389	2,006,690	591,773	1,136,315	4,421,167	6,173,531
Net revenue	30,393,828	1,374,200	5,059,822	3,411,751	40,239,601	144,369
Bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee liability provision	(904,102)	-	(907,240)	(434,328)	(2,245,670)	245,923
Operating expenses	(13,812,124)	(439,630)	(1,755,514)	(2,616,566)	(18,623,834)	(444,974)
Profit from continuing operations before tax	15,677,602	934,570	2,397,068	360,857	19,370,097	(54,682)
Income tax expense	(2,600,974)	(155,049)	(397,584)	(79,652)	(3,233,259)	(16,653)
Net income	13,076,628	779,521	1,999,484	281,205	16,136,838	(71,335)
						16,065,503

Area segment

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023		
	Taiwan	America	Asia
Net revenue	\$ 32,747,210	\$ 1,359,925	\$ 6,276,835
			\$ 40,383,970

Segment revenues and results

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022					
	Domestic Branches	Financial Transaction	Overseas Branches	Others	Operating Segments	Non-operating Segments
Net interest revenue	\$ 17,461,018	\$ (156,354)	\$ 3,497,814	\$ 2,394,783	\$ 23,197,261	\$ 2,069,844
Interest income	22,809,740	18,638	7,307,597	3,981,673	34,117,648	10,409,998
Revenue amount segments	8,413,524	239,811	(1,646,700)	(405,456)	6,601,179	(6,601,179)
Interest expenses	(13,762,246)	(414,803)	(2,163,083)	(1,181,434)	(17,521,566)	(1,738,975)
Service fee and commissions income, net	6,052,478	(53,253)	637,101	667,594	7,303,920	(313,544)
Others	458,470	1,656,209	438,930	105,013	2,658,622	1,856,867
Net revenue	23,971,966	1,446,602	4,573,845	3,167,390	33,159,803	3,613,167
Bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee liability provision	(1,242,175)	-	(768,035)	(133,611)	(2,143,821)	(282,134)
Operating expenses	(12,503,399)	(439,630)	(1,553,116)	(2,393,365)	(16,889,510)	(84,684)
Profit from continuing operations before tax	10,226,392	1,006,972	2,252,694	640,414	14,126,472	3,246,349
Income tax expense	(1,543,356)	(151,971)	(339,569)	(129,560)	(2,164,456)	(495,088)
Net income	8,683,036	855,001	1,913,125	510,854	11,962,016	2,751,261
						14,713,277

Area segment

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022		
	Taiwan	America	Asia
Net revenue	\$ 30,707,873	\$ 701,355	\$ 5,363,742
			\$ 36,772,970

BANK SINOPAC AND SUBSIDIARIES

**RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$300 MILLION OR 10% OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL
DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Bad Debts
					Amount	Action Taken		
Bank SinoPac	SinoPac Financial Holdings Company Limited	The parent company of the Bank	\$ 1,055,024 (Note)	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -

Note: Most of receivables resulted from the use of the linked-tax system (recognized in current income tax assets) and related parties.

BANK SINOPAC AND SUBSIDIARIES

**TRADING INFORMATION - SALE OF NONPERFORMING LOANS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Date	Counterparty	Loans	Carrying Amount (Note)	Selling Price	Gain or (Loss) on Disposal	Attachment	Relation
July 25, 2023	Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch	Corporate banking unsecured (Syndicated loan)	\$ 249,675	\$ 244,293	\$ (5,382)	-	None

Note: Carrying amounts were original credit amount net of doubtful account.

BANK SINOPAC AND SUBSIDIARIES**RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

No. (Note 1)	Transaction Company	Counterparty	Nature of Relationship (Note 2)	Description of Transactions		
				Financial Statements Account	Transaction Amount	Transaction Item
0	Bank SinoPac	Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd. Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd. SinoPac Insurance Brokers Ltd. SinoPac Insurance Brokers Ltd. SinoPac Insurance Brokers Ltd.	a	Receivables, net	\$ 100,233	Note 4
			a	Interest income	63,305	Note 4
			a	Deposits and remittances	81,114	Note 4
			a	Service fee income, net (Service fee income)	23,613	Note 4
			a	Net other revenue other than interest income	153	Note 4
1	Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.	Bank SinoPac Bank SinoPac	b b	Payables Interest expenses	100,233 63,305	Note 4 Note 4
2	SinoPac Insurance Brokers Ltd.	Bank SinoPac Bank SinoPac Bank SinoPac Bank SinoPac	b	Cash and cash equivalents, net	18,112	Note 4
			b	Other financial assets, net	63,002	Note 4
			b	Service fee income, net (Service fee expenses)	23,613	Note 4
			b	Other general and administrative expenses	153	Note 4

Note 1: Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries should be distinguished as follows:

- a. Parent company: 0.
- b. Subsidiaries are numbered in sequence from 1.

Note 2: Types of transactions with related parties were classified as follows:

- a. Parent company to subsidiaries.
- b. Subsidiaries to parent company.
- c. Subsidiaries to subsidiaries.

Types of transactions with related parties classified as category a, in the trading relationship and material intercompany transactions between parent company and subsidiaries above, are iXBRL reporting items which are based on the Taiwan Stock Exchange letter (Ref. No. 1030005380).

Note 3: In the computation of percentage of consolidated revenue/assets, if the amount is the ending balance of assets or liabilities, the accounts percentage will be the balance dividing the consolidated assets if the amount is the amount of income or expense, the accounts percentage will be the amount dividing by the consolidated revenues in the same period.

Note 4: For the transactions between the Bank and related parties, the terms were similar to those for unrelated parties.

BANK SINOPAC AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTED ENTERPRISES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars or Thousands Shares)

Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Carrying Amount	Investment Gains (Losses)	Consolidated Investment			Note
						Shares	Imitated Shares	Total Shares Percentage of Ownership (%)	
Financial related enterprise Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.	China	Commercial Bank	100.00	\$ 10,067,287	\$ 159,761	-	-	-	Subsidiary and Note 1
SinoPac Insurance Brokers Ltd.	Hong Kong	Insurance brokerage business	100.00	79,564	8,197	100	-	100	Subsidiary and Note 1
Taipei Foreign Exchange Inc.	Taiwan	Foreign exchange market maker	3.43	21,379	5,984	680	-	680	Note 2
Taiwan Futures Exchange	Taiwan	Futures exchange and settlement	1.07	348,266	13,886	11,374	-	11,374	Note 2
Fuh Hwa Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Securities investment trust and consultant	4.63	104,617	33,353	2,779	-	2,779	Note 2
Financial Information Service Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Planning and developing the information system of across banking institution and managing the information web system	2.48	413,003	35,548	12,927	-	12,927	Note 2
Taiwan Asset Management Corporation	Taiwan	Evaluating, auctioning, and managing for financial institutions' loan	0.28	12,180	1,980	3,000	-	3,000	Note 2
Taiwan Financial Asset Service Co.	Taiwan	Auction	5.88	70,000	1,450	10,000	-	10,000	Note 2
Sunny Asset Management Corp.	Taiwan	Purchasing for financial institutions' loan assets	1.42	593	116	85	-	85	Note 2
Taiwan Depository and Clearing Co.	Taiwan	Computerizing book-entry operation for securities	0.08	37,093	1,405	6,018	-	6,018	Note 2
Taiwan Mobile Payment Corporation	Taiwan	Promoting E-commerce and developing E-billing	1.00	1,740	-	600	-	600	Note 2
Nonfinancial related enterprise Taiwan Television Enterprise, Ltd.	Taiwan	Wireless television company	4.84	86,866	-	13,784	-	13,784	Note 2
Victor Taichung Machinery Works Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacturer and seller of tool machine, plastic machine and other precise equipment	0.08	1,974	47	0.16	-	0.16	Note 2

Note 1: Foreign-currency amounts were translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date, except for foreign-currency-denominated income and expenses, which were translated to New Taiwan dollars at the average exchange rate for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Note 2: Investment gains are dividend income.

Note 3: Above shares are in thousands of shares.

BANK SINOPAC AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2023	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2023	Earnings (Losses) of Investee (Notes 3 and 4)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Equity in the Earnings (Losses) (Notes 3 and 4)	Carrying Value (Notes 3 and 4)	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings
					Outflow	Inflow						
Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.	Commercial Bank	\$ 9,959,834	a	\$ 9,959,834	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,959,834	\$ 161,741	100	\$ 159,761	\$ 10,067,287	\$ -

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2023	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Limit on Investment
\$9,959,834	\$9,959,834	\$103,698,985

Note 1: The three ways of investment in this form are shown as below:

- Investment in Mainland China directly.
- Reinvests in the Mainland through third-country companies.
- Others.

Note 2: The accumulated investment amounts in Mainland China as of December 31, 2023 are US\$323,871 thousand and had been authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA are US\$323,871 thousand.

Note 3: Earnings of investee, equity in the earnings and carrying value for the year ended December 31, 2023 have been audited by independent certified public accountants.

Note 4: Foreign currencies are translated to New Taiwan dollars with current rate of the date of balance sheet, only the gains or losses investments are translated with current period average rate.

Appendix II

Bank SinoPac

**Financial Statements for the
Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 and
Independent Auditors' Report**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholder
Bank SinoPac

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bank SinoPac (the Bank), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms and the guidelines issued by the authority.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matter of the Bank's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 is stated as follows:

Estimated Impairment of Discounts and Loans

The management assesses, estimates and recognizes impairment of discounts and loans collectively at the higher amount determined according to the Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans ("the Procedures") endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) and according to International Financial Reporting Standard 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9"). According to the Procedures, the management estimates the impairment of discounts and loans based on the overdue loans classified by loan term and the situation of pledged collateral. According to IFRS 9, impairment of discounts and loans is estimated based on assumptions of probability of default and loss given default based on historical experience, current market situation and forward-looking information. Assessment of evidence of probable default and credit impairment, whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the original recognition (including the adoption of forward-looking factors), and the assessment of the methodology and assumptions used for estimating impairment and the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows require critical judgments and estimates. The estimated provision for impairment of discounts and loans calculated according to either the Procedures or IFRS 9 has a significant impact on the financial statements. Therefore, the estimation of impairment of discounts and loans is identified as a key audit matter for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Refer to Notes 4, 5 and 45 to the accompanying financial statements for the relevant accounting policies, judgments for estimations, estimation uncertainty and other related disclosures of the estimated impairment of discounts and loans.

Our key audit procedures performed with respect to the above area included the following:

We understood and assessed management's impairment assessment practices, accounting policies and related internal control procedures for discounts and loans and evaluated whether the classification of loan assets complied with the Procedures. In addition, we evaluated whether overdue loans, situation of pledged collateral, and the provision for impairment of discounts and loans complied with the related regulations issued by the authorities. We also evaluated whether the methodology, assumptions and inputs used in the impairment assessment conform to the IFRS 9 impairment model and appropriately reflected the actual outcome. We tested samples of discounts and loans to verify their rationality.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Yi-Chun Wu and Jr-Shian Ke.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 6, 2024

Notice to Readers

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

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

BANK SINOPAC

BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023		2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
ASSETS				
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Notes 4, 6 and 41)	\$ 24,685,352	1	\$ 51,449,457	2
DUE FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND CALL LOANS TO BANKS (Notes 7 and 41)	177,446,793	7	276,872,760	12
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 4, 8 and 41)	76,855,063	3	51,971,954	2
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Notes 4, 9 and 41)	334,176,930	14	301,671,750	13
INVESTMENTS IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST (Notes 4, 10 and 42)	303,546,679	12	225,460,151	10
SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESELL AGREEMENTS (Notes 4, 11 and 41)	66,804,814	3	60,264,108	3
RECEIVABLES, NET (Notes 4, 12 and 41)	54,891,017	2	50,122,188	2
CURRENT INCOME TAX ASSETS (Notes 4, 30 and 41)	1,266,206	-	1,138,146	-
DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET (Notes 4, 5, 13, 41 and 42)	1,379,568,022	56	1,280,566,011	55
INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD (Notes 4 and 14)	10,146,851	1	10,086,279	1
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS, NET (Notes 4 and 15)	4,657,337	-	4,354,809	-
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET (Notes 4, 16 and 41)	9,547,667	-	9,526,380	-
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS, NET (Notes 4, 17 and 41)	2,369,228	-	2,563,465	-
INVESTMENT PROPERTY, NET (Notes 4 and 18)	851,351	-	1,025,508	-
INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET (Notes 4, 19 and 41)	1,792,495	-	1,641,345	-
DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS (Notes 4 and 30)	1,536,899	-	1,297,694	-
OTHER ASSETS, NET (Notes 20 and 41)	<u>9,548,674</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9,139,465</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,459,691,378</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,339,151,470</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
DEPOSITS FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND BANKS (Notes 21 and 41)	\$ 110,483,351	5	\$ 70,286,599	3
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 4, 8 and 41)	41,189,433	2	30,191,306	1
SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (Notes 4, 9, 10, 11 and 22)	24,744,404	1	28,310,978	1
PAYABLES (Notes 4, 23, 28, 37 and 41)	22,132,393	1	20,396,752	1
CURRENT INCOME TAX LIABILITIES (Notes 4, 30 and 41)	1,519,235	-	1,212,298	-
DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES (Notes 24 and 41)	1,974,068,722	80	1,956,478,218	84
BANK DEBENTURES (Notes 25 and 41)	56,832,276	2	56,250,137	3
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (Note 26)	42,104,402	2	29,467,278	1
PROVISIONS (Notes 4, 27 and 28)	2,803,164	-	2,499,880	-
LEASE LIABILITIES (Notes 4, 17 and 41)	2,460,524	-	2,625,615	-
DEFERRED INCOME TAX LIABILITIES (Notes 4 and 30)	1,050,774	-	1,128,363	-
OTHER LIABILITIES (Notes 29 and 41)	<u>7,471,059</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,443,446</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u>2,286,859,737</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>2,201,290,870</u>	<u>94</u>
EQUITY (Note 31)				
Capital stock				
Common stock	<u>96,992,508</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>90,325,841</u>	<u>4</u>
Capital surplus	<u>15,581,418</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,147,640</u>	<u>1</u>
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	38,042,985	2	33,468,449	1
Special reserve	11,031,085	-	357,169	-
Unappropriated earnings	<u>17,138,000</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>15,248,452</u>	<u>1</u>
Total retained earnings	<u>66,212,070</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>49,074,070</u>	<u>2</u>
Other equity	<u>(5,954,355)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(13,686,951)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Total equity	<u>172,831,641</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>137,860,600</u>	<u>6</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,459,691,378</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,339,151,470</u>	<u>100</u>

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

BANK SINOPAC

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2023		2022		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%
INTEREST INCOME	\$ 68,485,906	174	\$ 42,379,409	119	62
INTEREST EXPENSES	<u>(45,686,942)</u>	<u>(116)</u>	<u>(18,153,646)</u>	<u>(51)</u>	152
NET INTEREST REVENUE (Notes 4, 32 and 41)	<u>22,798,964</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>24,225,763</u>	<u>68</u>	(6)
NET REVENUES OTHER THAN INTEREST (Note 4)					
Service fee income, net (Notes 33 and 41)	6,818,727	17	6,856,032	19	(1)
Gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, net (Notes 34 and 41)	6,560,832	17	1,966,476	5	234
Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 35 and 41)	973,137	3	791,290	2	23
Gains (losses) arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	51,591	-	(83,790)	-	162
Foreign exchange gains	1,688,717	4	1,622,770	5	4
Reversal of impairment loss (impairment loss) on assets (Notes 9, 10, 15 and 20)	43,650	-	(14,226)	-	407
Share of profit of subsidiaries (Note 14)	167,958	1	284,060	1	(41)
Net other revenue other than interest income (Notes 36 and 41)	<u>167,310</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>132,881</u>	<u>-</u>	26
Net revenues other than interest	<u>16,471,922</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>11,555,493</u>	<u>32</u>	43
NET REVENUE	<u>39,270,886</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>35,781,256</u>	<u>100</u>	10
BAD DEBTS EXPENSE, COMMITMENT AND GUARANTEE LIABILITY PROVISION (Notes 4, 5, 12, 13, 15 and 27)	<u>(1,839,733)</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(2,380,745)</u>	<u>(7)</u>	(23)

(Continued)

BANK SINOPAC

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2023		2022		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Employee benefits expenses (Notes 4, 28, 37 and 41)	\$ (11,012,697)	(28)	\$ (9,686,777)	(27)	14
Depreciation and amortization expense (Notes 4, 17 and 38)	(1,568,155)	(4)	(1,495,253)	(4)	5
Other general and administrative expenses (Notes 39 and 41)	<u>(5,592,406)</u>	<u>(14)</u>	<u>(4,935,258)</u>	<u>(14)</u>	13
Total operating expenses	<u>(18,173,258)</u>	<u>(46)</u>	<u>(16,117,288)</u>	<u>(45)</u>	13
PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX	19,257,895	49	17,283,223	48	11
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 30)	<u>(3,192,392)</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>(2,569,946)</u>	<u>(7)</u>	24
NET INCOME	<u>16,065,503</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>14,713,277</u>	<u>41</u>	9
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Note 4)					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Note 28)	(545,460)	(2)	478,041	1	(214)
Revaluation gains (losses) on investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 31)	6,199,271	16	(3,285,187)	(9)	289
Change in fair value of financial liability attributable to change in credit risk of liability (Note 31)	4,374	-	39,237	-	(89)
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (Notes 30 and 31)	<u>109,092</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(95,608)</u>	<u>-</u>	214
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	<u>5,767,277</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>(2,863,517)</u>	<u>(8)</u>	301

(Continued)

BANK SINOPAC

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2023		2022		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations (Note 31)	\$ (182,349)	-	\$ 141,386	-	(229)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method (Note 31)	73,840	-	(105,328)	-	170
Gains (losses) from investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 31)	3,124,623	8	(11,997,343)	(33)	126
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss (Notes 30 and 31)	<u>21,702</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,212)</u>	<u>-</u>	401
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	<u>3,037,816</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>(11,968,497)</u>	<u>(33)</u>	125
Other comprehensive income	<u>8,805,093</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>(14,832,014)</u>	<u>(41)</u>	159
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>\$ 24,870,596</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>\$ (118,737)</u>	<u>-</u>	21,046
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 40)					
Basic	<u>\$ 1.68</u>		<u>\$ 1.63</u>		

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

(Concluded)

BANK SINOPAC

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Other Equity (Notes 4, 9 and 31)					Change in Fair Value of					Total		Total Equity
	Capital Stock (Note 31)	Capital Surplus (Notes 4 and 31)	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Total	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Comprehensive Income	Financial Liability Attributable to Change in Credit Risk of				
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2022	\$ 86,889,193	\$ 12,147,640	\$ 29,790,449	\$ 361,146	\$ 12,259,998	\$ 42,411,593	\$ (643,875)	\$ 2,409,995	\$ (85,882)	\$ 1,680,238	\$ 143,128,664		
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings generated in 2021													
Legal reserve	-	-	3,678,000	-	(3,678,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(3,977)	3,977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends - common stock	-	-	-	-	(5,149,327)	(5,149,327)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,149,327)
Stock dividends - common stock	3,436,648	-	-	-	(3,436,648)	(3,436,648)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	14,713,277	14,713,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,713,277
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2022, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	382,433	382,433	113,108	(15,366,792)	39,237	(15,214,447)	(14,832,014)		
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	15,095,710	15,095,710	113,108	(15,366,792)	39,237	(15,214,447)	(118,737)		
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	152,742	152,742	-	(152,742)	-	(152,742)	-		
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	90,325,841	12,147,640	33,468,449	357,169	15,248,452	49,074,070	(530,767)	(13,109,539)	(46,645)	(13,686,951)	137,860,600		
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings generated in 2022													
Legal reserve	-	-	4,574,536	-	(4,574,536)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	10,673,916	(10,673,916)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	16,065,503	16,065,503	-	-	-	-	16,065,503		
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2023, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(436,368)	(436,368)	(145,879)	9,382,966	4,374	9,241,461	8,805,093		
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	15,629,135	15,629,135	(145,879)	9,382,966	4,374	9,241,461	24,870,596		
Issuance of common stock for cash	6,666,667	3,333,333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000,000		
Share-based payments	-	100,445	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,445		
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	1,508,865	1,508,865	-	(1,508,865)	-	(1,508,865)	-		
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	\$ 96,992,508	\$ 15,581,418	\$ 38,042,985	\$ 11,031,085	\$ 17,138,000	\$ 66,212,070	\$ (676,646)	\$ (5,235,438)	\$ (42,271)	\$ (5,954,355)	\$ 172,831,641		

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

BANK SINOPAC

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit from continuing operations before tax	\$ 19,257,895	\$ 17,283,223
Adjustments to reconcile profit:		
Depreciation expenses	1,281,864	1,260,050
Amortization expenses	286,291	235,203
Provision for bad debt expense	2,436,076	2,804,753
Interest expenses	45,686,942	18,153,646
Net (gain) loss arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(51,591)	83,790
Interest income	(68,485,906)	(42,379,409)
Dividend income	(1,268,173)	(1,236,782)
Net change in provisions for guarantee liabilities	(37,374)	(56,610)
Net change in other provisions	(62,228)	113,355
Share-based payments	99,322	-
Share of profit of subsidiaries for using equity method	(167,958)	(284,060)
Losses on disposal and retirement of property and equipment	9,817	4,258
Property and equipment transferred to expense	-	1,403
Gains on disposal of investment properties	(50,096)	-
(Reversal of impairment loss) impairment loss on financial assets	(47,280)	41,724
Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) on non-financial assets	3,630	(27,498)
Losses on sale of non-performing loan	5,382	-
Net gains on changing in leasing contracts	(58)	(87)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease (increase) in due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	12,694,246	(22,238,322)
Increase in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(24,883,109)	(7,567,375)
(Increase) decrease in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(23,174,185)	52,018,131
Increase in investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	(78,035,218)	(58,157,747)
Decrease (increase) in securities purchased under resell agreements	1,163,804	(1,148,202)
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(4,155,584)	5,028,254
Increase in discounts and loans	(101,207,394)	(134,326,220)
Increase in other financial assets	(260,148)	(465,568)
Increase in other assets	(471,460)	(6,593,905)
Increase in deposits from the Central Bank and banks	40,196,752	2,421,799
Increase in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	11,002,501	21,590,054
(Decrease) increase in securities sold under repurchase agreements	(3,566,574)	18,573,242
(Decrease) increase in payables	(692,390)	1,293,990
Increase in deposits and remittances	17,590,504	160,681,719
Increase in other financial liabilities	12,637,124	19,842,541
Decrease in provisions for employee benefits	(90,265)	(127,014)
Increase in other liabilities	5,027,613	187,107
Net cash (used in) generated from operations	(137,327,228)	47,009,443
Interest received	67,599,987	40,154,442

(Continued)

BANK SINOPAC

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
Dividends received	\$ 1,259,726	\$ 1,206,235
Interest paid	(43,266,780)	(15,623,169)
Income tax paid	<u>(3,140,894)</u>	<u>(1,929,760)</u>
Net cash (used in) generated from operating activities	<u>(114,875,189)</u>	<u>70,817,191</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(848,946)	(836,512)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	215	138
Acquisition of intangible assets	(179,473)	(164,098)
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	(65)	(336)
Acquisition of investment properties	(3,484)	(1,736)
Disposal of investment properties	<u>160,080</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(871,673)</u>	<u>(1,002,544)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease in due to the Central Bank and banks	-	(205,030)
Bank debentures issued	2,000,000	7,000,000
Repayment of bank debentures payable	(1,420,000)	(1,300,000)
Repayments of lease liabilities	(624,691)	(600,846)
Cash dividends paid	-	(5,149,327)
Issuance of common stock for cash	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	<u>9,955,309</u>	<u>(255,203)</u>
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>237</u>	<u>316,683</u>
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>(105,791,316)</u>	<u>69,876,127</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>306,646,552</u>	<u>\$ 236,770,425</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 200,855,236</u>	<u>\$ 306,646,552</u>

(Continued)

BANK SINOPAC

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Reconciliation of the amounts in the statement of cash flows with the equivalent items reported in the balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	2023	2022
Cash and cash equivalents in balance sheets	\$ 24,685,352	\$ 51,449,457
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks reclassified as cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	109,377,562	196,109,283
Securities purchased under resell agreements reclassified as cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	<u>66,792,322</u>	<u>59,087,812</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>\$ 200,855,236</u>	<u>\$ 306,646,552</u>

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

(Concluded)

BANK SINOPAC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

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

1. ORGANIZATION

August 8, 1991	Bank SinoPac (the Bank) obtained government approval to incorporate.
January 28, 1992	The Bank started operations.
May 9, 2002	The Bank swap shares with SinoPac Securities Corporation and SinoPac Securities Co., Ltd. (SPS) to establish SinoPac Financial Holdings Company Limited (SPH), a financial holding company, resulting in the Bank becoming an unlisted wholly owned subsidiary of SPH, the ultimate parent company of SPH.
December 26, 2005	SPH finished the merger with International Bank of Taipei Co., Ltd. (IBT), through a 100% share swap.
May 8, 2006	The board of directors of IBT resolved to transfer credit card business and related assets and liabilities to SinoPac Card Services Co., Ltd. (SinoPac Card). The transaction has been approved by the authorities on June 22, 2006 and the assets have been transferred at the book value of \$5,171,080 on August 4, 2006.
November 13, 2006	The preliminary effective date of the share swap and merger. The Bank acquired the assets and liabilities of IBT through a share swap at ratio of 1.175 shares of the Bank to swap for 1 share of IBT.
June 1, 2009	The Bank's cash merger with SinoPac Card took effect, with this merger amounting to \$3,873,675. Under this merger, the Bank was the surviving entity.
November 1, 2015	The Bank assumed all of the assets and liabilities of the Ho Chi Minh City Branch of Far East National Bank and renamed this branch Bank SinoPac, Ho Chi Minh City Branch. The transaction price was US\$28,540 thousand.
May 1, 2019	SinoPac Call Center Co., Ltd. (SinoPac Call Center) which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of SPH was cash merged by the Bank. Under this merger, SinoPac Call Center was the dissolved company and the Bank was the surviving entity, assuming all business, assets, liabilities and all rights and obligations.
August 1, 2019	Due to permission, the Bank may also operate within the insurance industry. Then the board of directors of the Bank applied for the qualification to operate as an insurance agency and for the rights to merge SinoPac Life Insurance Agent Co., Ltd. and SinoPac Property Insurance Agent Co., Ltd., which are both 100% shareholding subsidiaries of the Bank. The Bank is the surviving company, and the two subsidiaries were liquidated.

The Bank's ultimate parent and controller is SinoPac Holdings, which holds 100% common stock of the Bank.

The functional currency of the Bank is the New Taiwan dollar. The financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Bank's board of directors on March 6, 2024.

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

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

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

Amendments to IAS 12 "International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules"

The amendments introduce a temporary exception to the requirements in IAS 12 by stipulating that the Bank should neither recognize nor disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. The amendments also require the Bank to disclose that it has applied the exception and separately disclose its current tax expense (income) related to Pillar Two income taxes. In addition, for periods in which Pillar Two legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect, the Bank should disclose qualitative and quantitative information that helps users of financial statements understand the Bank's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes. The requirement that the Bank apply the exception and the requirement to disclose that fact are applied immediately and retrospectively upon issuance of the amendments. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, but not for any interim period ending on or before December 31, 2023.

- b. The IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2024

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"	January 1, 2024 (Note 2)
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
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier Finance Arrangements"	January 1, 2024 (Note 3)

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

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

Note 3: The amendments provide some transition relief regarding disclosure requirements.

As of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Bank assessed that the application of the above standards and interpretations will have no material impact on the Bank's financial position and financial performance.

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

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 - Comparative Information”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability”	January 1, 2025 (Note 2)

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

Note 2: An entity shall apply those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Upon initial application of the amendments, the entity recognizes any effect as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. When the Bank uses a presentation currency other than its functional currency, it shall, at the date of initial application, recognize any effect as an adjustment to the cumulative amount of translation differences in equity.

The Bank assessed that the abovementioned amendments are not expected to have material impact on the Bank’s accounting policies. As of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Bank is continuously assessing the possible impact of the application of other standards and interpretations on the Bank’s financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Statement of Compliance

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

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair value, liabilities for cash-settled share-based payment transaction and net defined benefit liability which is stated at the present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets.

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

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

When preparing its financial statements, the Bank used equity method to account for its investment in subsidiaries. In order for the amounts of the net profit for the year, other comprehensive income for the year and total equity in the financial statements to be the same with the amounts attributable to the owner of the Bank in its consolidated financial statements, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatment between consolidated and nonconsolidated bases were made to equity investment - equity method, share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and related equity items, as appropriate, in the financial statements.

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of the Head Office, OBU, all branches and the representative office. All interoffice transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Classification of Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities

Since the operating cycle in the Banking industry cannot be reasonably identified, the accounts included in the Bank's financial statements were not classified as current or noncurrent. Nevertheless, accounts were properly categorized in accordance with the nature of each account and sequenced by their liquidity. Please refer to Note 45 for the maturity analysis of assets and liabilities.

Foreign Currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the Bank, transactions in currencies other than the Bank's functional currency (i.e., foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

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

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For the purposes of presenting financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the foreign operations are translated into New Taiwan dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in financial statements includes cash on hand, demand deposits and investments with original maturities within three months from the date of acquisition, highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purposes of presenting cash flows, the cash and cash equivalent include cash and cash equivalents in balance sheets, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks and securities purchased under resell agreements under IAS 7.

Investment Accounted for Using the Equity Method

The Bank uses the equity method of accounting on investment of subsidiaries.

The subsidiaries are the entities controlled by the Bank.

Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the Bank's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary after the date of acquisition. Besides, the Bank also recognizes the Bank's share of the change in other equity of the subsidiary.

When the Bank's share of losses of a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in that subsidiary (which includes any carrying amount of the investment in subsidiary accounted for by the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Bank's net investment in the subsidiary), the Bank continues recognizing its share of further losses.

The acquisition cost in excess of the acquisition-date fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. Goodwill is not amortized.

Profits and losses from downstream transactions with a subsidiary are eliminated in full. Profits and losses from upstream with a subsidiary and side stream transactions between subsidiaries are recognized in the financial statements only to the extent of interests in the subsidiary that are not related to the Bank.

The entire carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized is deducted from the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Bank entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

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

a. Measurement category

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost, and investments in debt instruments and equity instruments at FVTOCI.

1) Financial asset at FVTPL

Financial asset is classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is mandatorily classified or it is designated as at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at FVTOCI and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria. A financial asset may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gain or loss arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 44.

2) Financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

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

3) Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

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

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

Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in the carrying amounts of these debt instruments relating to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest income calculated using the effective interest method and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in profit or loss. Other changes in the carrying amount of these debt instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income and will be reclassified to profit or loss when the investment is disposed of.

4) Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Bank may make an irrevocable election to designate equity instruments which are neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination as at FVTOCI.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, they will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Bank's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

b. Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

The Bank recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset.

Under the “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans” (the Regulations), the Bank evaluates credit losses on the basis of the estimated collectability of loans. In accordance with the Regulations, credit assets are classified as normal assets, assets that require special mentioned, assets with substandard credit quality, assets with doubtful collectability, and assets on which there is loss. The Bank evaluates the value of collaterals of specified loans and assesses recoverability of non-performing loans. These will be written off after approved by the board of directors when evaluated as unrecoverable.

Based on the above Regulations, the minimum allowance for credit losses and provision for losses on guarantees for assets that are normal excluding claims against the ROC government agencies that require special mentioned, assets that are substandard, assets with doubtful collectability, and assets on which there is loss were 1%, 2%, 10%, 50% and 100%, respectively of outstanding. In addition, under the FSC Official Letter No. 10010006830, there should be a provision at more than 1% of the sum of the minimum allowance for credit losses and the provision for losses on guarantees.

For enhanced risk management of banks, the FSC issued Official Letter No. 10300329440, which requires domestic banks to allocate an allowance of at least 1.5% of repair loans and construction loans. In addition, under the FSC Official Letter No. 10410001840, Category 1 credits granted to enterprises in the China region should be covered by an allowance of at least 1.5% of the balance of these credits.

c. Derecognition of financial assets

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of a debt instrument at FVTOCI in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an equity instrument at FVTOCI in its entirety, cumulative gain or loss is transferred directly to retained earnings instead of reclassifying as profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Bank are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. Equity and debt instruments issued by a group entity are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

a. Subsequent measurement

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

1) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or is designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities held for trading are stated at fair value, with any gain or loss arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest or dividend paid on the financial liability. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 44.

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

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

For a financial liability designated as at FVTPL, the amount of changes in fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in other comprehensive income and will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. The remaining amount of changes in the fair value of that liability which incorporates any interest or dividend paid on the financial liability is presented in profit or loss. The gain or loss accumulated in other comprehensive income will be transferred to retained earnings when the financial liabilities are derecognized. If this accounting treatment related to credit risk would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch, all changes in fair value of the liability are presented in profit or loss.

2) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Bank, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of the loss allowance reflecting expected credit loss or the amount initially recognized less accumulated amortization.

b. Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Modification of financial instruments

When the cash flows of the financial instrument were renegotiated or modified, the Bank assesses whether the modification will result in derecognition. If modification of a financial instrument results in derecognition, it is accounted for as derecognition of financial assets or liabilities. If the modification does not result in derecognition, the Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortized cost of the financial liability based on the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate with any modification gain or loss recognized in profit or loss. The cost incurred is adjusted to the carrying amount of the modified financial asset or financial liability and amortized over the modified remaining period.

For the changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows of financial assets or financial liabilities resulting from the interest rate benchmark reform, the Bank elects to apply the practical expedient in which the changes are accounted for by updating the effective interest rate at the time the basis is changed, provided the changes are necessary as a direct consequence of the reform and the new basis is economically equivalent to the previous basis. When multiple changes are made to a financial asset or a financial liability, the Bank first applies the practical expedient to those changes required by interest rate benchmark reform, and then applies the requirements of modification of financial instruments to the other changes that cannot apply the practical expedient.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date on which the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument; in which event, the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship. When the fair value of a derivative financial instrument is positive, the derivative is recognized as a financial asset; when the fair value of a derivative financial instrument is negative, the derivative is recognized as a financial liability.

Derivatives embedded in hybrid contracts that contain financial asset hosts within the scope of IFRS 9 are not separated; instead, the classification is determined in accordance with the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in hybrid contracts that contain hosts which are not assets (e.g. financial liabilities) within the scope of IFRS 9 shall be separated from the host and accounted for as a derivative under IFRS 9 if, and only if, the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host. 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.

Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions

Securities purchased under resell (reverse repurchase) agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements are generally treated as collateralized financing transactions. Interest earned on reverse repurchase agreements or interest incurred on repurchase agreements is recognized as interest income or interest expense over the life of each agreement.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

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

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

Investment Properties

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

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

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

Leases

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

a. The Bank as lessor

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

Under finance leases, the lease payments comprise fixed payments, in-substance fixed payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate, residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and payments of penalties for terminating a lease if the lease term reflects such termination, less any lease incentives payable. The net investment in a lease is measured at the present value of the sum of the lease payments receivable by a lessor and any unguaranteed residual value accrued to the lessor plus initial direct costs and is presented as a finance lease receivable. Finance lease income is allocated to the relevant accounting periods so as to reflect a constant, periodic rate of return on the Bank's net investment outstanding in respect of leases.

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

When a lease includes both land and building elements, the Bank separately assesses the classification of each element as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred and then classifies each element as a finance lease or an operating lease on the basis of the assessment. The lease payments are allocated between the land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values of the leasehold interests in the land element and building element of the lease at the inception of a contract. If the allocation of the lease payments can be made reliably, each element is accounted for separately in accordance with its lease classification. When the lease payments cannot be allocated reliably between the land and building elements, the entire lease is generally classified as a finance lease unless it is clear that both elements are operating leases; in which case, the entire lease is classified as an operating lease.

b. The Bank as lessee

The Bank recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments, in-substance fixed payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate, and payments of penalties for terminating a lease if the lease term reflects such termination, less any lease incentives receivable. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Bank uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Bank remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Bank accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by (a) decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset of lease modifications that decreased the scope of the lease, and recognizing in profit or loss any gain or loss on the partial or full termination of the lease; (b) making a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset of all other lease modifications. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

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

Pursuant to the lease agreement, the Bank has an obligation, at the end of the respective lease terms, to restore the leased buildings to their original condition at the time of the lease. Provisions are recognized based on the present value of the best estimate of future outflows of economic benefits that will be required for fulfillment of the restoration obligation stated on the lease contract.

Intangible Assets

a. Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently recognized at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful life, residual value, and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

b. Derecognition of intangible assets

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

Goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment loss.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Bank's cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units (referred to as cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually or more frequently whenever there is an indication that the unit may be impaired, by comparing its carrying amount, including the attributed goodwill, with its recoverable amount. However, if the goodwill allocated to a cash-generating unit was acquired in a business combination during the current annual period, that unit shall be tested for impairment before the end of the current annual period. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then pro rata to the other assets of the unit based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss is recognized directly in profit or loss. Any impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

If goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and the entity disposes of an operation within that unit, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal, and is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets Other Than Goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Bank reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs, corporate assets are also allocated to the individual cash-generating units; otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the assets may be impaired.

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

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

Provisions

The amount recognized as a provision takes into account the risks and uncertainties of the obligation and is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When part or all of the expenditures required to settle a provision are expected to be reimbursed from a third party, the reimbursement is almost certain to be received, and the amount can be measured reliably, the reimbursement is recognized as an asset.

Employee Benefits

a. Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

b. Retirement benefits

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

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) represent the actual deficit (surplus) in the Bank's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

c. Preferential interest on employees' deposits

The Bank offers preferential interest rate to its current employees and retired employees for their deposits within a prescribed amount. The preferential interest rate in excess of market interest rate is treated as employee benefits.

Under Article 28 of the Regulation Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Bank, if the Bank's preferential deposit interest rate for as stated in the employment contract exceeds the market interest rate, the excess will be subject to IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" upon the employee's retirement. The actuarial valuation assumptions and parameters are based on those announced by authority, if any.

d. Termination benefits

A liability for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the Bank can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the Bank recognizes any related restructuring costs.

Share-based Payment Transaction

a. Equity-settled share-based payment transaction

The shares of the capital increased by cash of SPH in accordance with the Financial Holding Company Act was reserved for the Bank's employees. The grant date was the date that the employees subscription and the fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is recognized as an expense and capital surplus.

b. Cash-settled share-based payment transaction

For cash-settled share-based payments, a liability is recognized for the merchandise and services acquired, measured initially at the fair value of the liability incurred. At the end of each reporting period until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is remeasured, with any changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Revenue Recognition

a. Interest income and expense

Except for financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, interest income and interest expense of all financial instruments are accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable and recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

Transaction costs and all other premium or discounts associated with the loans and receivables are adjusted to the carrying amount of the loans and receivables. The calculation of effective interest rate includes transaction costs and all other premium or discounts paid or received by the Bank that is an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Interest should not be accrued for loans that are transferred to non-performing loans. The interest revenue on those loans/credits is recognized upon collection.

Under Ministry of Finance (MOF) regulations, the interest revenue on structured loans is recognized upon collection.

Interest income on revolving credit card receivables and cash advance is recognized on an accrual basis.

b. Commission revenue

Commission fee revenue and expenses are recognized when loans or other services are provided. Service fees on significant projects are recognized when the project has been completed such as arrangement fee received by lead arranger in syndicated loan. Any income or expense related to subsequent service of loans on materiality basis are recognized over the period during which the service is performed, or as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan and receivables.

The Bank offers rewards to customers under loyalty program, which provide customers with specific rights. The Bank estimates these liabilities as deferred revenue on the basis of the additional fair value of the rewards through receivable consideration of the original sales for the current period. The Bank recognizes revenue only when rewards are redeemed or expired.

c. Dividend income

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

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax.

a. Current tax

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

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

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

b. Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Bank is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Bank expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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

c. Current tax and deferred tax for the period

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current tax and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

d. Linked-tax system

SPH and its qualified subsidiaries adopted the linked-tax system. The different amounts between tax expense and deferred tax liabilities and assets based on consolidation and SPH with its qualified subsidiaries are adjusted on SPH; related amounts are recognized as current tax assets or current tax liabilities.

The accounting principle for the effect of tax rate amendment is the same as the principle for transactions with tax consequences. They are recognized in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity when they occurred.

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Bank's accounting policies, which are described in Note 4, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

When developing material accounting estimates, the Bank considers the possible impact of economic sentiment indicators, inflation and interest rate fluctuations on the cash flow projection, growth rates, discount rates and profit abilities, and the management will continue to review the estimates and underlying assumptions.

Estimated Impairment of Discounts and Loans

The estimate of impairment of discounts and loans is based on assumptions about probability of default and loss given default. In making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, the Bank uses judgment based on the Bank's history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in Note 45(3). Where the actual future cash inflows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. Furthermore, considering the regulations set forth by the relevant authorities, the Bank ensures that the classification and allowance for impairment are compliance with the requirements of the regulations.

Impairment losses on discounts and loans are shown in Notes 13 and 45(3).

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Cash on hand	\$ 6,594,067	\$ 6,932,931
Due from other banks	14,041,424	40,798,101
Notes and checks for clearing	3,788,256	3,718,425
Excess futures margin	<u>261,605</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 24,685,352</u>	<u>\$ 51,449,457</u>

The Bank assesses the allowance loss of cash and cash equivalents based on the expected credit loss model. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, considering the historical experience and forward-looking information, there is no 12-month expected credit loss allowance.

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

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Call loans to banks	\$ 76,262,224	\$ 170,968,560
Trade finance advance - interbank	11,698,728	11,051,789
Deposit reserve - checking accounts	33,670,211	43,522,334
Due from the Central Bank - interbank settlement funds	10,034,761	6,000,041
Deposit reserve - demand accounts	45,165,820	44,715,565
Deposit reserve - foreign currencies	<u>615,049</u>	<u>614,471</u>
	<u>\$ 177,446,793</u>	<u>\$ 276,872,760</u>

Under a directive issued by the Central Bank of the ROC, New Taiwan dollar (NTD)-denominated deposit reserves are determined monthly at prescribed rates based on average balances of customers' NTD-denominated deposits. Deposit reserve - demand account should not be used, except for adjusting the deposit reserve account monthly. In addition, the foreign-currency deposit reserves are determined at prescribed rates based on the balances of foreign-currency deposits. These reserves can be withdrawn momentarily anytime at no interest.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss		
Government bonds	\$ 19,256,385	\$ 5,127,237
Corporate bonds	7,873,733	7,060,615
Commercial paper	4,462,111	5,784,949
Bank debentures	4,236,182	219,864
Certificates of deposits	4,040,495	654,860
Stocks	352,132	95,712
Currency swap contracts	27,833,388	19,398,346
Interest rate swap contracts	6,709,730	7,721,935
Forward exchange contracts	439,854	794,965
Option contracts	223,105	455,242
Others	<u>168,112</u>	<u>331,239</u>
	<u>75,595,227</u>	<u>47,644,964</u>
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Corporate bonds	<u>1,259,836</u>	<u>4,326,990</u>
	<u>1,259,836</u>	<u>4,326,990</u>
	<u>\$ 76,855,063</u>	<u>\$ 51,971,954</u>

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Held-for-trading financial liabilities		
Currency swap contracts	\$ 30,786,030	\$ 20,784,749
Interest rate swap contracts	5,004,577	4,333,016
Option contracts	2,064,807	2,033,467
Forward exchange contracts	1,307,826	918,050
Others	<u>153,133</u>	<u>331,582</u>
	<u>39,316,373</u>	<u>28,400,864</u>
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Bank debentures	<u>1,873,060</u>	<u>1,790,442</u>
	<u>1,873,060</u>	<u>1,790,442</u>
	<u>\$ 41,189,433</u>	<u>\$ 30,191,306</u>

(Concluded)

- a. The Bank's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss originally maintained the business model by cash flows derived from contracts and the sales of financial assets and are designated to hedge against the interest rate risk; the financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are specified for eliminating inconsistencies in accounting recognition.
- b. Information on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss were as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Difference between carrying amount and the amount due on maturity		
Fair value	\$ 1,873,060	\$ 1,790,442
Amount due on maturity	<u>(1,883,244)</u>	<u>(1,800,452)</u>
	<u>\$ (10,184)</u>	<u>\$ (10,010)</u>
		Changes in Fair Value Attributable to Changes in Credit Risk
Change in amount during the year		
For the year ended December 31, 2023		<u>\$ 4,374</u>
For the year ended December 31, 2022		<u>\$ 39,237</u>
Accumulated amount of change		
As of December 31, 2023		<u>\$ (42,271)</u>
As of December 31, 2022		<u>\$ (46,645)</u>

The change in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk recognized as other comprehensive income was calculated as the difference between the total change in fair value of bank debentures and the change in fair value due to the change in market risk factors. The change in fair value due to market risk factors was calculated using benchmark interest yield curves as at the end of the reporting period holding the credit risk margin constant and interest rates swap volatility surface. The fair value of bank debentures was estimated by discounting future cash flows using quoted benchmark interest yield curves as at the end of the reporting period, interest rates swap volatility surface and credit risk margin is estimated by obtaining credit default swap spread of the company with similar credit rating.

On May 19, 2017, the Bank issued unsecured senior bank debentures amounting to US\$45,000 thousand with a 30-year maturity and zero coupon issued and an implicit internal of return of 4.5%. In accordance with the terms of the bank debentures, the Bank may either redeem the bonds at an agreed-upon price after five years from the issue date or make bond repayments on the maturity date.

- c. The Bank engages in derivative transactions mainly to accommodate customers' needs and manage its own exposure positions. Outstanding derivative contracts (nominal) on December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Currency swap contracts	\$ 2,809,715,439	\$ 1,550,322,704
Interest rate swap contracts	698,123,954	809,552,828
Forward exchange contracts	122,399,416	98,973,923
Option contracts	58,478,900	141,515,693
Cross-currency swap contracts	7,154,519	2,211,152
Assets swap contracts	6,456,847	6,718,389
Equity-linked swap contracts	1,213,518	1,923,356
Futures contracts	733,714	47,487,035

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ 19,208,219	\$ 21,393,961
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>314,968,711</u>	<u>280,277,789</u>
	<u>\$ 334,176,930</u>	<u>\$ 301,671,750</u>

- a. Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Stock	\$ 17,670,429	\$ 17,599,965
Real estate investment trust beneficiary securities	<u>1,537,790</u>	<u>3,793,996</u>
	<u>\$ 19,208,219</u>	<u>\$ 21,393,961</u>

The Bank holds centralized securities exchange market stocks and real estate investment trust beneficiary securities as medium and long-term strategic investments, or based on the investment principles of improving the efficiency of medium and long-term capital utilization and pursuing stable investment performance, based on the disposal principles of acquiring dividend income while balancing profit and risk, and it is not held for trading purpose. Therefore, the equity instruments are designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Due to management the risk of investment position, the Bank sold the stocks at fair value of \$12,735,499 and \$4,291,286 and the disposal gain or loss were gain of \$1,507,368 and \$152,742 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. In addition, in the first quarter of 2023, due to the completion of liquidation by the investment company, a refund of \$5,292 was made and the disposal gain was \$1,497. The above gain was transferred from other equity to retained earnings.

b. Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Certificates of deposits	\$ 111,944,303	\$ 87,312,857
Bank debentures	67,615,974	72,968,081
Commercial paper	47,326,356	43,112,630
Corporate bonds	39,462,881	32,680,780
Government bonds	31,690,663	25,642,750
Asset-based securities	14,489,325	15,311,285
Others	<u>2,439,209</u>	<u>3,249,406</u>
	<u>\$ 314,968,711</u>	<u>\$ 280,277,789</u>

1) Loss allowance of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income were \$35,442 and \$42,628 on December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Credit risk management and information of impairment valuation of debt instruments at FVTOCI are shown in Note 45.

2) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the par value of debt instruments at FVTOCI under repurchase agreement were \$2,331,466 and \$8,284,157, respectively.

10. INVESTMENTS IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Certificates of deposits	\$ 101,567,426	\$ 60,038,758
Government bonds	69,502,131	62,307,008
Bank debentures	65,680,751	50,285,085
Asset-based securities	40,512,006	38,185,507
Corporate bonds	23,796,228	12,551,932
Others	<u>2,511,944</u>	<u>2,108,635</u>
	<u>303,570,486</u>	<u>225,476,925</u>
Less: Loss allowance	<u>(23,807)</u>	<u>(16,774)</u>
	<u>\$ 303,546,679</u>	<u>\$ 225,460,151</u>

a. Please refer to Note 42 for information relating to investments in debt instruments at amortized cost pledged as security.

b. Credit risk management and information of impairment valuation of investments in debt instruments at amortized cost are shown in Note 45.

c. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the par value of investments in debt instruments at amortized cost under repurchase agreements were \$1,029,915 and \$1,302,984, respectively.

11. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESELL AGREEMENTS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Commercial papers	\$ 33,707,421	\$ 31,990,324
Government bonds	19,827,746	19,478,850
Negotiable certificates of deposits	11,210,863	6,428,179
Corporate bonds	1,657,002	2,015,748
Bank debentures	<u>401,782</u>	<u>351,007</u>
	<u>\$ 66,804,814</u>	<u>\$ 60,264,108</u>
Agreed-upon resell amount	\$ 67,023,429	\$ 60,479,388
Par value	\$ 70,717,329	\$ 64,453,307
Expiry	May 2024	March 2023

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the par value of securities purchased under resell agreements under repurchase agreements were \$24,081,839 and \$20,998,888, respectively.

12. RECEIVABLES, NET

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Credit card receivable	\$ 20,807,965	\$ 20,878,070
Accounts receivable - factoring	13,029,858	15,882,597
Interest and revenue receivables	9,004,428	6,992,659
Accounts receivable - forfaiting	8,489,489	3,345,588
Accounts and notes receivables	1,670,344	1,241,913
Trust administration fee revenue receivable	937,370	796,056
Acceptances	814,562	858,879
Others	<u>859,362</u>	<u>796,466</u>
	55,613,378	50,792,228
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(722,361)	(669,975)
Premium or discount on receivables	<u>-</u>	<u>(65)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 54,891,017</u>	<u>\$ 50,122,188</u>

The Bank assessed the collectability of receivables to determine the allowance. Movements in the allowance of receivables were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance, January 1	\$ 669,975	\$ 734,529
Provision	239,622	44,518
Write-off	(184,418)	(129,846)
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>(2,818)</u>	<u>20,774</u>
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 722,361</u>	<u>\$ 669,975</u>

Please refer to Note 45 for the analysis of receivable impairment loss. The Bank received payments for loans previously written-off \$149,549 and \$154,371 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, which were recognized as deduction of provision expenses.

13. DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Export negotiation	\$ 1,173,250	\$ 881,123
Secured overdrafts	36,660	37,037
Accounts receivable - financing	1,998,727	1,488,785
Short-term loans	110,460,937	131,557,609
Secured short-term loans	88,772,618	89,373,177
Medium-term loans	340,193,247	274,208,895
Secured medium-term loans	205,318,612	205,984,380
Long-term loans	16,656,930	13,930,441
Secured long-term loans	632,922,075	579,199,271
Non-performing loans transferred from loans	941,044	1,257,085
	<u>1,398,474,100</u>	<u>1,297,917,803</u>
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(18,649,039)	(17,024,716)
Premium or discount on discounts and loans	<u>(257,039)</u>	<u>(327,076)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 1,379,568,022</u>	<u>\$ 1,280,566,011</u> (Concluded)

- a. Please refer to Note 45 for the analysis of impairment loss on discounts and loans, and Note 42 for information relating to discounts and loans pledged as security.
- b. The Bank assessed the collectability of discounts and loans to determine the required allowance. Movements in the allowance of discounts and loans were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance, January 1	\$ 17,024,716	\$ 15,070,505
Provision	2,191,713	2,894,657
Write-off	(568,927)	(1,222,772)
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>1,537</u>	<u>282,326</u>
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 18,649,039</u>	<u>\$ 17,024,716</u>

The Bank received payments for loans previously written-off \$341,923 and \$310,503 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, which were recognized as deduction of provision expenses.

14. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Investments in subsidiaries - unlisted companies		
Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.	\$ 10,067,287	\$ 10,014,775
SinoPac Insurance Brokers Ltd.	<u>79,564</u>	<u>71,504</u>
	<u>\$ 10,146,851</u>	<u>\$ 10,086,279</u>

As of the end of the reporting period, the proportion of ownership and voting rights in subsidiaries held by the Bank were all 100%.

The Bank's share of profit and other comprehensive income of subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were based on the subsidiaries' financial statements audited by the auditors for the same periods. The share of profit of subsidiaries for using equity method were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.	\$ 159,761	\$ 285,976
SinoPac Insurance Brokers Ltd.	<u>8,197</u>	<u>(1,916)</u>
	<u>\$ 167,958</u>	<u>\$ 284,060</u>

15. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS, NET

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Purchase of the PEM Group's instruments	\$ 4,187,286	\$ 4,539,144
Bank deposits not belonging to cash and cash equivalent	2,815,059	2,204,770
Others	<u>43,371</u>	<u>44,699</u>
	7,045,716	6,788,613
Less: Allowance for credit loss	(1,998)	(1,577)
Less: Accumulated impairment	<u>(2,386,381)</u>	<u>(2,432,227)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 4,657,337</u>	<u>\$ 4,354,809</u>

Above bank deposits not belonging to cash and cash equivalent included bank deposits over three months; no advance termination; pledged time deposits and restricted bank deposits.

The Bank was delegated by professional investors to sell the PEM Group's investment products amounting to US\$146,000 thousand through private placement. A U.S. Federal Court appointed a receiver for all assets that belonged to, were being managed by, or were in the possession of or control of the PEM Group. To protect the client's interests, the Bank bought back the products at the price of the initial payment net of the distribution and redemption costs. On December 24, 2010, the Bank's board of directors resolved to abide by a court's appointment of a PEM Group receiver to take the PEM Group's insurance policies at the price of approximately US\$40.4 million. On March 7, 2011, the receiver transferred the insurance policies to a trustee established jointly by certain banks to hold insurance policies. And the Bank had submitted to the authorities the results of this policy transfer. As of December 31, 2023 a reserve of US\$77,600 thousand (NT\$2,386,381) had been set aside to cover the accumulated impairment losses. The Bank has reversal impairment loss of \$47,115 and recognized impairment loss of \$48,020 for PEM Group for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The Bank assessed the collectability of other financial assets to determine the required allowance. Movements in the allowance of other financial assets were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance, January 1	\$ 1,577	\$ 4,577
Provision	4,741	4,782
Write-off	(4,314)	(8,034)
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>(6)</u>	<u>252</u>
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 1,998</u>	<u>\$ 1,577</u>

The Bank received payments for loans previously written-off \$4,954 and \$13,759 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, which were recognized as deduction of provision expenses.

16. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

The movements of property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are summarized as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023								
	Land and Land Improvements	Buildings	Machinery and Computer Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Prepayments for Equipment and Construction in Progress	Total
<u>Cost</u>								
Balance, January 1	\$ 5,604,823	\$ 5,695,564	\$ 2,545,366	\$ 1,181	\$ 1,635,487	\$ 1,457,591	\$ 283,699	\$ 17,223,711
Addition	-	81,524	279,133	-	85,165	49,541	353,583	848,946
Deduction	-	(59,498)	(130,553)	-	(58,882)	(41,168)	-	(290,101)
Reclassifications	35,110	106,085	33,818	-	2,575	14,316	(358,138)	(166,234)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	-	(87)	(1)	(34)	134	-	12
Balance, December 31	<u>5,639,933</u>	<u>5,823,675</u>	<u>2,727,677</u>	<u>1,180</u>	<u>1,664,311</u>	<u>1,480,414</u>	<u>279,144</u>	<u>17,616,334</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>								
Balance, January 1	84	3,581,364	1,668,266	1,181	1,198,551	1,247,885	-	7,697,331
Depreciation	23	147,156	308,783	-	103,476	56,868	-	616,306
Deduction	-	(59,248)	(122,474)	-	(57,285)	(41,062)	-	(280,069)
Reclassifications	-	35,209	-	-	-	-	-	35,209
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	-	(195)	(1)	(53)	139	-	(110)
Balance, December 31	<u>107</u>	<u>3,704,481</u>	<u>1,854,380</u>	<u>1,180</u>	<u>1,244,689</u>	<u>1,263,830</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,068,667</u>
<u>Net amount</u>								
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 5,639,826</u>	<u>\$ 2,119,194</u>	<u>\$ 873,297</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 419,622</u>	<u>\$ 216,584</u>	<u>\$ 279,144</u>	<u>\$ 9,547,667</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022								
	Land and Land Improvements	Buildings	Machinery and Computer Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Prepayments for Equipment and Construction in Progress	Total
<u>Cost</u>								
Balance, January 1	\$ 5,589,458	\$ 5,544,807	\$ 2,230,160	\$ 1,065	\$ 1,543,134	\$ 1,413,325	\$ 363,510	\$ 16,685,459
Addition	-	56,585	236,903	-	117,021	48,513	377,490	836,512
Deduction	-	(8,341)	(43,669)	-	(56,303)	(46,784)	-	(155,097)
Reclassifications	15,365	102,513	104,025	-	28,279	34,641	(457,353)	(172,530)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	-	17,947	116	3,356	7,896	52	29,367
Balance, December 31	<u>5,604,823</u>	<u>5,695,564</u>	<u>2,545,366</u>	<u>1,181</u>	<u>1,635,487</u>	<u>1,457,591</u>	<u>283,699</u>	<u>17,223,711</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>								
Balance, January 1	61	3,435,727	1,381,794	1,065	1,152,687	1,232,654	-	7,203,988
Depreciation	23	141,083	313,610	-	98,262	54,674	-	607,652
Deduction	-	(8,277)	(41,493)	-	(54,633)	(46,298)	-	(150,701)
Reclassifications	-	12,831	-	-	-	-	-	12,831
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	-	14,355	116	2,235	6,855	-	23,561
Balance, December 31	<u>84</u>	<u>3,581,364</u>	<u>1,668,266</u>	<u>1,181</u>	<u>1,198,551</u>	<u>1,247,885</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,697,331</u>
<u>Net amount</u>								
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 5,604,739</u>	<u>\$ 2,114,200</u>	<u>\$ 877,100</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 436,936</u>	<u>\$ 209,706</u>	<u>\$ 283,699</u>	<u>\$ 9,526,380</u>

The above property and equipment are depreciated at the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Items</u>	<u>Years</u>
Land improvements	8-30 years
Buildings	2-60 years
Machinery and computer equipment	0.58-15 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Other equipment	2-15 years
Leasehold improvements	2.17-15 years

The amounts of other equipment rented out as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 were \$969 and \$1,209, respectively.

17. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets, net

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<u>Carrying amount</u>		
Land	\$ 144	\$ 237
Buildings	2,258,878	2,423,558
Machinery and computer equipment	76,387	110,069
Transportation equipment	18,376	8,795
Other equipment	1,487	2,069
Decommissioning restoration costs	<u>13,956</u>	<u>18,737</u>
	<u>\$ 2,369,228</u>	<u>\$ 2,563,465</u>
	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Additions to right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 502,554</u>	<u>\$ 630,190</u>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	\$ 93	\$ 64
Buildings	605,078	591,480
Machinery and computer equipment	33,687	33,641
Transportation equipment	9,488	9,270
Other equipment	902	903
Decommissioning restoration costs	<u>5,204</u>	<u>5,353</u>
	<u>\$ 654,452</u>	<u>\$ 640,711</u>

b. Lease liabilities

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Carrying amount	<u>\$ 2,460,524</u>	<u>\$ 2,625,615</u>

Range of discount rates for lease liabilities were as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Land	1.6511%-2.1233%	1.0212%-2.1233%
Buildings	0.1848%-5.1952%	0.1553%-4.9530%
Machinery and computer equipment	0.5754%-2.3588%	0.5754%-2.3588%
Transportation equipment	0.3804%-5.5000%	0.3804%-5.5000%
Other equipment	0.4416%-4.3787%	0.4416%-1.5240%

c. Material lease-in activities and terms

The Bank leases certain buildings for use as business locations, offices and employee's dormitories with lease terms of 0.2 year to 20.1 years. The lease contract for major buildings located in Taiwan for use as offices and branches specifies that lease payments will be adjusted 1% every three years. The lease contract for major buildings located in overseas branches stipulated fixed or regularly adjusted proportionally lease payments. The Bank does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold land and buildings at the end of the lease terms.

d. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$ 14,865	\$ 19,015
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	\$ 40,964	\$ 39,428
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	\$ 4,339	\$ 3,548
Total cash outflow for leases	\$ (748,116)	\$ (723,677)

Recognition exemption is applied to short-term leases of various types of assets such as other equipment which qualify as low-value asset leases. The Bank has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

All lease commitments with lease terms commencing after December 31, 2023 are \$222,714.

18. INVESTMENT PROPERTY, NET

The movements of investment property are summarized as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023		
	Land	Buildings	Total
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance, January 1	\$ 769,753	\$ 591,607	\$ 1,361,360
Addition	-	3,484	3,484
Deduction	(98,258)	(30,260)	(128,518)
Reclassifications	(35,110)	(56,650)	(91,760)
Balance, December 31	<u>636,385</u>	<u>508,181</u>	<u>1,144,566</u>

(Continued)

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023		
	Land	Buildings	Total
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance, January 1	\$ -	\$ 335,852	\$ 335,852
Depreciation	-	11,106	11,106
Deduction	-	(18,534)	(18,534)
Reclassifications	-	(35,209)	(35,209)
Balance, December 31	-	<u>293,215</u>	<u>293,215</u>
<u>Net amount</u>			
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 636,385</u>	<u>\$ 214,966</u>	<u>\$ 851,351</u> (Concluded)

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022		
	Land	Buildings	Total
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance, January 1	\$ 785,118	\$ 603,570	\$ 1,388,688
Addition	-	1,736	1,736
Deduction	-	-	-
Reclassifications	(15,365)	(13,699)	(29,064)
Balance, December 31	<u>769,753</u>	<u>591,607</u>	<u>1,361,360</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance, January 1	-	336,996	336,996
Depreciation	-	11,687	11,687
Deduction	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	(12,831)	(12,831)
Balance, December 31	-	<u>335,852</u>	<u>335,852</u>
<u>Net amount</u>			
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 769,753</u>	<u>\$ 255,755</u>	<u>\$ 1,025,508</u>

The above investment properties are depreciated at the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Useful Lives</u>
Buildings	36-60 years

The above investment property of the Bank is for the purpose of earning rental income or capital appreciation or both. The fair values of investment properties used mainly or partially for leasing as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 were \$15,037,721 and \$15,186,818, respectively. The fair values, which were based on an internal valuation report instead of an assessment by an independent professional appraiser, were determined assuming unobservable inputs (Level 3).

Investment properties are leased out under operating leases with terms of 1 to 7 years. The lease contracts contain contingent rent clauses with annual rent adjustments based on a fixed ratio.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating leases of investment properties was as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Year 1	\$ 64,990	\$ 87,616
Year 2	48,007	64,290
Year 3	37,782	33,966
Year 4	18,166	23,685
Year 5	13,057	3,914
Year 6 onwards	<u>1,206</u>	<u>813</u>
	<u>\$ 183,208</u>	<u>\$ 214,284</u>

19. INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Goodwill	\$ 876,717	\$ 876,717
Computer software	915,284	764,628
Others	<u>494</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 1,792,495</u>	<u>\$ 1,641,345</u>

Movements in the Bank's intangible assets were as follows:

	Goodwill	Computer Software	Others	Total
<u>2023</u>				
Balance, January 1	\$ 876,717	\$ 764,628	\$ -	\$ 1,641,345
Addition	-	178,979	494	179,473
Amortization	-	(286,291)	-	(286,291)
Reclassifications	-	257,994	-	257,994
Effects of exchange rate changes	<u>-</u>	<u>(26)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(26)</u>
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 876,717</u>	<u>\$ 915,284</u>	<u>\$ 494</u>	<u>\$ 1,792,495</u>
<u>2022</u>				
Balance, January 1	\$ 876,717	\$ 634,580	\$ -	\$ 1,511,297
Addition	-	164,098	-	164,098
Amortization	-	(235,203)	-	(235,203)
Reclassifications	-	200,191	-	200,191
Effects of exchange rate changes	<u>-</u>	<u>962</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>962</u>
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 876,717</u>	<u>\$ 764,628</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,641,345</u>

The above intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Years</u>
Computer software	2.83-10.58 years

Goodwill includes \$876,717, which resulted from the Bank's cash merger with SinoPac Card Services, and this merger was treated as a reorganization of SPH.

In assessing whether goodwill is impaired, the Bank considers the credit card department as a cash generating unit and estimates the recoverable amount by its value in use. The Bank uses the department's actual profitability and business or business recycle in making key assumption to predict future cash flows and thus calculates its value in use. Under a going-concern assumption, the Bank predicted the net cash flows that would be generated from the investee's operating activities in the next 5 years and estimated salvage value and used the Bank's weighted average cost of capital to calculate the value in use.

The goodwill of the Bank's credit card department was \$876,717 as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. The impairment tests on goodwill were conducted on October 31, 2023 and 2022. The actual net income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 amounted to \$28,820 and \$82,059, respectively. The expected net income for the years 2023 and 2022 as assessed by the impairment test on goodwill would be \$28,252 and \$56,787, respectively. The recoverable amount was expected to be higher than the book value. Therefore, the Bank found no objective evidence that goodwill had been tested for impaired as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

20. OTHER ASSETS, NET

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Guarantee deposits	\$ 9,093,117	\$ 8,624,775
Prepayment	263,079	234,556
Temporary payment and suspense accounts	132,784	217,182
Others	<u>71,259</u>	<u>70,887</u>
	9,560,239	9,147,400
Less: Accumulated impairment	<u>(11,565)</u>	<u>(7,935)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 9,548,674</u>	<u>\$ 9,139,465</u>

21. DEPOSITS FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND BANKS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Call loans from banks	\$ 98,868,028	\$ 58,634,717
Redeposits from Chunghwa Post	10,039,900	10,054,000
Call loans from Central Bank	1,537,624	1,536,177
Due to banks	<u>37,799</u>	<u>61,705</u>
	<u>\$ 110,483,351</u>	<u>\$ 70,286,599</u>

22. SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Government bonds	\$ 20,747,083	\$ 18,061,133
Bank debentures	2,609,731	8,050,303
Corporate bonds	<u>1,387,590</u>	<u>2,199,542</u>
	<u>\$ 24,744,404</u>	<u>\$ 28,310,978</u>
Agreed-upon repurchase price	\$ 24,944,615	\$ 28,573,095
Par value	\$ 27,443,220	\$ 30,586,029
Maturity date	April 2024	November 2023

23. PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Accrued expenses	\$ 4,358,641	\$ 3,696,413
Interest payable	6,387,066	3,969,043
Notes and checks in clearing	3,788,256	3,718,425
Accounts payable - factoring	2,322,038	3,875,519
Dividends payable to SPH	1,435,025	1,435,025
Acceptances payable	814,562	659,297
Accounts payable	808,213	1,151,465
Others	<u>2,218,592</u>	<u>1,891,565</u>
	<u>\$ 22,132,393</u>	<u>\$ 20,396,752</u>

24. DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Checking	\$ 12,953,350	\$ 13,122,340
Demand	432,748,785	450,664,013
Savings - demand	567,479,994	525,698,441
Time deposits	617,052,292	659,645,341
Negotiable certificates of deposits	11,506,900	16,639,400
Savings - time	331,469,385	289,947,164
Inward remittances	785,026	659,159
Outward remittances	43,521	70,920
Others	<u>29,469</u>	<u>31,440</u>
	<u>\$ 1,974,068,722</u>	<u>\$ 1,956,478,218</u>

25. BANK DEBENTURES

To raise capital for its financial operation and increase its capital adequacy ratio, the Bank obtained approval from FSC to issue bank debentures, as follows:

	December 31		Issue Period	Rates
	2023	2022		
Third subordinated bank debentures issued in 2014 (B)	\$ 699,958	\$ 699,904	2014.09.30-2024.09.30 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 2.05%, interest is paid annually.
Third subordinated bank debentures issued in 2016	-	1,419,874	2016.12.23-2023.12.23 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.50%, interest is paid annually.
First subordinated bank debentures issued in 2017 (A)	149,996	149,973	2017.02.24-2024.02.24 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.60%, interest is paid annually.
First subordinated bank debentures issued in 2017 (B)	2,099,619	2,099,504	2017.02.24-2027.02.24 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.90%, interest is paid annually.
Third subordinated bank debentures issued in 2017 (A)	199,990	199,970	2017.06.28-2024.06.28 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.70%, interest is paid annually.
Third subordinated bank debentures issued in 2017 (B)	539,868	539,831	2017.06.28-2027.06.28 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.95%, interest is paid annually.
Fourth subordinated bank debentures issued in 2017	3,000,000	3,000,000	2017.06.28, no maturity date and non-cumulative. The Bank has the right to call or buy back from the market after five and a half years.	Fixed interest rate of 4.00%, interest is paid annually.
First subordinated bank debentures issued in 2018 (A)	649,917	649,857	2018.04.30-2025.04.30 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.40%, interest is paid annually.
First subordinated bank debentures issued in 2018 (B)	499,855	499,823	2018.04.30-2028.04.30 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.65%, interest is paid annually.
First subordinated bank debentures issued in 2019	1,999,865	1,999,649	2019.01.25, no maturity date and non-cumulative. The Bank has the right to call or buy back from the market after five and a half years.	Fixed interest rate of 2.40%, interest is paid annually.
Second subordinated bank debentures issued in 2019 (A)	1,199,796	1,199,700	2019.01.25-2026.01.25 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.40%, interest is paid annually.
Second subordinated bank debentures issued in 2019 (B)	1,799,476	1,799,377	2019.01.25-2029.01.25 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.55%, interest is paid annually.
Third senior bank debentures issued in 2019	2,999,959	2,999,877	2019.06.26-2024.06.26 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 0.76%, interest is paid annually.
Fourth subordinated bank debentures issued in 2019	1,499,864	1,499,682	2019.08.23, no maturity date and non-cumulative. The Bank has the right to call or buy back from the market after five years and a month.	Fixed interest rate of 2.00%, interest is paid annually.
Fifth subordinated bank debentures issued in 2019 (A)	1,749,631	1,749,494	2019.08.23-2026.08.23 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.03%, interest is paid annually.
Fifth subordinated bank debentures issued in 2019 (B)	1,749,448	1,749,354	2019.08.23-2029.08.23 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.13%, interest is paid annually.
First subordinated bank debentures issued in 2020	2,999,720	2,999,550	2020.03.31, no maturity date and non-cumulative. The Bank has the right to call or buy back from the market after five years and four months.	Fixed interest rate of 1.35%, interest is paid annually.
Second subordinated bank debentures issued in 2020	1,999,584	1,999,520	2020.03.31-2030.03.31 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 0.75%, interest is paid annually.
Third subordinated bank debentures issued in 2020	2,899,789	2,899,659	2020.06.30, no maturity date and non-cumulative. The Bank has the right to call or buy back from the market after five years and a month.	Fixed interest rate of 1.85%, interest is paid annually.
Fourth subordinated bank debentures issued in 2020	2,599,567	2,599,502	2020.06.30-2030.06.30 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.00%, interest is paid annually.
Fifth subordinated bank debentures issued in 2020	2,099,828	2,099,737	2020.10.29, no maturity date and non-cumulative. The Bank has the right to call or buy back from the market after five years and a month.	Fixed interest rate of 1.70%, interest is paid annually.
Sixth subordinated bank debentures issued in 2020	2,399,616	2,399,562	2020.10.29-2030.10.29 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 0.87%, interest is paid annually.
Seventh senior bank debentures issued in 2020	999,868	999,797	2020.11.06-2025.11.06 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 0.46%, interest is paid annually.
First senior bank debentures issued in 2021	999,854	999,793	2021.05.18-2026.05.18 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 0.45%, interest is paid annually.

(Continued)

	December 31		Issue Period	Rates
	2023	2022		
Second subordinated bank debentures issued in 2021	\$ 2,719,697	\$ 2,719,575	2021.05.28, no maturity date and non-cumulative. The Bank has the right to call or buy back from the market after five years and two months.	Fixed interest rate of 1.70%, interest is paid annually.
Third subordinated bank debentures issued in 2021	2,299,659	2,299,615	2021.05.28-2031.05.28 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 0.82%, interest is paid annually.
Fourth subordinated bank debentures issued in 2021	3,279,719	3,279,620	2021.10.28, no maturity date and non-cumulative. The Bank has the right to call or buy back from the market after five years and a month.	Fixed interest rate of 1.70%, interest is paid annually.
Fifth subordinated bank debentures issued in 2021	1,699,523	1,699,464	2021.10.28-2031.10.28 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 0.80%, interest is paid annually.
First subordinated bank debentures issued in 2022	4,999,394	4,999,222	2022.03.28, no maturity date and non-cumulative. The Bank has the right to call or buy back from the market after five years and four months.	Fixed interest rate of 2.00%, interest is paid annually.
Second senior bank debentures issued in 2022	1,999,733	1,999,652	2022.04.08-2027.04.08 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 0.78%, interest is paid annually.
First senior bank debentures issued in 2023	<u>1,999,483</u>	<u>-</u>	2023.09.14-2025.09.14 Principal is repayable on maturity date.	Fixed interest rate of 1.48%, interest is paid annually.
	<u>\$ 56,832,276</u>	<u>\$ 56,250,137</u>		

(Concluded)

26. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Principal of structured products	\$ 42,007,916	\$ 29,312,266
Cumulative earnings on appropriated loan fund	<u>96,486</u>	<u>155,012</u>
	<u>\$ 42,104,402</u>	<u>\$ 29,467,278</u>

27. PROVISIONS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Provision for employee benefits	\$ 2,151,687	\$ 1,750,817
Provision for financing commitment	231,373	287,654
Provision for guarantee liabilities	301,523	338,746
Provision for decommissioning liabilities	108,159	107,424
Other	<u>10,422</u>	<u>15,239</u>
	<u>\$ 2,803,164</u>	<u>\$ 2,499,880</u>

The movements of provision for financing commitment, provision for guarantee liabilities and other provision were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023		
	Provision for Financing Commitment	Provision for Guarantee Liabilities	Other Provision
Balance, January 1	\$ 287,654	\$ 338,746	\$ 15,239
(Reversal of provision) provision	(57,879)	(37,374)	(4,664)
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>1,598</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>(153)</u>
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 231,373</u>	<u>\$ 301,523</u>	<u>\$ 10,422</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022		
	Provision for Financing Commitment	Provision for Guarantee Liabilities	Other Provision
Balance, January 1	\$ 161,914	\$ 394,577	\$ 17,387
(Reversal of provision) provision	115,480	(56,610)	(4,245)
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>10,260</u>	<u>779</u>	<u>2,097</u>
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 287,654</u>	<u>\$ 338,746</u>	<u>\$ 15,239</u>

28. PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Recognized in balance sheets (payables and provisions)		
Defined contribution plans	\$ 49,841	\$ 47,611
Defined benefit plans	1,610,633	1,249,859
Preferential interest on employees' deposits	366,026	343,699
Others	<u>175,028</u>	<u>157,259</u>
	<u>\$ 2,201,528</u>	<u>\$ 1,798,428</u>

a. Defined contribution plans

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

The total expenses recognized for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 of \$299,085 and \$269,838, respectively, represent contributions payable to these plans by the Bank at rates specified in the rules of the plans.

b. Defined benefit plans

For the Bank employees who adopt for defined benefit plans regulated by the Labor Standards Act, the retirement benefits are paid to employees as follow: (i) a lump sum payment equal to two base units for each year of service; (ii) that each year of service exceeding 15 years is entitled to only one base unit of wage; and (iii) that the maximum payment is for up to 45 base units. Any fraction of a year that is equal to six months or more is counted as one year of service, and any fraction of a year that is less than six months is counted as half a year of service.

Pension contributions are deposited in the Trust department of Bank of Taiwan and Bank SinoPac in the Organization of Supervisory Committee of Business Entities' Labor Retirement Reserve's name. Before the end of each year, the Bank assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Bank is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund deposited in the Trust department of Bank of Taiwan is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the Bureau); the Bank has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

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

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 4,740,546	\$ 4,410,096
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(3,129,913)</u>	<u>(3,160,237)</u>
Deficit	1,610,633	1,249,859
Asset ceiling	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net defined benefit liability	<u>\$ 1,610,633</u>	<u>\$ 1,249,859</u>

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

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liability
Balance at January 1, 2022	<u>\$ 4,951,842</u>	<u>\$ (3,055,368)</u>	<u>\$ 1,896,474</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	40,036	-	40,036
Past service cost	-	-	-
Net interest expense (income)	<u>29,181</u>	<u>(18,435)</u>	<u>10,746</u>
Recognized in (profit) or loss	<u>69,217</u>	<u>(18,435)</u>	<u>50,782</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(204,623)	(204,623)
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in financial assumptions	(300,275)	-	(300,275)
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in demographic assumptions	35	-	35
Actuarial (gain) loss - experience adjustments	<u>37,015</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,015</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(263,225)</u>	<u>(204,623)</u>	<u>(467,848)</u>

(Continued)

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liability
Contributions from the employer	\$ -	\$ (229,549)	\$ (229,549)
Benefits paid	<u>(347,738)</u>	<u>347,738</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 4,410,096</u>	<u>\$ (3,160,237)</u>	<u>\$ 1,249,859</u>
Balance at January 1, 2023	<u>\$ 4,410,096</u>	<u>\$ (3,160,237)</u>	<u>\$ 1,249,859</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	29,641	-	29,641
Past service cost	1,569	-	1,569
Net interest expense (income)	<u>56,146</u>	<u>(41,217)</u>	<u>14,929</u>
Recognized in (profit) or loss	<u>87,356</u>	<u>(41,217)</u>	<u>46,139</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(22,133)	(22,133)
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in financial assumptions	531,996	-	531,996
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in demographic assumptions	47	-	47
Actuarial (gain) loss - experience adjustments	<u>29,646</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,646</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>561,689</u>	<u>(22,133)</u>	<u>539,556</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(224,921)	(224,921)
Benefits paid	(315,536)	315,536	-
Pay off or reduce the payment	<u>(3,059)</u>	<u>3,059</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 4,740,546</u>	<u>\$ (3,129,913)</u>	<u>\$ 1,610,633</u> (Concluded)

The plan assets' actual returns were \$63,350 and \$223,058 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

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

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

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

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Discount rate	1.20%	1.30%
Expected rate of salary increase	3.00%	1.75%

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

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ (105,796)</u>	<u>\$ (100,757)</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 109,211</u>	<u>\$ 104,091</u>
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ 107,008</u>	<u>\$ 103,365</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ (104,224)</u>	<u>\$ (100,562)</u>

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

	December 31	
	2023	2022
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	<u>\$ 197,095</u>	<u>\$ 202,921</u>
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	9 years	9 years

c. Preferential interest on employees' deposits

The Bank offers preferential interest on employees' deposits to both current and retired employees.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Discount rate	4.00%	4.00%
Expected interest rate on preferential interest on employees' deposits		
Manager	7.59%	7.47%
Staff	13.00%	13.00%
Normal deposit interest rate	1.59%	1.47%
Return on deposits	2.00%	2.00%
Excess preferential interest		
Manager	4.00%	4.00%
Staff	9.41%	9.53%
The probability of preferential interest on employees' deposits is canceled within ten years	50.00%	50.00%

The amounts included in the balance sheets arising from the Bank's obligation in respect of its preferential interest on employee's deposits were as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 366,026	\$ 343,699
Fair value of plan assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Deficit	366,026	343,699
Asset ceiling	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net defined benefit liability	<u><u>\$ 366,026</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 343,699</u></u>

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

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liability
Balance at January 1, 2022	<u>\$ 340,375</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 340,375</u>
Service cost			
Past service cost	32,242	-	32,242
Interest expense	<u>7,130</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,130</u>
Recognized in (profit) or loss	<u>39,372</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,372</u>
Remeasurement			
Actuarial (gain) loss - experience adjustments	8,921	-	8,921
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in assumptions	<u>(19,114)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(19,114)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(10,193)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(10,193)</u>
Benefits paid	<u>(25,855)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(25,855)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u><u>\$ 343,699</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 343,699</u></u>
Balance at January 1, 2023	<u>\$ 343,699</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 343,699</u>
Service cost			
Past service cost	35,235	-	35,235
Interest expense	<u>7,939</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,939</u>
Recognized in (profit) or loss	<u>43,174</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43,174</u>
Remeasurement			
Actuarial (gain) loss - experience adjustments	10,042	-	10,042
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in assumptions	<u>(4,139)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,139)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>5,903</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,903</u>
Benefits paid	<u>(26,750)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(26,750)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u><u>\$ 366,026</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 366,026</u></u>

d. Other

Others included long-term incentive compensation plans, deferred service leave and termination benefits. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the liabilities related to cash-settled share-based payments of long-term incentive compensation plans were recognized as \$142,500 and \$113,875, respectively, the acquired total embedded value of which were \$114,976 and \$98,092, respectively.

29. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Guarantee deposits received	\$ 5,833,308	\$ 1,504,159
Temporary receipt and suspense accounts	1,248,839	621,590
Advance receipts	272,795	179,479
Deferred revenue	89,819	106,494
Others	<u>26,298</u>	<u>31,724</u>
	<u>\$ 7,471,059</u>	<u>\$ 2,443,446</u>

30. INCOME TAX

Under Article 49 of the Financial Holding Company Act and related directives issued by the Ministry of Finance, a financial holding company and its domestic subsidiaries that held over 90% of shares issued by the financial holding company for 12 months within the same tax year may choose to adopt the linked-tax system for income tax filings. Thus, SPH adopted the linked-tax system for income tax and unappropriated earnings tax filings with its qualified subsidiaries since 2003.

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

The major components of tax expense were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Current tax		
Current period	\$ 3,337,231	\$ 2,297,364
Adjustments for prior period	(3,144)	(1,670)
Others	<u>44,260</u>	<u>-</u>
	3,378,347	2,295,694
Deferred tax		
Temporary adjustment	<u>(185,955)</u>	<u>274,252</u>
Income tax expenses recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 3,192,392</u>	<u>\$ 2,569,946</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Profit before tax	\$ <u>19,257,895</u>	\$ <u>17,283,223</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate (20%)	\$ 3,851,579	\$ 3,456,645
Tax effect of adjusting items:		
Adjustments for prior years' tax	(3,144)	(1,670)
Tax-exempt income	(250,056)	(156,354)
Permanent difference	(473,310)	(728,565)
Others	<u>67,323</u>	<u>(110)</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	\$ <u>3,192,392</u>	\$ <u>2,569,946</u>

The ROC Income Tax Act was 20%. The rate of unappropriated earnings was 5%.

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
<u>Deferred tax</u>		
Adjustments of current period		
Defined benefit plans remeasurement	\$ 109,092	\$ (95,608)
Share of the comprehensive income of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	(14,768)	21,066
Exchange difference on translating foreign operations	<u>36,470</u>	<u>(28,278)</u>
Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income	\$ <u>130,794</u>	\$ <u>(102,820)</u>

c. Current tax assets and liabilities

	December 31	
	2023	2022
<u>Current tax assets</u>		
Receivables from adopting the linked-tax system	\$ 1,055,020	\$ 1,055,020
Others	<u>211,186</u>	<u>83,126</u>
	\$ <u>1,266,206</u>	\$ <u>1,138,146</u>
<u>Current tax liabilities</u>		
Payables for adopting the linked-tax system	\$ 1,170,711	\$ 989,706
Others	<u>348,524</u>	<u>222,592</u>
	\$ <u>1,519,235</u>	\$ <u>1,212,298</u>

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	December 31	
	2023	2022
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 876,576	\$ 759,569
Provision for defined benefit	374,010	293,803
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	171,222	134,752
Others	<u>115,091</u>	<u>109,570</u>
	<u>\$ 1,536,899</u>	<u>\$ 1,297,694</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>		
Land value increment tax	\$ 587,038	\$ 587,038
Unrealized gains on foreign exchange and derivative instruments	182,470	294,964
Investments accounted for using the equity method	233,629	199,806
Others	<u>47,637</u>	<u>46,555</u>
	<u>\$ 1,050,774</u>	<u>\$ 1,128,363</u>

Deferred tax expenses (income) recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ (117,006)	\$ (129,561)
Provision for defined benefit	28,885	25,380
Investments accounted for using the equity method	33,823	57,205
Unrealized gains or losses on foreign exchange and derivative instruments	(112,494)	348,956
Others	<u>(19,163)</u>	<u>(27,728)</u>
	<u>\$ (185,955)</u>	<u>\$ 274,252</u>

The Bank did not have unused loss carryforwards as of December 31, 2023.

- e. The Bank's tax returns through 2017 have been assessed by the tax authorities.
- f. SinoPac Call Center was merged into Bank SinoPac in 2019 and its profit-seeking enterprise income tax was assessed through 2017.
- g. Pillar Two Income Tax Legislation

The government of Vietnam, where Ho Chi Minh City branch is incorporated, enacted the Pillar Two income tax legislation effective from January 1, 2024. Since the Pillar Two income tax legislation was not effective at the reporting date, the Bank has no related current tax exposure. The Bank will continue to assess the impact of the Pillar Two Income Tax Act on its future financial performance.

31. EQUITY

a. Common stock

The Bank's authorized capital is \$140,000,000. And the Bank issued 14,000,000 thousand common stock with par value of NT\$10. The authorized capital can be issued in installments upon approval of the board of directors.

On May 20, 2022, the Bank's board of directors, on behalf of the shareholders' meeting, resolved to issue 343,665 thousand common shares with earnings reallocated as capital at a par value of NT\$10 each, increasing the share capital issued and fully paid to \$90,325,841. The above transaction was set September 13, 2022 as the record date.

On November 18, 2022, in order to strengthen the Bank's capital, increase the common equity ratio and support the capital needs for operations and business expansion, the Bank's board of directors, on behalf of the shareholders' meeting, resolved to issue 666,667 thousand common shares with par value of NT\$10 at a price of NT\$15 per share for a total amount of \$10 billion, which was 100% subscribed by the parent company, SPH. The paid-in capital is \$96,992,508 after the capital increase. The capital increase was approved by the authorities and the record date was set as March 21, 2023.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Share premium	\$ 7,335,205	\$ 4,001,872
Donated surplus	83	83
Consolidation premium	8,076,524	8,076,524
Share-based payment	167,956	67,511
Others	<u>1,650</u>	<u>1,650</u>
	<u>\$ 15,581,418</u>	<u>\$ 12,147,640</u>

The premium from shares issued in excess of par (share premium from issuance of common stock, shares premium from issuance of common stock for combination and treasury stock transactions) and donations may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Bank has no deficit, the capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Bank's paid-in capital and once a year).

On October 21, 2022, the board of directors of the parent company of the Bank, SPH, approved a capital increase and retained 10% of shares for subscription by the Group's employees. The criteria for the employee entitlement to the employee share options were in accordance with IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment". Under IFRS 2 share options granted by a parent company to a subsidiary's employees should be treated as equity-settled share-based payments that match the service provided by employees and are recognized as equity increase due to parent's contribution. The amount of the Bank's capital surplus - share-based payment was \$100,445, determined on the basis of the grant-date fair value of the employee share options in the first quarter of 2023 and may only be used to offset a deficit.

Options were priced using the Black & Scholes pricing model. The inputs into the model were as follows:

	February 15, 2023
Grant date share price	\$17.2
Exercise price	\$15
Volatility	23.10%
Duration	0.058 year
Risk-free interest rate	0.7023%

The volatility was based on historical annualized standard deviation of return rates from February 15, 2022 to February 15, 2023. The return rates over time were measured using natural logarithm of daily restored closing stock price.

c. Special reserve

Under Order No. 10010000440 (repealed on April 24, 2023, replaced by No. 11202709871 issued by the FSC), issued by the FSC on March 23, 2011, the trading loss provision recognized before December 31, 2010 is transferred to special reserve.

Under Order No. 1090150022 issued by the FSC on March 31, 2021, for the net deduction of other equity for the current period, the same amount of special surplus reserve shall be set aside from the net profit after tax for the current period plus the amount of items other than the net profit after tax for the current period included in the undistributed surplus for the current period. If there is still an insufficient amount, withdraw from the undistributed surplus of the previous period; for the net deduction of other equity accumulated in the previous period, the same amount of special surplus reserve will be withdrawn from the undistributed surplus of the previous period. If there is still a shortfall, the net profit after tax for the current period will be added to the current period's net profit after tax. The amount of items other than net profit included in the undistributed surplus of the current period shall be set aside, and the dividend policy shall be clearly stipulated in the company's articles of association. If the company has set aside a special surplus reserve in accordance with the foregoing provisions, the amount that has been set aside shall be consistent with the foregoing provisions and shall set aside a special surplus. The difference between the amount of the reserve and the amount of the reserve shall be set aside as a special surplus reserve. If there is a subsequent reversal of the net deduction of other equity items, the reversal of part of the reversal of the special surplus reserve distribution surplus shall be made.

Under Order No. 10510001510 (repealed on May 15, 2019, replaced by No. 10802714560 issued by the FSC), issued by the FSC on May 25, 2016, before dispatching the net income of 2016 through 2018, the Public Bank shall reserve 0.5% to 1% of net income as special reserve. Under Order No. 10802714560 issued by the FSC, it is no longer necessary to use special reserve as a way in response to the development of financial technology and the protection of the rights of employees in domestic banks from the fiscal year of 2019. The Bank can reserve the expenditure for employee transfer or placement and for employee training in financial technology development or banking business development.

d. Earnings distribution and dividend policy

The Bank's Articles of Incorporation provide that annual net income should be appropriated after it has:

- 1) Deducted any deficit of prior years;
- 2) Paid all outstanding taxes;
- 3) Set aside 30% of remaining earnings as legal reserve;

- 4) Set aside any special reserve or retained earnings allocated at its option;
- 5) Allocated shareholders' dividends.

The Banking Act provides that, before the balance of the reserve reaches the aggregate par value of the outstanding capital stock, above allocation should not exceed 15% of the aggregate par value of the outstanding capital stock of the Bank. If there's a net deduction of other equity accumulated in the previous period, the Bank should appropriate the same amount of special reserve from the unappropriated retained earnings in the previous period, if there's still a shortage, the Bank should appropriate special reserve which is from the current net income after tax and the current unappropriated retained earnings not included in the current net income after tax.

The Bank meets the required financial position; thus, the limitation on the setting aside of earnings to legal reserve under the Company Act is not applicable.

To comply with the Bank's globalization strategy, strengthen its market position, integrate its diversified business operation and be a major local bank, the Bank has adopted the "Balanced Dividend Policy".

Under this policy, dividends available for distribution are determined by referring to its capital adequacy ratio (CAR). Cash dividends may be declared if the Bank's CAR is above 10% and stock dividends may be declared if the CAR is equal to or less than 10%. However, the Bank may make discretionary cash distribution even if the CAR is below 10%, if approved at the shareholders' meeting, for the purpose of maintaining the cash dividends at a certain level in any given year.

Cash dividends and cash bonus are paid after the approval of the shareholders, while the distribution of stock dividends requires the additional approval of the authorities.

Under the Financial Holding Company Act, the board of directors is empowered to execute the authority of the shareholders' meeting, which is under no jurisdiction in the related regulations in the Company Act.

The appropriations of earnings for 2021 have been proposed by the Bank's board of directors (on behalf of the shareholder's meeting) on May 20, 2022. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	Dividends Per Share (NT\$)
Legal reserve	\$ 3,678,000	
Reversal of special reserve	(3,977)	
Cash dividends	5,149,327	\$0.59263158
Stock dividends	3,436,648	0.39552080

The appropriations of earnings for 2022 have been proposed by the Bank's board of directors (on behalf of the shareholder's meeting) on May 19, 2023. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings
Legal reserve	\$ 4,574,536
Special reserve	10,673,916

The appropriations of earnings for 2023 have been proposed by the Bank's board of directors on March 6, 2024. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings
Legal reserve	\$ 5,141,400
Reversal of special reserve	(4,741,496)
Cash dividends	8,026,130
Stock dividends	6,789,476

The board of directors approved the 2023 appropriations of earnings on March 6, 2024, that will be resolved by shareholder's resolution (on behalf of the shareholder's meeting) in 2024.

In accordance with FSC Guideline No. 09900146911, cash dividends and bonus to shareholders for 2009 amounting to \$1,435,025 shall not be remitted to the parent company until the land transferred to SPL from the Bank is disposed and the gain is realized.

e. Other equity items

	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain or Loss on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		Change in Fair Value of Financial Liability Attributable to Change in Credit Risk of Liability	Total
		Equity Instrument	Debt Instrument		
Balance January 1, 2023	\$ (530,767)	\$ (534,045)	\$ (12,575,494)	\$ (46,645)	\$ (13,686,951)
Exchange differences					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(182,349)	-	-	-	(182,349)
Related income tax	36,470	-	-	-	36,470
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Current adjustment for change in value	-	6,199,271	2,846,731	-	9,046,002
Adjustment for loss allowance of debt instruments	-	-	(7,187)	-	(7,187)
Current disposal	-	-	285,079	-	285,079
Cumulative realized gain or loss transferred to retained earnings due to disposal	-	(1,508,865)	-	-	(1,508,865)
Share of gains (losses) of subsidiary and other comprehensive income of those investments					
Recognition	-	-	73,537	-	73,537
Adjustment for loss allowance of debt instruments	-	-	303	-	303
Related income tax	-	-	(14,768)	-	(14,768)
Change in fair value of financial liability attributable to change in credit risk of liability					
Change in amount	-	-	-	4,374	4,374
Balance December 31, 2023	\$ (676,646)	\$ 4,156,361	\$ (9,391,799)	\$ (42,271)	\$ (5,954,355)

	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain or Loss on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		Change in Fair Value of Financial Liability Attributable to Change in Credit Risk of Liability	Total
		Equity Instrument	Debt Instrument		
Balance January 1, 2022	\$ (643,875)	\$ 2,903,884	\$ (493,889)	\$ (85,882)	\$ 1,680,238
Exchange differences					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	141,386	-	-	-	141,386
Related income tax	(28,278)	-	-	-	(28,278)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Current adjustment for change in value	-	(3,285,187)	(12,438,098)	-	(15,723,285)
Adjustment for loss allowance of debt instruments	-	-	(3,390)	-	(3,390)
Current disposal	-	-	444,145	-	444,145
Cumulative realized gain or loss transferred to retained earnings due to disposal	-	(152,742)	-	-	(152,742)
Share of gains (losses) of subsidiary and other comprehensive income of those investments					
Recognition	-	-	(107,108)	-	(107,108)
Adjustment for loss allowance of debt instruments	-	-	1,780	-	1,780
Related income tax	-	-	21,066	-	21,066
Change in fair value of financial liability attributable to change in credit risk of liability					
Change in amount	-	-	-	39,237	39,237
Balance December 31, 2022	<u>\$ (530,767)</u>	<u>\$ (534,045)</u>	<u>\$ (12,575,494)</u>	<u>\$ (46,645)</u>	<u>\$ (13,686,951)</u>

32. NET INTEREST REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Interest income		
Loans	\$ 43,631,498	\$ 28,570,246
Security investments	13,757,458	8,418,954
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	7,844,448	3,595,072
Securities purchased under resell agreements	1,390,560	555,801
Credit card revolving interest rate income	523,044	494,766
Others	<u>1,338,898</u>	<u>744,570</u>
	<u>68,485,906</u>	<u>42,379,409</u>
Interest expenses		
Deposits	(38,215,626)	(14,547,160)
Call loans from banks	(3,187,198)	(1,504,647)
Interest expense of structured products	(1,942,553)	(476,643)
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(1,094,052)	(609,921)
Bank debentures	(873,532)	(853,945)
Others	<u>(373,981)</u>	<u>(161,330)</u>
	<u>(45,686,942)</u>	<u>(18,153,646)</u>
	<u>\$ 22,798,964</u>	<u>\$ 24,225,763</u>

33. SERVICE FEE INCOME, NET

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Service fee income		
Trust and related services	\$ 2,559,802	\$ 2,120,410
Loan services	2,154,612	1,934,526
Insurance services	1,825,873	2,423,544
Credit card services	837,094	716,360
Others	<u>1,388,661</u>	<u>1,268,901</u>
	<u>8,766,042</u>	<u>8,463,741</u>
Service fee expenses		
Credit card services	(839,053)	(686,704)
Interbank services	(363,658)	(331,217)
Trust services	(205,982)	(164,340)
Foreign exchange transaction	(56,578)	(49,496)
Others	<u>(482,044)</u>	<u>(375,952)</u>
	<u>(1,947,315)</u>	<u>(1,607,709)</u>
	<u>\$ 6,818,727</u>	<u>\$ 6,856,032</u>

34. GAINS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS, NET

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Disposal gain (loss) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Government bonds	\$ 18,146	\$ (569,908)
Corporate bonds	(771,407)	(774,106)
Currency swap contracts	2,894,691	644,207
Interest rate swap contracts	2,296,394	1,429,344
Forward exchange contracts	709,650	(217,043)
Futures contracts	(38,887)	553,288
Option contracts	(53,001)	(748,439)
Others	<u>94,368</u>	<u>135,007</u>
	<u>5,149,954</u>	<u>452,350</u>
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Corporate bonds	917,092	(828,383)
Government bonds	(1,969)	180,034
Bank debentures	(80,393)	(153,991)
Currency swap contracts	1,974,772	233,000
Option contracts	336,896	(883,797)
Forward exchange contracts	(741,644)	(43,385)
Interest rate swap contracts	(1,653,931)	2,535,938
Others	<u>4,255</u>	<u>44,867</u>
	<u>755,078</u>	<u>1,084,283</u>
Interest income	645,843	428,496
Dividend income	<u>9,957</u>	<u>1,347</u>
	<u>\$ 6,560,832</u>	<u>\$ 1,966,476</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Dividends revenue		
Holding at the end of the reporting period	\$ 1,146,153	\$ 1,226,113
Disposed in the reporting period	112,063	9,322
Gain or loss from disposal of debt instruments	<u>(285,079)</u>	<u>(444,145)</u>
	<u>\$ 973,137</u>	<u>\$ 791,290</u>

36. NET OTHER REVENUE OTHER THAN INTEREST INCOME

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Rental income	\$ 85,223	\$ 87,392
Gain on disposal of investment properties	50,096	-
Operating assets rental income	26,262	26,707
Others	<u>5,729</u>	<u>18,782</u>
	<u>\$ 167,310</u>	<u>\$ 132,881</u>

37. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Salaries and wages	\$ 9,071,993	\$ 8,006,388
Labor insurance and national health insurance	622,664	561,076
Pension costs	345,224	320,620
Share-based transaction		
Equity-settled (Note 31)	99,322	-
Cash-settled	82,949	30,853
Others	<u>790,545</u>	<u>767,840</u>
	<u>\$ 11,012,697</u>	<u>\$ 9,686,777</u>

The Bank's Articles of Incorporation provide that the Bank shall allocate from annual profit more than 0.5% as employees' compensation and not more than 1% as remuneration of directors. But if there are accumulated losses, the Bank should make up for the losses first.

The employees' compensation and the remuneration of directors recognized were estimated on the basis of the provisions of the Bank's Articles of Incorporation and past experience. The Bank accrued \$100,000 and \$90,000 as employees' compensation and \$40,000 and \$34,127 as remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

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

The board of directors approved \$100,000 as employees' compensation and \$40,000 as remuneration of directors on January 26, 2024 and February 23, 2024, respectively. These amounts were the same as those recognized in the financial statements and will be delivered entirely in cash.

The board of directors approved \$90,000 as employees' compensation and \$34,127 as remuneration of directors on January 16, 2023 and February 24, 2023, respectively. These amounts were the same as those recognized in the financial statements and will be delivered entirely in cash. The Bank's board of directors had reported the remuneration of employees and directors in 2022 on behalf of the shareholder on May 19, 2023.

The information on employees' compensation and the remuneration of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System (M.O.P.S.) website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

For short-term and long-term compensation, SPH, parent company, has set up a long-term incentive compensation plan, which defers the delivery of performance bonus to the Group's high-level managers, and links the stock price of SPH with the long-term performance index. The Bank expects to use virtual stocks and future stock price to calculate the compensation and deliver in cash. The Bank recognizes the compensation as cash-settled share-based employee benefits expense.

38. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Depreciation expense		
Land improvements	\$ 23	\$ 23
Buildings	158,262	152,770
Machinery and computer equipment	308,783	313,610
Other equipment	103,476	98,262
Leasehold improvements	56,868	54,674
Right-of-use assets	<u>654,452</u>	<u>640,711</u>
	1,281,864	1,260,050
Amortization expense	<u>286,291</u>	<u>235,203</u>
	<u>\$ 1,568,155</u>	<u>\$ 1,495,253</u>

39. OTHER GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Taxation and fees	\$ 2,118,172	\$ 1,583,849
Automated equipment	618,206	533,794
Marketing	582,355	521,973
Insurance	432,808	402,166
Professional advisory	428,273	593,799
Location fee	392,138	384,127
Communications expense	327,091	322,088
Others	<u>693,363</u>	<u>593,462</u>
	<u>\$ 5,592,406</u>	<u>\$ 4,935,258</u>

40. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by the gain or loss attributed to the Bank's shareholder divided by the weighted-average number of common stock outstanding.

	Dollar Per Share	
	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Basic EPS	\$ <u>1.68</u>	\$ <u>1.63</u>

Net income and the weighted-average number of common stock outstanding in the computation of basic EPS are as follows:

Net income

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Net income for calculating basic EPS	\$ <u>16,065,503</u>	\$ <u>14,713,277</u>

Shares

	Shares in Thousands	
	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
The weighted-average number of common stock outstanding in the computation of basic EPS	<u>9,554,959</u>	<u>9,032,584</u>

41. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes to the financial statements, transactions, between the Bank and other related parties are summarized as follows:

a. Related parties and their relationships with the Bank

<u>Related Party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Bank</u>
SinoPac Financial Holdings Company Limited (SPH)	Parent company of the Bank
Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Bank
SinoPac Securities Corporation (SinoPac Securities)	Subsidiary of SPH
SinoPac Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd. (SinoPac Securities Investment Trust)	Subsidiary of SPH
SinoPac Leasing Corporation (SPL)	Subsidiary of SPH
SinoPac Securities Investment Service Corporation (SinoPac Securities Investment Service)	Subsidiary of SinoPac Securities
SinoPac Securities Venture Capital Corporation (SinoPac Securities Venture Capital)	Subsidiary of SinoPac Securities
SinoPac Securities (Asia) Ltd. (SinoPac Securities (Asia))	Subsidiary of SinoPac Securities

(Continued)

Related Party	Relationship with the Bank
Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research Foundation	Affiliate of SPH's chairman
The Bankers Association of the Republic of China (BAROC)	Affiliate of SPH's chairman
SinoPac Foundation	Affiliate of SPH's chairman
Taiwan Creative Industry Development Co., Ltd. (Taiwan Creative Industry)	Affiliate of SinoPac Venture Capital's general manager
Global Unichip Corp. (GUC)	Affiliate of SPH's chairman's spouse
Shin Yuan Investment Co., Ltd. (Shin Yuan Investment)	SPH's corporate director
Hsinex International Corp. (Hsinex International)	SPH's corporate director
Hsin Yi Recreation Enterprise Co., Ltd. (Hsin Yi Recreation)	Affiliate of SPH's corporate director
E Ink Holdings Inc. (E Ink Holdings)	Affiliate of SPH's director
Uni-President Development Corp. (Uni-President Development)	Affiliate of the Bank's director
President Chain Store Corporation (PCSC)	Affiliate of the Bank's director
ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd. (ScinoPharm Taiwan)	Affiliate of the Bank's director
Taiwan Futures Exchange (TAIFEX)	Affiliate of SinoPac Securities' director
Pegatron Corporation (Pegatron)	Affiliate of SinoPac Securities' director
Ting-Fong Investment Corporation, Ltd. (Ting-Fong Investment)	Affiliate of SinoPac Securities' director
Taiwan Riken Industrial Co., Ltd. (Taiwan Riken Industrial)	Affiliate of SinoPac Securities' director
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd. (Yuanta Securities)	Affiliate of second-degree-in-laws of the Bank's director
Hua Nan Commercial Bank Ltd. (Hua Nan Bank)	Affiliate of SPL's director's spouse
Hotai Investment Limited (Hotai Investment)	Affiliate of the Bank's manager
Evercast Precision Industry Corporation (Evercast Precision Industry)	Affiliate of first-degree kin of the Bank's manager (before July 2023)
Hao-Xin-Di Co., Ltd. (Hao-Xin-Di)	Affiliate of second-degree kin of the Bank's manager
Zetai Investment Limited (Zetai Investment)	Affiliate of second-degree kin of the Bank's manager
Kim Great Co., Ltd. (Kim Great)	Affiliate of second-degree kin of the Bank's manager (before October 2023)
Yong, Yu-Kang Construction Co., Ltd. (Yong, Yu-Kang Construction)	Affiliate of third-degree kin of the Bank's manager
Froch Enterprise Co., Ltd. (Froch Enterprise)	Affiliate of second-degree-in-laws of the Bank's manager
TransGlobe Life Insurance Inc. (TGL)	Related party
YFY International B.V. (YFY International)	Related party
Jhong Cing Investment Co., Ltd. (Jhong Cing Investment)	Related party
Hsin-Yi Foundation	Related party
Taigen Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (Taigen Biotechnology)	Related party
China Color Printing Co., Ltd. (China Color Printing)	Related party
E Ink Technology B.V.	Related party
Yong Hsin Yi Enterprise Co., Ltd. (Yong Hsin Yi Enterprise)	Related party
YuanHan Materials Inc. (YuanHan Materials)	Related party
Shen's Art Printing Co., Ltd. (Shen's Art Printing)	Related party

(Continued)

Related Party	Relationship with the Bank
Foongtone Technology Co., Ltd. (Foongtone Technology)	Related party
YFY Biotech Management Co., Ltd. (YFY Biotech Management)	Related party
Hoss Investment Inc. (Hoss Investment)	Related party
Effion Enertech Co., Ltd. (Effion Enertech)	Related party
Hoss Capital Inc. (Hoss Capital)	Related party
Shin Foong Specialty And Applied Materials Co., Ltd. (Shin Foong Specialty And Applied Materials)	Related party
Everterminal Co., Ltd. (Everterminal)	Related party
Yuen Foong Shop Co., Ltd. (Yuen Foong Shop)	Related party
Yuen Foong Yu Biotech Co., Ltd. (Yuen Foong Yu Biotech)	Related party
Others	The Group's directors, supervisors, managers and their relatives, department chiefs, investments accounted for using the equity method and their subsidiaries, and investees of SPH's other subsidiaries, etc.
	(Concluded)

b. Significant transactions with related parties

1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Due from banks		
Others	\$ 1,331	\$ 1,350
Excess future margin		
Others	66,736	-

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

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023		
	Ending Balance	Interest (%)	Interest Income
Call loans to banks			
Hua Nan Bank	\$ 1,050,408	0.15-6.8	\$ 59,958
Others	-	5.39-6.25	63,305
	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022		
	Ending Balance	Interest (%)	Interest Income
Call loans to banks			
Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.	\$ 3,072,355	0.66-5.39	\$ 74,959
Hua Nan Bank	1,226,221	0.16-8.5	13,824
Others	-	0.59	68

3) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Future margin-own funds		
Others	\$ 4,554	\$ -

4) Derivative financial instruments

December 31, 2023					
	Contract (Notional) Amount	Contract Period	Valuation Gains or Losses	Account	Balance
Currency swap contracts					
Hua Nan Bank	\$ 12,916,042	2023.8.2- 2024.9.23	\$ 302,294	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 302,294
Hua Nan Bank	1,537,624	2023.5.4- 2024.2.29	(41,652)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	41,652
TGL	369,030	2023.11.23- 2024.2.27	1,699	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,699
TGL	17,416,338	2023.9.19- 2024.3.25	(622,168)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	622,168
Interest rate swap contracts					
SinoPac Securities	375,000	2020.8.11- 2024.8.12	2,618	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,698
Hua Nan Bank	10,544,177	2020.11.13- 2032.8.22	(8,133)	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	454,822
TAIFEX	81,345,000	2019.1.23- 2032.5.31	291,726	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	302,149
TAIFEX	73,870,000	2019.8.2- 2033.5.9	(274,292)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	274,292
Forward exchange contracts					
TGL	1,104,942	2023.12.6- 2024.3.8	8,282	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,282
TGL	1,713,467	2023.1.16- 2024.4.18	(52,602)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	52,602
YFY International	307,525	2023.8.10- 2024.8.23	2,744	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,744
YFY International	153,762	2023.1.13- 2024.1.17	(11,012)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	11,012
Cross-currency swap contracts					
Hua Nan Bank	1,253,080	2023.7.28- 2024.4.29	518	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	518
Hua Nan Bank	610,320	2023.2.24- 2024.2.29	(24,467)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	24,467
Currency swap contracts					
Hua Nan Bank	1,843,413	2021.11.11- 2023.10.5	89,955	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	88,916
Hua Nan Bank	3,686,826	2022.1.12- 2023.4.20	(237,148)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	237,148
TGL	7,680,888	2021.1.21- 2023.4.14	78,444	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	74,865
TGL	9,038,066	2022.9.27- 2023.3.1	(236,918)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	236,918
Interest rate swap contracts					
SinoPac Securities	675,000	2020.8.3- 2024.8.12	(4,566)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7,122
Hua Nan Bank	11,123,563	2020.11.13- 2032.3.16	398,067	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	473,707
TAIFEX	3,150,000	2022.7.27- 2027.8.11	14,033	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	14,033
TAIFEX	2,000,000	2022.7.27- 2023.7.27	(3,610)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	3,610
Forward exchange contracts					
TGL	772,448	2022.10.17- 2023.7.13	16,430	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16,430
TGL	3,081,540	2022.3.30- 2023.6.16	(128,889)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	128,889

5) Securities purchased under resell agreements

December 31, 2023

None.

	December 31, 2022		For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
	Face Amount	Carrying Amount	Interest Income
Others	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14

6) Receivables

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Interest receivable		
Others	\$ 1,033	\$ 2,437
Credit card receivable		
Others	250,192	266,266
Other receivables		
Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.	104,956	105,171
Others	9,239	6,453

7) Current income tax assets and liabilities

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Receivables from adopting the linked-tax system	<u>\$ 1,055,020</u>	<u>\$ 1,055,020</u>
Payables from adopting the linked-tax system	<u>\$ 1,170,711</u>	<u>\$ 989,706</u>

8) Loans

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023			
Ending Balance	Highest Balance	Interest/ Fee Rates (%)	Interest Income
<u>\$ 10,747,642</u>	<u>\$ 11,779,288</u>	0-12.9	<u>\$ 199,198</u>

Category	December 31, 2023						
	Account Volume or Name of Related Party	Highest Balance	Ending Balance	Normal	Overdue	Type of Collaterals	Is the Transaction at Arm's Length Commercial Term
Employees' consumer loans	193	\$ 317,565	\$ 287,900	V	-	None	Yes
Household mortgage loans	1,197	8,113,385	7,681,745	V	-	Real estate	Yes
Others:							
	SPL	70,000	-	V	-	Real estate	Yes
	Jhong Cing Investment	54,634	51,147	V	-	Real estate	Yes
	Hao-Xin-Di	6,833	5,975	V	-	Real estate	Yes
	Hotai Investment	1,581	756	V	-	Vehicle	Yes
	Zetai Investment	875	525	V	-	Vehicle	Yes
	Others	3,214,415	2,719,594	V	-	Real estate and vehicle	Yes
	Others subtotal	3,348,338	2,777,997				
	Total	\$ 11,779,288	\$ 10,747,642				

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Ending Balance	Highest Balance	Interest/ Fee Rates (%)	Interest Income
<u>\$ 10,483,666</u>	<u>\$ 12,182,074</u>	0-10.77	<u>\$ 146,415</u>

Category	December 31, 2023						
	Account Volume or Name of Related Party	Highest Balance	Ending Balance	Normal	Overdue	Type of Collaterals	Is the Transaction at Arm's Length Commercial Term
Employees' consumer loans	237	\$ 392,615	\$ 356,109	V	-	None	Yes
Household mortgage loans	1,164	7,494,220	7,122,009	V	-	Real estate	Yes
Others:							
	SPL	400,000	70,000	V	-	Real estate	Yes
	Froch Enterprise	248,808	-	V	-	None, Note 1	Yes
	Uni-President Development	130,000	-	V	-	None, Note 1	Yes
	Jhong Cing Investment	58,160	54,634	V	-	Real estate	Yes
	Kim Great	43,566	40,670	V	-	Real estate	Yes
	Evercast Precision Industry	32,472	-	V	-	Real estate	Yes
	Hao-Xin-Di	7,689	6,833	V	-	Real estate	Yes
	Hotai Investment	2,406	1,581	V	-	Vehicle	Yes
	Zetai Investment	1,225	875	V	-	Vehicle	Yes
	Yong, Yu-Kang Construction	131	-	V	-	Certificates of deposits	Yes
	Others	3,370,782	2,830,955	V	-	Real estate, certificates of deposits, securities and vehicle	Yes
	Others subtotal	4,295,239	3,005,548				
	Total	\$ 12,182,074	\$ 10,483,666				

Note 1: Non-related party of the Bank at the loan's signing date.

Note 2: Debtors of related party loans are all within normal credit ranking. The Bank estimated the provision for doubtful debt periodically in accordance with the guidelines issued by the authority and IFRS Accounting Standards.

9) Guarantees

December 31, 2023

None.

December 31, 2022

Related Party	Highest Balance in Current Year	Ending Balance	Provision	Rates	Type of Collaterals	Note
Yuanta Securities	\$ 820,000	\$ -	\$ -	0.30%	None, Note	

Note: Non-related party of the Bank at the loan's signing date.

10) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2023	2022
Equity instrument		
TAIFEX	\$ 348,266	\$ 333,886
PCSC	-	207,808
Others	21,379	23,032

11) Property and equipment

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank purchased property and equipment from its related parties for a total price of \$14,751 and \$27,473, respectively, recognized as machinery and computer equipment and prepayment.

The Bank leased other equipment from its related parties, due to the date, December 31, 2023 and 2022, the carrying amount were \$45 and \$56, respectively.

12) Intangible assets

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank purchased computer software from its related parties in the amount of \$41,235 and \$36,372, respectively.

13) Other assets

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2023	2022
Prepayments		
Others	\$ 4,206	\$ 4,303
Guarantee deposits		
Others	11,086	78,137

The Bank signed an agreement with other related parties for the purchase. The Bank paid \$24,036 and \$27,412 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, which were recorded as prepayments (other assets) or other general and administrative expenses.

The amount of undiscounted guarantee deposits from lease contract were \$15,343 and \$12,703 as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The amount of interest revenue from the collateral deposit for futures and options transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were \$296 and \$64, respectively.

14) Notes and bonds transaction

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	
	Purchase of Notes and Bonds	Sell of Notes and Bonds
SinoPac Securities	\$ -	\$ 1,600,000
Other	49,959	49,961

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	
	Purchase of Notes and Bonds	Sell of Notes and Bonds
SinoPac Securities	\$ -	\$ 7,000,000

15) Deposits from the Central Bank and banks

	December 31, 2023		For the Year Ended December 31, 2023
	Ending Balance	Interest Rates (%)	Interest Expense
Others	\$ 3,133	0.1-5.68	\$ 48,803

	December 31, 2022		For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
	Ending Balance	Interest Rates (%)	Interest Expense
Hua Nan Bank	\$ 1,228,942	0.11-5.35	\$ 15,588
Others	15,279	-	-

16) Payables

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Accrued expenses		
Others	\$ 105	\$ 56
Interests payable		
Others	2,709	7,803
Dividends payable to SPH		
SPH	1,435,025	1,435,025
Others payable		
Others	9,561	2,631

17) Bank debentures

The Bank's bank debentures issued for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were underwritten by SinoPac Securities who were paid \$450 and \$1,000 commission fee, respectively (recognized as discount of bank debentures).

The Bank paid interest of bank debentures to related parties for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were \$54,480 and \$47,653, respectively.

18) Deposits

	December 31, 2023		For the Year Ended December 31, 2023
	Ending Balance	Interest Rates (%)	Interest Expense
	<u>\$ 31,864,353</u>	0-13	<u>\$ 431,442</u>
	Ending Balance	Interest Rate (%)	
TGL	\$ 7,422,733	0.2-1.15	
SinoPac Securities	5,623,878	0-2	
Pegatron	3,116,849	0.2-1.15	
E Ink Holdings	1,058,508	0-1.565	
GUC	975,932	0.001-1.51	
Hsin-Yi Foundation	828,083	0.01-5.5	
ScinoPharm Taiwan	532,913	0.53-1.565	
Taigen Biotechnology	432,918	0-5.6	
TAIFEX	400,444	0.53-1.51	
China Color Printing	272,397	0.53-1.565	
SinoPac Securities (Asia)	262,828	0-2.75	
Hsin Yi Recreation	240,236	0.53-5.3	
Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research Foundation	204,952	0.53-1.59	
E Ink Technology B.V.	178,295	0.4-1.15	
SinoPac Securities Investment Service	175,781	0-5.5	
Yong Hsin Yi Enterprise	150,750	0.53-5.55	
YuanHan Materials	145,385	0.001-1.565	
Ting-Fong Investment	129,077	0-0.53	
Taiwan Riken Industrial	127,672	0.001-1.32	
Shin Yuan Investment	124,826	0.001-5.2	
Taiwan Creative Industry	122,734	0.53	
Hsinex International	115,574	0.2-5.3	
Shen's Art Printing	115,007	0.53-1.565	
Foongtone Technology	104,832	0-1.565	
Others	<u>9,001,749</u>	0-13	
	<u>\$ 31,864,353</u>		

	December 31, 2022		For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
	Ending Balance	Interest Rates (%)	Interest Expense
	<u>\$ 30,314,297</u>	0-13	<u>\$ 239,802</u>
	Ending Balance	Interest Rate (%)	
SinoPac Securities	\$ 6,220,948	0-4.55	
TGL	4,998,167	0.2-0.85	
GUC	1,984,002	0.001-1.01	
E Ink Holdings	1,034,254	0-1.44	
ScinoPharm Taiwan	1,034,040	0.405-1.44	
Hsin-Yi Foundation	791,639	0.01-1.9	
SinoPac Securities (Asia)	513,531	0-2.75	
BAROC	432,384	0-1.455	
TAIFEX	400,000	0.285-1.135	
Hsin Yi Recreation	281,785	0.2-2	
China Color Printing	271,554	0.405-1.44	
SPL	268,751	0-0.85	
Taigen Biotechnology	248,812	0-3.25	
YFY Biotech Management	194,824	0-1.135	
Hoss Investment	184,407	0.2-1.7	
YuanHan Materials	182,288	0.001-1.44	
SinoPac Securities Venture Capital	179,980	0.405	
SinoPac Securities Investment Service	173,052	0-1.44	
Yong Hsin Yi Enterprise	153,080	0.405-4.83	
Taiwan Riken Industrial	146,724	0.001-1.195	
Effion Enertech	132,420	0.405-1.005	
Hoss Capital	131,525	0.2-0.85	
Shin Yuan Investment	126,312	0.001-4.83	
Shin Foong Specialty And Applied Materials	106,957	0.405-0.85	
Everterminal	100,301	0.285-0.865	
Others	<u>10,022,560</u>	0-13	
	<u>\$ 30,314,297</u>		

19) Other liabilities

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Guarantee deposits received	\$ 7,781	\$ 10,803
Advance receipts	12	11

20) Revenues and expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Lease contracts - guarantee deposits interest revenue	\$ 345	\$ 328
Lease contracts - interest expenses	28,242	30,402
Commissions and fee revenues	135,040	132,486
Commissions and fee expenses	70,494	72,616
Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	19,870	25,847
Donation - SinoPac Foundation	24,000	27,000
Net other revenue other than interest income	13,865	14,371
Other general and administrative expenses	234,122	212,638

21) Operating lease

The Bank as a lessee

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Acquisitions of right-of-use assets		
Others	\$ 16,546	\$ 1,496
	December 31	
	2023	2022
Lease liabilities		
SPL	\$ 570,871	\$ 608,016
Others	28,138	74,670

a) Guarantee deposits, please refer to Note 41,b.13).

b) The guarantee deposits interest revenue, lease interest expense and other lease expense (recognized as other operating expense), please refer to Note 41,b.20).

The Bank as a lessor

Lessee	Rental Income		Lease Term	Receiving Frequency
	For the Year Ended			
	December 31			
	2023	2022		
SinoPac Securities	\$ 29,236	\$ 31,586	November 2025	Rentals received monthly
SinoPac Securities Investment Trust	9,699	9,692	December 2029	Rentals received monthly
SPL	6,420	6,481	February 2024	Rentals received monthly
Yuen Foong Shop	2,057	4,356	January 2024	Rentals received monthly
Yuen Foong Yu Biotech	3,396	3,396	December 2028	Rentals received monthly
Others	5,681	8,006	July 2028	Rentals received monthly

Transactions between the Bank and the related parties are at arm's length commercial terms except for the preferential interest rates offered to employees for savings and loans up to prescribed limits.

Under the Banking Act, except for government and consumer loans, credit extended by the Bank to any related party should be fully secured, and the credit terms for related parties should be similar to those for unrelated parties.

c. Compensation of directors, supervisors and management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 365,197	\$ 309,142
Share-based transaction	70,399	28,273
Post-employment benefits	<u>2,927</u>	<u>2,473</u>
	<u>\$ 438,523</u>	<u>\$ 339,888</u>

The management personnel are composed of general manager, vice general manager and other employee whose job grade is higher than the former.

42. PLEDGED OR MORTGAGED ASSETS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, pledged or restricted assets of the Bank are summarized as follows:

Restricted Assets	Object	December 31		Purposes
		2023	2022	
Investment in debt instruments at amortized cost	Certificates of deposits	\$ 5,153,762	\$ 8,153,618	Note 1
Investment in debt instruments at amortized cost	Government bonds	1,495,035	1,462,398	Note 2
Discounts and loans	Loans	18,924,490	16,610,100	Note 3

Note 1: Pledged in accordance with the Central Bank for foreign-exchange, with the Mega Bank for USD foreign-exchange settlement and with requirements of the California Department of Financial Institutions.

Note 2: Guarantees of dealing and underwriting business, a trust reserve fund, guarantees of bills financial service, reserve for payment of VISA international card, pledged to court as collaterals for filing provisional seizure and disposition and Hong Kong branch's clearing system of real-time gross settlement.

Note 3: Pledged in accordance with the Federal Reserve Bank under the discount window program.

43. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

- a. In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant unrecognized commitments of the Bank as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Trust assets	\$ 981,419,574	\$ 726,153,141
Securities under custody	225,139,963	229,382,736
Agent for government bonds	91,850,400	84,867,900
Receipts under custody	24,157,532	24,861,918
Agent for short-term securities under custody	10,614,800	16,758,120
Appointment of investment	7,698,253	6,434,557
Guarantee notes payable	5,764,662	8,739,018
Goods under custody	899,254	1,083,102
Guarantee notes received	500,000	500,000

As of December 31, 2023, in addition to above mentioned unrecognized commitments, the Bank and SinoPac Securities had applied for tax concessions to Ministry of Finance regarding their technical support service expenditure relating to the financial transaction system, and had jointly signed to the system manufacturer the letter of indemnity of which the total compensation is not more than US\$1,300 thousand to obtain the proxy of the manufacturer thereof to apply for foresaid tax concession. The compensation distributable to the Bank is US\$867 thousand and to SinoPac Securities is US\$433 thousand. The deadline for compensation guarantee period is December 31, 2027.

In order to continue the practical application and deepening cooperation of the artificial intelligence research with National Cheng Kung University to accelerate the digital transformation, the board of directors of the Bank continued to sign the third phase of the agreement with a total budget of \$30,000 for enterprise and industry cooperation and a donation agreement effective from July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2026 in May 2023. As of December 31, 2023, the Bank recognized operating expenses in the amount of \$17,500.

- b. The Bank entered into contracts to buy computers and office equipment were for \$918,597 and \$802,570, of which \$639,453 and \$518,871 had not been paid as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.
- c. Contingent liabilities and contingencies
- 1) The Securities and Futures Investors Protection Center (SFIPC) filed a lawsuit against the Bank and SinoPac Leasing Corporation's (SPL) subsidiary, Grand Capital International Limited (renamed as SinoPac Capital International Limited on October 4, 2018, liquidated), on the ground that Procomp Informatics Ltd. (Procomp) deposited US\$10,000 thousand in the Bank's Shisung Branch (formerly Sungshan Branch) and placed a restriction on the use of this deposit as a condition for a short-term loan to Addie International Limited granted by SPL and for allegedly helping Yeh, Sue-Fei and Procomp do irregular trading. But at the same time, Procomp used the restricted deposit for fictitious sale transactions. Later, when problems on Procomp's account arose, the Bank and SPL demanded compensation, which was taken from Procomp's account, resulting in damage to Procomp. The Bank was suspected of misleading investors by concealing the restricted status of Procomp's deposit and window dressing Procomp's financial statements. On behalf of investors, the SFIPC filed a lawsuit against the Bank, SPL and all other parties related to Procomp jointly. The amount of the claim was \$4,207,212 in total.

Both the courts of the first instance and the second instance ruled in favor of the Bank and SPL. The court believes that the Bank and SinoPac Leasing are not liable for the damage of Procomp as they do not hold rights and obligations to the edition, approval, recognition and announcement of Procomp's financial statements and the Bank and SinoPac Leasing did not conspire with Procomp to concealing the restricted status of Procomp.

However, the SFIPC decided to file an appeal on January 20, 2016. The Supreme Court reversed the declared judgment on July 26, 2017 and remanded the case to Taiwan High Court. The case is still under process. The SFIPC reduced their declaration to \$4,161,366 on September 19, 2018, and once again reduced their declaration to \$4,161,219 on November 30, 2018.

The Taiwan High Court ruled in favor of the Bank and SinoPac Leasing on May 7, 2019. However, the SFIPC decided to file an appeal to the Supreme Court on June 6, 2019. On March 17, 2021, the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal to SinoPac Leasing (conviction affirmed) and remanded the Bank's case to Taiwan High Court. On December 28, 2023, the Bank and the SFIPC mediated and established an agreement at the Taiwan High Court. The Bank paid \$3,650 as a settlement with the SFIPC.

- 2) The Bank dealt with Skwentex International Corporation (Skwentex) regarding Skwentex's receivables from Siltrontechnics Electronics Corporation. The relevant accounts receivable transaction involved suspected false cycle trading and was investigated by the Taiwan New Taipei District Prosecutors and was under process by the Criminal Court in 2015. Due to the abnormal and suspected unlawful accounts receivable transaction, the Bank cannot pay the consideration of accounts receivable to Skwentex in accordance with the credit contract. Skwentex sued the Bank in July 2017 and demanded a compensation of \$214,471.

The Taiwan Taipei District Court ruled in favor of the Bank on February 27, 2020. Skwentex was dissatisfied and appealed in March 2020. The Taiwan High Court overruled the appeal in favor of the Bank on May 24, 2023, and the Bank received the certificate of determination of the judgment on August 1, 2023. The conviction is affirmed in this case.

- d. In accordance with the Guidelines on Corporate Governance of Commercial Banks issued by the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, the Bank undertakes to maintain sufficient capital that meet capital adequacy requirement of Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd; if the capital is not sufficient to maintain business needs or regulatory requirements, the Bank will promptly report to the board of directors for approval of a capital expansion plan to meet the corporate governance and regulatory requirements of Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.
- e. In order to meet the needs of Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.'s loan commitments, the Bank issued to financial institutions Letter of Support which declares that the Bank will actively support the operation of Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.

44. HIERARCHY AND FAIR VALUE INFORMATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. The definition of the hierarchy:

1) Level 1

Financial instruments are traded in active market and have the identical price for the same financial instruments. “Active market” should fit the following characteristics:

- a) All financial instruments in the market are homogeneous;
- b) Willing buyers and sellers exist in the market all the time;
- c) The public can access the price information easily.

2) Level 2

The products categorized in this level have the prices that can be inferred from either direct or indirect observable inputs other than the active market’s prices. Examples of these inputs are:

- a) Quoted prices from the similar products in the active market. This means the fair value can be derived from the current trading prices of similar products. It is also noted that whether they are similar products should be judged by the characteristics and trading rules. The fair value valuation in this circumstance may make some adjustment due to time lags, trading rule’s differences, related parties’ prices, and the correlation of price between itself and the similar instruments.
- b) Quoted prices for identical or similar financial instruments in inactive markets.
- c) When marking-to-model, the input of model in this level should be observable (such as interest rates, yield curves and volatilities). The observable inputs mean that they can be attained from market and can reflect the expectation of market participants.
- d) Inputs which can be derived from other observable prices or whose correlation can be verified through other observable market data.

3) Level 3

The fair prices of the products in this level are based on the inputs other than the direct market data. For example, historical volatility used in valuing options is an unobservable input, because it cannot represent the entire market participants’ expectation for future volatility.

b. Financial instrument measured at fair value

1) Hierarchy information of fair value of financial instruments

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value	December 31, 2023			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<u>Measured on a recurring basis</u>				
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>				
<u>Assets</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL				
Stocks	\$ 352,132	\$ 346,643	\$ -	\$ 5,489
Bonds	31,366,300	23,244,786	7,660,227	461,287
Others	8,501,228	-	8,501,228	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss				
Bonds	1,259,836	1,259,836	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments at FVTOCI				
Stocks and others	19,208,219	16,572,718	1,537,790	1,097,711
Debt instruments at FVTOCI				
Bonds	141,171,215	74,728,107	65,367,309	1,075,799
Certificates of deposits and others	173,797,496	849,315	172,948,181	-
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,873,060	-	1,873,060	-
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>				
<u>Assets</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	35,375,567	15,955	32,619,883	2,739,729
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	39,316,373	-	37,671,934	1,644,439

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value	December 31, 2022			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<u>Measured on a recurring basis</u>				
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>				
<u>Assets</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL				
Stocks	\$ 95,712	\$ 90,731	\$ -	\$ 4,981
Bonds	12,407,716	5,680,416	6,727,300	-
Others	6,437,319	-	6,437,319	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss				
Bonds	4,326,990	4,326,990	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments at FVTOCI				
Stocks and others	21,393,961	18,090,063	2,116,325	1,187,573
Debt instruments at FVTOCI				
Bonds	134,482,589	69,166,340	64,241,462	1,074,787
Certificates of deposits and others	145,795,200	554,582	145,240,618	-
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 1,790,442	\$ -	\$ 1,790,442	\$ -
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>				
<u>Assets</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	28,704,217	2,910	26,084,905	2,616,402
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	28,400,864	8,665	26,885,116	1,507,083

2) Fair value measurement technique

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income with quoted price in an active market are using market price as fair value; financial instruments above with no quoted price in an active market are estimated by valuation methods. The estimation and assumption of valuation method the Bank used is the same as market participants. The Bank can obtain this information.

The basis of fair value estimation used by the Bank is as follows:

The fair value of forward exchange contracts, interest rate swap contracts and cross-currency swap contracts is measured by the discounted cash flow method; the fair value of option is measured by Black & Scholes Model.

Fair values of forward exchange contracts are estimated on the basis of the foreign exchange rates. Structured product is measured by opponents' price based on match basis. This method diminished market risk to zero. Fair value of interest rate swap contracts and cross-currency swap contracts are estimated on the basis of market quotation.

Fair value are determined as follows: (a) listed stocks and Taipei Exchange Stocks and Stocks of Real Estate Investment Trust - closing prices as of the balance sheet date; (b) beneficial certificates (open-end funds), net asset values as of the balance sheet date; (c) bonds - period-end reference prices published by the Taipei Exchange or internal model price; (d) bank debentures issued overseas and the overseas bonds-period-end reference prices published by market quotation, calculated through an internal model or provided by a counter-party.

The Bank assessed the active level of market and the adequacy of fair value of emerging stocks and measured the investments at fair value.

The Bank assessed the fair value of unlisted counters using the market approach, income approach and asset approach. The above methods use the price and other relevant information generated by the market transactions involving comparable or comparable assets, liabilities or assets and liabilities.

3) Credit risk valuation adjustment is set out below:

Credit risk valuation consists of credit valuation adjustment and debit valuation adjustment.

Credit valuation adjustment is adopted for derivative contracts trading in other than exchange markets, over-the-counter and reflects the non-performance risk of the counterparty on fair value.

Debit valuation adjustment is adopted for derivative contracts trading in other than exchange markets, over-the-counter and reflects the non-performance risk of the Bank on fair value.

The Bank calculated debit and credit valuation adjustment based on models with inputs of Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) multiplying Exposure at Default (EAD).

The Bank calculated EAD based on mark-to-market fair value of OTC derivative instruments.

The Bank takes 60% as the standard LGD of counter parties, and subject to change under the risk nature and data feasibility.

The Bank takes credit risk valuation adjustment into valuation of the fair value of financial instruments, thus reflect the credit quality of counter parties and the Bank.

4) Transfer between Level 1 and Level 2

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Bank transferred part of the government bonds and bank debentures were \$9,717,583 from Level 1 to Level 2 because the Bank determined these investments were not in an active market.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Bank transferred part of the government bonds, corporate bonds, bank debentures and certificates of deposits were 8,516,951 from Level 1 to Level 2 because the Bank determined these investments were not in an active market.

5) Reconciliation of Level 3 items of financial instruments

a) Reconciliation of Level 3 items of financial assets

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023									
Items	Beginning Balance	Gains (Losses) on Valuation		Increase		Decrease		Effects of Changes in Exchange Rate	Ending Balance
		Profit and Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Purchase/ Issued	Transfer to Level 3	Disposed/Sold	Transfer Out of Level 3		
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>									
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss									
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	\$ 4,981	\$ 423	\$ -	\$ 461,287	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85	\$ 466,776
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income									
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	1,187,573	-	(84,570)	-	-	(5,292)	-	-	1,097,711
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	1,074,787	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,012	1,075,799
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>									
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss									
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	2,616,402	123,327	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,739,729

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022									
Items	Beginning Balance	Gains (Losses) on Valuation		Increase		Decrease		Effects of Changes in Exchange Rate	Ending Balance
		Profit and Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Purchase/ Issued	Transfer to Level 3	Disposed/Sold	Transfer Out of Level 3		
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>									
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss									
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	\$ -	\$ 4,981	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,981
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income									
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	1,400,647	-	(213,066)	-	-	(8)	-	-	1,187,573
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	1,394,743	-	(26)	-	-	(450,775)	-	130,845	1,074,787
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>									
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss									
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	449,176	2,167,226	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,616,402

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the gains on valuation included in net income with assets still held were gain \$471,719 and \$2,633,950, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the losses on valuation included in other comprehensive income with assets still held were loss \$84,570 and \$213,092, respectively.

b) Reconciliation of Level 3 items of financial liabilities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023								
Items	Beginning Balance	Valuation Gain/Loss Reflected on Profit or Loss	Increase		Decrease		Effects of Changes in Exchange Rate	Ending Balance
			Purchase/ Issued	Transfer to Level 3	Disposed/Sold	Transfer Out of Level 3		
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>								
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss								
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	\$ 1,507,083	\$ 127,356	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,634,439

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022								
Items	Beginning Balance	Valuation Gain/Loss Reflected on Profit or Loss	Increase		Decrease		Effects of Changes in Exchange Rate	Ending Balance
			Purchase/ Issued	Transfer to Level 3	Disposed/Sold	Transfer Out of Level 3		
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>								
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss								
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	\$ 757,540	\$ 749,543	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,507,083

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the losses on valuation included in net income from liabilities still held were loss \$486,866 and \$1,205,107, respectively.

6) Quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) used in the fair value measurement

Quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs is set out below:

December 31, 2023

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Interval (Weighted-average)
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss					
Interest rate swap contracts	\$ 2,431,654	\$ 1,336,524	Sellers' quote	(Notes 1 and 2)	-
Currency swap contracts -Hybrid	250,670	250,534	Sellers' quote	(Note 1)	-
FX swap structured instruments					
Others	<u>57,405</u>	<u>57,381</u>	Sellers' quote	(Note 1)	-
	<u>\$ 2,739,729</u>	<u>\$ 1,644,439</u>			
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss					
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL					
Stock	\$ 5,489	\$ -	Market approach	Discount factor of liquidity	20%
Bonds	<u>461,287</u>	<u>-</u>	Taipei Exchange's quote or Bloomberg's quote	(Note 3)	-
	<u>\$ 466,776</u>	<u>\$ -</u>			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Equity instruments at FVTOCI					
Stock	<u>\$ 1,097,711</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	Market approach or market value with liquidity valuation discount	Discount factor of liquidity	0%-30%
Debt instruments at FVTOCI					
Bonds	<u>\$ 1,075,799</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	Taipei Exchange's quote or Bloomberg's quote	(Note 3)	-

December 31, 2022

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Interval (Weighted-average)
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss					
Interest rate swap contracts	\$ 1,928,089	\$ 819,142	Sellers' quote	(Notes 1 and 2)	-
Currency swap contracts -Hybrid	379,401	379,196	Sellers' quote	(Note 1)	-
FX swap structured instruments					
Others	<u>308,912</u>	<u>308,745</u>	Sellers' quote	(Note 1)	-
	<u>\$ 2,616,402</u>	<u>\$ 1,507,083</u>			
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss					
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL					
Stock	<u>\$ 4,981</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	Market approach	Discount factor of liquidity	20%
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Equity instruments at FVTOCI					
Stock	<u>\$ 1,187,573</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	Market approach or market value with liquidity valuation discount	Discount factor of liquidity	0%-30%
Debt instruments at FVTOCI					
Bonds	<u>\$ 1,074,787</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	Taipei Exchange's quote or Bloomberg's quote	(Note 3)	-

Note 1: On pairs of back-to-back transactions, consequences of significant unobservable inputs and fair values are not fully captured in practice. Therefore, both inputs are not disclosed.

Note 2: Considering the risk model, the seller's quotation is provided for reference; consequences of significant unobservable inputs and fair values are not fully captured in practice. Therefore, both inputs are not disclosed.

Note 3: Due to international bonds listed in the OTC market lack liquidity, no observable liquidity reduction factor could be obtained. Therefore, no disclosure has been made.

7) Valuation processes for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3

The Bank assesses the derivative financial instruments' fair values according to the quote by counterparties; related assessments are compiled as risk-control reports and inform the manager and the board of directors by month.

The risk management department is responsible for independent testify of fair value of non-derivative financial instruments. The team also use the independent source data to bring the assessment results closer to market conditions, confirm that data sources are independent, reliable, consistent with other resources and represent executable price, calibrate the evaluation model periodically and update input values and data required for the evaluation model to ensure the evaluation results are reasonable.

8) The sensitivity analysis of reasonable, possible and alternative hypothesis for the level 3 of fair value measurements

The Bank evaluates financial instruments reasonably, although using different valuation model and parameter, may cause different valuation results. For financial instruments classified as Level 3 and the fair value source used lacks observable input, i.e., liquidity reduction factor. If the change of estimated liquidity cost, estimated at 99% confidence interval and based on historical data of market turnover in the past two years, are included in the estimation, the impact on profit and loss is as follows:

December 31, 2023

Item	Changes in the Fair Value Reflected in Profit or Loss		Changes in the Fair Value Reflected in Other Comprehensive Income	
	Unfavorable Change	Favorable Change	Unfavorable Change	Favorable Change
<u>Asset</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss	<u>\$ (15,743)</u>	<u>\$ 15,743</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (36,714)</u>	<u>\$ 36,714</u>

December 31, 2022

Item	Changes in the Fair Value Reflected in Profit or Loss		Changes in the Fair Value Reflected in Other Comprehensive Income	
	Unfavorable Change	Favorable Change	Unfavorable Change	Favorable Change
<u>Asset</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (37,145)	\$ 37,145

c. Financial instruments not carried at fair value

1) Fair value information of financial instruments

Financial instruments not carried at fair value excluding the table below are reasonably close to their fair value, therefore no additional disclosure, for example: Cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks, securities purchased under resell agreements, receivables, discounts and loans, some other financial assets, deposits from the Central Bank and banks, securities sold under repurchase agreements, payables, deposits and remittances and other financial liabilities.

Items	December 31, 2023	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	\$ 303,546,679	\$ 295,595,153
Bank debentures	56,832,276	56,242,513

Items	December 31, 2022	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	\$ 225,460,151	\$ 215,147,668
Bank debentures	56,250,137	55,325,833

2) Hierarchy information of fair value of financial instruments

Assets and Liabilities Item	December 31, 2023			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	\$ 295,595,153	\$ 64,972,418	\$ 230,622,735	\$ -
Bank debentures	56,242,513	-	30,487,513	25,755,000

Assets and Liabilities Item	December 31, 2022			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	\$ 215,147,668	\$ 42,163,904	\$ 172,983,764	\$ -
Bank debentures	55,325,833	-	29,570,833	25,755,000

- 3) Methods and assumptions applied in estimating the fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value are as follows:
- a) The carrying amounts of financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks, securities purchased under resell agreements, receivables, some of other financial assets, deposits from the Central Bank and banks, securities sold under repurchase agreements, payables and other financial liabilities approximate their fair value because of the short maturity or the similarity of the carrying amount and future price.
 - b) Discounts and loans (including non-performing loans): The Bank usually uses base rate (floating rate) as loan rate because it can reflect market rate. Thus, using its carrying amount to consider the probability of repossession and estimate its fair value is reasonable. Long-term loans with fixed rate should estimate its fair value by its discounted value of expected cash flow. Because this kind of loans is not significant in this item, using its carrying amount to consider the probability of repossession and estimate its fair value should be reasonable.
 - c) The investments in debt instruments at amortized cost: Debt instruments investments at amortized cost with quoted price in an active market are using market price as fair value; debt instruments investments at amortized cost with no quoted price in an active market are estimated by valuation methods or opponent's price.
 - d) Deposits and remittances: Considering banking industry's characteristic, since deposits have one-year maturity and measured by market rate (market value), using carrying value to assess fair value is reasonable. For deposits with three-year maturity are measured by discounted cash flow, using carrying value to assess fair value is reasonable.
 - e) Bank debentures: Bank debentures with quoted price in an active market are using market price as fair value; bank debentures with no quoted price in an active market are estimated by valuation methods or quotes from counterparties.
 - f) Investment accounted for using the equity method: The fair value of unquoted equity investments cannot be reliably measured because it has no quoted price in an active market, the variability interval of fair value measurements is significant or the probability of the estimations in the variability interval cannot be reasonably assessed. Hence, the fair value is not disclosed.

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

a. Overview

The Bank documents the risk management policies, including overall operating strategies and risks control philosophy. The Bank's overall risk management policies are to minimize the possibility of potential unfavorable factors. The board of directors approves the documentation of overall risk management policies (including climate risk) and specific risk management policies, including credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, operational risk, derivative instruments transactions and managements. The board of directors reviews the policies regularly and reviews the operation to make sure the Bank's policies are executed properly.

b. Risk management framework

The board of directors is the top risk supervisor of the Bank. The board not only reviewed risk management policies and rules but also authorized management to be in charge of daily risk management work. The Bank has set up a risk management committee under the chairman of the Board to be responsible for the services above; the Bank has also set up a credit committee. The credit committee helps the board of directors approve cases over general manager's authority and cases related to credit risk investment under the board's authorization, reporting to the Board of Directors on a regular basis.

The Bank complies with the sustainability policies of the competent authorities and SPH, establishing climate risk and opportunity-related regulations. The regulations outline the governance framework and management mechanisms for climate risk and opportunity, including the responsibilities of the board of directors, executives and three lines of defense.

The board of directors authorized the Bank's management to supervise risk management activities, evaluate the performance and confirm every risk management agent having essential code of ethic and professional skills. Internal audit is responsible for the periodic review of risk management and the control environment, then reports the results directly to the board of directors.

The Bank has set up a risk management department to control risk management policies, establish rules, plan and set up risk management system. The risk management department executes these policies based on the board's approval, then reports the results and performance reviews to the authority or the board.

c. Credit risk

1) Sources and definitions of credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty fails to meet an obligation under a contract. Credit-related businesses mainly refer to fund financing/advance payment, loans, credit card-related credit, acceptance, guarantee or commitment, trade financing, foreign exchange transactions, as well as the counterparty and issuer's credit risks related to investing in securities and conducting derivative trading. The issuer's credit risk should be considered as part of the market risk when the investment target is part of securities in an active market.

2) Policies and strategies

The Bank established policies based on operating goals and strategies, business plans and risk management goals authorized by the board of directors. These policies were established to lower potential financial losses, minimize risks and rewards to raise the performance and protect shareholders' equity through appropriate managing policies and procedures based on risk-diversification principle.

The Bank's risk strategy is to strengthen the credit risk management framework, establish complete credit verification system and procedure, develop and use efficient and scientific credit risk managing instruments to identify, measure, manage and supervise credit risks. These strategies transparentize, systematize, specialize and formalize credit risk management to manage loans, non-performing assets and every kind of assets' credit risk.

The Bank has set up policies of main risks as prime direction based on legislations and operational goals. These policies include risk appetite, management goals, organization structure of responsibility and accountability, measurement, evaluation, supervision and report procedure of risks. These policies are established to reach the purposes of consistency and centralized management and are put into practice in corporate government.

Credit risk management procedures and measurements are as follows:

a) Loan business (includes loan commitment and guarantee)

Loan business classification and qualities are as follows:

i. Classification

The Bank classified credit assets as normal assets, assets that require special mentioned, assets with substandard, assets with doubtful collectability, and assets on which there is loss. In order to manage credit problem, the Bank issued “Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans” for managing credit problem and debt collection.

ii. Credit quality level

The Bank sets up credit quality level (ex. internal credit risk assessment model, credit assessment rules) based on business characteristic and scale to manage risks.

In order to measure clients’ credit risks, the Bank established a credit risk assessment model for corporate banking and retail banking through statistical methods, professional judgment and clients’ information. Each model is regularly monitored for its effectiveness to examine whether the predicted results match the actual conditions, and the Bank will evaluate the suitability of the models accordingly.

For corporate banking customers, in addition to using credit rating models for risk pricing and limit control, the Bank has also developed a dedicated risk rating system for the small and micro enterprises who apply through a standardized project process. In addition to differentiated classification for each rating, the system will directly reject customers whose risk ratings are too high.

For retail banking customers, every case will be reviewed individually to assess default risks except that credit and credit card business should be assessed by the credit risk assessment model and be used as a basis for approval.

b) Investment business

The Bank manages and identifies credit risks of debt investment through credit ratings by outsiders, credit qualities of the debt, regional conditions and counterparties’ risks.

The Bank carries out derivative instrument transactions with counterparties in financial industry which are almost above the investment level. The Bank would control credit risks based on counterparties’ credit lines; counterparties at non-investment level should be reviewed individually. Normal customers’ credit exposure positions should be controlled by approved derivative instrument credit line and condition based on normal credit procedure.

3) Credit risk hedge or mitigation policies

a) Collateral

The Bank has set up several standards dealing with credit exposures and collateral requirements in order to mitigate credit risks and maintain creditor’s rights. The standards cover areas such as collateral appraisal and management disposal of collateral, acceptance of real estate as collateral, credit policies for every commodity to regulate collateral categories, appraisals, procedures, deduction percentages, loan rate, maturity analysis, management and disposal.

To maintain collateral's effectiveness, the Bank supervises and manages the collateral by examining the usage, custody and maintenance of collateral regularly and irregularly to avoid selling, leasing, pledging, moving and disposing collaterals without authorization. Once the loan is due but will be extended, the contract should be seen as a new case and the collateral should be revalued.

b) Credit risk limits and credit risk concentration control

The Bank manages credit line and concentration of credit assets through appropriate information managing system that gathers information on credit exposure to centralized conditions, exposure of credit asset combinations, including national risk, large credit exposure, credit line of single corporation, group and industry. For cases approaching credit limit, the concerned unit should report to management and make control strategies; for cases exceeding credit limit, it should be submitted to the Credit Committee for approval and report to the Board of Directors for review.

c) Agreement of net settlement

The Bank often makes gross settlement on transactions, sign net settlement contract with other counterparties or cancel every transactions and make net settlement when default occurs to mitigate credit risk.

4) The determination since the initial recognition of the credit risk has increased significantly

a) Loan business

The Bank assess the change in the risk of default of various credit assets during the lifetime on each reporting date to determine if the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition. In order to make this assessment, the main consideration is reasonable and supportable information that the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition (including forward-looking information), key indicators include:

i. Quantitative indicators

Information on overdue conditions: When the contractual payments were overdue for more than 30 days to overdue 89 days, it has been determined that credit risk of the financial assets after the initial recognition was significantly increased.

ii. Qualitative indicators

i) Although the loan has not been repaid or due on the maturity date, there are other bad debts and the asset classification is not normal.

ii) The loan review report belonging to an abnormal credit.

iii) The credit card transaction with the Bank is abnormal.

On the basis of various credit asset evaluation benchmark days of the Bank, if the credit risk does not increase significantly and not belong to an impaired financial asset, it can be determined that the credit risk does not increase significantly after the initial recognition.

b) Investment business

The Bank adopts the change in external credit rating scales determined by international credit rating agencies as one of the quantitative indicators to measure whether the credit risk is significantly increased for debt instruments measured at amortized cost and debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The credit risk is considered to have significantly increased if the instrument's credit rating falls from an investment grade to a non-investment grade or if there is a downgrade within non-investment grade categories. The measurement of expected credit loss is based on the PD and LGD information of the rating.

5) Definition of financial asset default and credit impairment

The Bank's definition of financial asset default is the same as financial asset credit impairment. If one or more of the following conditions are satisfied, the Bank determines that the financial asset has defaulted and has credit impairment.

a) Quantitative indicators

Principal or interest is overdue for more than three months.

b) Qualitative indicators

If there is evidence that the debtor will not be able to pay the contract money, or the debtor is facing significant financial difficulties, for examples:

- i. The main debtor has been chased, or the collateral has been disposed of.
- ii. The main debtor has not paid short-term advance to the Bank.
- iii. The debtor applies for debt negotiation, debt extension and debt restructuring, etc. due to financial difficulties.
- iv. Other situation with objective evidence of impairment.

Bond investment belongs to credit ratings Ca-D bonds when the following situations occur:

- i. The issuer probably cannot repay the principal or interest on the bond maturity date.
- ii. It could be objectively judged that the issuer will not be able to repay the principal and interest of the bond on time before maturity.
- iii. Probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy or undergo financial reorganization.
- iv. The issuer encounters bankruptcy or being reorganized or taken over due to financial difficulties before bond maturity.

The above definition of default and credit impairment applies to all financial assets held by the Bank. It is consistent with the definition of relevant financial assets for internal credit risk management, and applicable to relevant impairment assessment model as well.

6) Write-off policy

If one of the following situations occurred, overdue and non-performing loans of the Bank, after deducting any estimated recoverable part, will be written off as bad debts.

- a) All or part of the creditor's right could not be enforced due to dissolution, escape, settlement, bankruptcy or other reasons of the debtors.
- b) The values of collateral and properties of the main and subordinate debtors are very low, compensation are not available after deducting the first mortgage, or it is unbeneficial that execution fee is close to or may exceed the bank's reimbursable amount.
- c) The collateral and the properties of the main and subordinate debtors are unsold after multiple discount auctions and not beneficial to the Bank.
- d) Overdue and non-performing loans have not been recovered after more than 2 years from the maturity date.

The Bank has procedures for recording accounts written-off and for keeping such records for inspection. Relevant business department continues to watch for movements of the main and subordinate debtors all the time. If there is any property available for execution, the Bank will take appropriate legal action.

7) Amendment to financial asset contract cash flows

The Bank will amend financial asset contract cash flows when borrowers are in financial difficulties, as a result of improvement of problematic debtors' recovery rate or for maintenance of customer relationships. Financial asset contract cash flows amendment include extension of contract period, interest payment date modification, contract interest modification, or exemption from certain requirements of part of debts. The amendment could result in the Bank's disposal of existing financial asset and recording of new financial asset at fair value.

If the modification of the contractual cash flows of financial asset does not result in derecognition of asset, the Bank will assess whether the credit risk of financial asset has increased significantly by comparing the following:

- a) Risk of breaching the contract on the reporting date (based on revised contract terms).
- b) The risk of default in the original recognition (based on the original unmodified contract terms).

The Bank will consider the borrower's subsequent payment in accordance with the revised terms and several relevant behavior indicators to assess the probability of default on the revised financial asset, and confirm whether the contract modification improves or restore the Bank's ability to recover related contract payments.

8) Measurement of expected credit losses

For the purpose of measuring expected credit losses, the Bank will look into the business attributes of the credit assets (such as corporate finance and retail finance, etc.) as well as the size of the company, types of collateral, and remaining period of maturities, etc. and group the credit risk characteristics into three stages: No significant increase in credit risk (stage 1), significant increase in credit risk (stage 2), and credit impairment (stage 3) according to the credit risk level at the valuation date.

The Bank provides allowance for 12-month expected credit losses when financial instruments did not have a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition. Financial instruments are provided with allowance for full-lifetime expected credit losses when there is significant increase in credit risk or credit impairment since the initial recognition.

To measure expected credit losses, the Bank takes into account the borrower's PD for the next 12 months and for the period of existence, and includes LGD, and EAD taking into account the impact of the time value of money. The expected credit losses for 12 months and for full-lifetime are calculated.

The Bank assesses the amount of Exposure at default of lending based on outstanding loan principal of customers, interest receivable and short-term advances at the end of each period. In addition, when estimating the expected credit losses of lending financing commitments, Exposure at default used to calculate expected credit losses is determined based on the conditions and days of the financing commitment and by reference to the credit risk conversion factor of Basel Capital Accord.

Probability of default is the default probability of the borrower, and the default loss rate is the rate of loss caused by default of the borrower. The default probability and default loss rate used in the impairment assessment and calculation of expected credit losses of the Bank loan business are based on internal historical information (such as credit loss experience, etc.) of each borrower group, with adjustments to the historical data based on the current observable data and forward-looking economic information. The expected loss of debt instrument investment is calculated according to the default rate information and external recovery rate information published by the external credit rating agencies.

9) Forward-looking information considerations

a) Credit assets

The Bank takes forward-looking information into account when determining whether the credit risk of the credit assets has increased significantly since the initial recognition and measures the expected credit losses. The Bank uses historical data and expert judgments to analyze and identify the economic factors that affect the credit risk and expected credit losses of various asset groups, such as GDP and unemployment rate. The Bank obtains quarterly historical data and forecast information of the relevant economic factors from international financial organizations (such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF)) and Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan. This forecast information contains the best estimate of the economic situation in the next five years.

The relevant economic factors and their impact on PD differ among different credit business. The Bank classifies credit product types as:

- i. Enterprise, sovereignty, and bank credit exposure.
- ii. Home Mortgage Loan credit exposure.
- iii. Qualified cycling retail credit exposure.
- iv. Other retail credit exposure.

With reference to the Basel Capital Accord IRB method, the correlation coefficient of various types of credit products and risk category is calculated, and forward-looking information is used to adjust the default probability.

b) Investment business

For the debt instrument investment measured at amortized cost and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, one of the indicators of significant increase in credit risk is the quantified change in the external rating class announced by the international credit rating agencies, and the measurement of expected credit losses is based on the information of the default ratings and default loss rates regularly announced by external rating agencies and international credit rating agencies. As international credit rating agencies have considered forward-looking information in assessing credit ratings, the Bank's assessment of forward-looking information is appropriate, and is included in the Bank's assessment of expected credit losses.

10) The maximum credit exposure of the financial instruments held by the Bank

Maximum credit exposures of assets on balance sheet excluding collaterals and other credit enhancement instruments are almost equivalent to the carrying value. The maximum credit exposures (excluding collaterals, other credit enhancement instruments and undrawn maximum exposure) off-balance-sheet were as follows:

Off-Balance Sheet Items	The Maximum Credit Exposure	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Undrawn credit card commitments	\$ 230,289,636	\$ 221,832,593
Undrawn loan commitments	47,742,443	45,037,275
Guarantees	29,714,371	33,517,043
Standby letter of credit	3,659,366	7,728,165

The Bank adopts a strict and continuous evaluation procedure and reviews the result regularly to control and minimize off-balance-sheet credit risk exposures.

The contract amount in the credit business and financial instruments may not be fully paid before the maturity; therefore, the contract amount is not deemed as the amount of future cash outflow. In other words, the future cash demand is lower than contract amount. If the credit limit is exceeded and collaterals lose their value, the amount of credit risk is equal to the contract amount which is the possible maximum loss.

11) Credit risk exposures concentration of the Bank

When financial instruments transactions concentrated on one counterparty or several counterparties, which engaged in similar business activities, had similar economic characteristics and abilities to execute contracts, the credit risk concentration arises.

Credit risk concentrations can arise in the Bank's assets, liabilities or off-balance-sheet items through the execution or processing of transactions (either product or service) or through a combination of exposures across these broad categories. It includes credit, due from the banks and call loan to banks, investment, receivables and derivatives. The Bank maintains a diversified portfolio to limit its exposure to any geographic region, country or individual creditor and monitor its exposures continually. The Bank's most significant concentrations of credit risk are summarized by industry, region and collateral as follows:

a) By industry

Industries	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Private enterprise	\$ 650,088,238	46.49	\$ 609,764,514	46.98
Public enterprise	515,235	0.04	16,719,849	1.29
Government sponsored enterprise and business	22,000,000	1.57	12,000,000	0.93
Nonprofit organization	187,720	0.01	192,340	0.01
Private	713,683,200	51.03	651,745,182	50.21
Financial institutions	11,999,707	0.86	7,495,918	0.58
Total	\$ 1,398,474,100	100.00	\$ 1,297,917,803	100.00

b) By region

Regions	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Domestic	\$ 1,171,933,921	83.80	\$ 1,077,234,867	83.00
Asia	97,926,066	7.00	99,346,340	7.65
North America	76,803,429	5.49	81,882,170	6.31
Others	51,810,684	3.71	39,454,426	3.04
Total	\$ 1,398,474,100	100.00	\$ 1,297,917,803	100.00

c) By collateral

Collaterals	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Credit	\$ 470,232,951	33.63	\$ 423,021,977	32.59
Secured				
Stocks	3,911,115	0.28	3,337,185	0.26
Bonds	10,234,498	0.73	10,871,060	0.84
Real estate	845,030,973	60.43	794,591,473	61.22
Movable collaterals	57,658,479	4.12	54,794,521	4.22
Guarantees	1,436,697	0.10	2,255,940	0.17
Others	9,969,387	0.71	9,045,647	0.70
Total	\$ 1,398,474,100	100.00	\$ 1,297,917,803	100.00

d) Credit risk exposure rating

	Principal			Allowance			The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	Total
	Stage 1 12 Months ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12 Months ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
December 31, 2023								
Discounts and loans								
Corporate banking	\$ 700,794,076	\$ 2,630,107	\$ 2,878,615	\$ 706,302,798	\$ 1,491,954	\$ 481,410	\$ 385,250	\$ 9,265,563
Consumer banking	686,755,747	4,178,962	1,236,593	692,171,302	106,478	199,345	244,617	9,383,476
Receivables	19,894,761	295,572	617,632	20,807,965	3,666	6,806	21,996	148,362
Credit card receivable	10,707,820	-	-	10,707,820	181	-	-	174,294
Accounts receivable - factoring (Note 1)	21,381,293	69,989	324,273	21,775,555	11,643	3,794	251,494	399,705
Other receivables	460	127	6,480	7,067	-	-	1,998	1,998
Other financial assets (Note 2)	314,968,711	-	-	314,968,711	35,442	-	-	35,442
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income								
Investment in debt instruments at amortized cost	303,570,486	-	-	303,570,486	23,807	-	-	23,807

	Principal			Allowance				The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	Total
	Stage 1 12 Months ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12 Months ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL		
December 31, 2022									
Discounts and loans									
Corporate banking	\$ 661,868,965	\$ 257,327	\$ 3,443,498	\$ 665,569,790	\$ 1,740,790	\$ 94,575	\$ 528,157	\$ 6,145,229	\$ 8,508,751
Consumer banking	627,429,256	3,789,809	1,128,948	632,348,013	137,496	188,342	190,131	7,999,996	8,515,965
Receivables									
Credit card receivable	19,955,115	251,091	671,864	20,878,070	4,145	5,890	23,401	133,083	166,519
Accounts receivable - factoring (Note 1)	12,007,078	-	-	12,007,078	270	-	-	201,182	201,452
Other receivables	13,694,680	32,521	304,360	14,031,561	10,948	1,725	229,645	59,686	302,004
Other financial assets (Note 2)	352	71	7,676	8,099	-	-	1,577	-	1,577
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	280,277,789	-	-	280,277,789	42,628	-	-	-	42,628
Investment in debt instruments at amortized cost	225,476,925	-	-	225,476,925	16,774	-	-	-	16,774

Note 1: Accounts receivable - factoring and accounts payable - factoring are offset and presented net.

Note 2: The amounts of other financial assets include short advances and non-performing receivables transferred other than loans.

12) The allowance for loss of the Bank

Change in allowance for discounts and loans

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired Financial Assets)	Impairment in Accordance with IFRS 9	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
Balance, January 1	\$ 1,878,286	\$ 282,917	\$ 718,288	\$ 2,879,491	\$ 14,145,225	\$ 17,024,716
Changes due to financial instruments that have been recognized at the beginning of the period:						
To lifetime ECL	(17,517)	1,241,722	(22,262)	1,201,943	-	1,201,943
From conversion to credit-impaired financial assets	(8,186)	(249,893)	448,515	190,436	-	190,436
To 12-month ECL	4,966	(232,462)	(40,522)	(268,018)	-	(268,018)
Derecognizing financial assets during the current period	(3,859,861)	(338,698)	(173,543)	(4,372,102)	-	(4,372,102)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	3,542,362	4,303	116,110	3,662,775	-	3,662,775
Adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans	-	-	-	-	1,676,576	1,676,576
Write-off	-	-	(485,449)	(485,449)	(83,478)	(568,927)
Changes in model/risk parameters	59,744	(26,987)	(1,389)	31,368	-	31,368
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	(1,362)	(147)	70,119	68,610	1,662	70,272
Balance, December 31	\$ 1,598,432	\$ 680,755	\$ 629,867	\$ 2,909,054	\$ 15,739,985	\$ 18,649,039

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired Financial Assets)	Impairment in Accordance with IFRS 9	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
Balance, January 1	\$ 1,274,450	\$ 561,877	\$ 1,028,123	\$ 2,864,450	\$ 12,206,055	\$ 15,070,505
Changes due to financial instruments that have been recognized at the beginning of the period:						
To lifetime ECL	(11,607)	744,945	(30,705)	702,633	-	702,633
From conversion to credit-impaired financial assets	(1,226)	(345,240)	362,341	15,875	-	15,875
To 12-month ECL	5,615	(502,312)	(80,009)	(576,706)	-	(576,706)
Derecognizing financial assets during the current period	(1,751,881)	(177,825)	(400,242)	(2,329,948)	-	(2,329,948)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	2,333,636	7,744	127,921	2,469,301	-	2,469,301
Adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans	-	-	-	-	2,131,355	2,131,355
Write-off	-	-	(851,193)	(851,193)	(371,579)	(1,222,772)
Changes in model/risk parameters	(26,662)	(5,642)	(25,028)	(57,332)	-	(57,332)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	55,961	(630)	587,080	642,411	179,394	821,805
Balance, December 31	\$ 1,878,286	\$ 282,917	\$ 718,288	\$ 2,879,491	\$ 14,145,225	\$ 17,024,716

Changes in allowance for receivable

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Asset)	Impairment in Accordance with IFRS 9	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
Balance, January 1	\$ 15,363	\$ 7,615	\$ 254,623	\$ 277,601	\$ 393,951	\$ 671,552
Changes due to financial instruments that have been recognized at the beginning of the period:						
To lifetime ECL	(253)	17,281	(7,674)	9,354	-	9,354
From conversion to credit-impaired financial assets	(135)	(11,125)	101,695	90,435	-	90,435
To 12-month ECL	83	(3,017)	(341)	(3,275)	-	(3,275)
Derecognizing financial assets during the current period	(25,334)	(70)	(20,631)	(46,035)	-	(46,035)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	25,344	12	31,771	57,127	-	57,127
Adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans	-	-	-	-	137,229	137,229
Write-off	(1)	(359)	(79,211)	(79,571)	(109,161)	(188,732)
Changes in model/risk parameters	419	(240)	(1,209)	(1,030)	-	(1,030)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	4	503	(3,535)	(3,028)	762	(2,266)
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 15,490</u>	<u>\$ 10,600</u>	<u>\$ 275,488</u>	<u>\$ 301,578</u>	<u>\$ 422,781</u>	<u>\$ 724,359</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Asset)	Impairment in Accordance with IFRS 9	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
Balance, January 1	\$ 16,382	\$ 10,418	\$ 234,147	\$ 260,947	\$ 478,159	\$ 739,106
Changes due to financial instruments that have been recognized at the beginning of the period:						
To lifetime ECL	(251)	16,378	(4,236)	11,891	-	11,891
From conversion to credit-impaired financial assets	(10)	(11,354)	59,448	48,084	-	48,084
To 12-month ECL	82	(3,106)	(154)	(3,178)	-	(3,178)
Derecognizing financial assets during the current period	(19,954)	(4,995)	(29,360)	(54,309)	-	(54,309)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	19,010	20	50,334	69,364	-	69,364
Adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans	-	-	-	-	(26,157)	(26,157)
Write-off	(1)	(228)	(61,186)	(61,415)	(76,465)	(137,880)
Changes in model/risk parameters	(213)	(253)	(1,000)	(1,466)	-	(1,466)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	318	735	6,630	7,683	18,414	26,097
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 15,363</u>	<u>\$ 7,615</u>	<u>\$ 254,623</u>	<u>\$ 277,601</u>	<u>\$ 393,951</u>	<u>\$ 671,552</u>

Note: The amounts of receivable include receivable and other financial assets are shown in Note 45,c.11)d).

Change in allowance for debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	12-months ECL	Credit Rating		Total
		Lifetime ECL- Not Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL- Credit Impaired	
Balance January 1	\$ 42,628	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,628
Purchased new debt instrument	7,299	-	-	7,299
Derecognized	(4,519)	-	-	(4,519)
Model/risk parameters changes	(10,038)	-	-	(10,038)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	<u>72</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>72</u>
Balance December 31	<u>\$ 35,442</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 35,442</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	12-months ECL	Credit Rating		Total
		Lifetime ECL- Not Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL- Credit Impaired	
Balance January 1	\$ 46,018	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 46,018
Purchased new debt instrument	11,996	-	-	11,996
Derecognized	(12,134)	-	-	(12,134)
Model/risk parameters changes	(3,816)	-	-	(3,816)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	<u>564</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>564</u>
Balance December 31	<u>\$ 42,628</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 42,628</u>

Change in allowance for debt instrument at amortized cost

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	12-months ECL	Credit Rating		Total
		Lifetime ECL- Not Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL- Credit Impaired	
Balance January 1	\$ 16,774	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,774
Purchased new debt instrument	9,324	-	-	9,324
Derecognized	(1,812)	-	-	(1,812)
Model/risk parameters changes	(1,332)	-	-	(1,332)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	<u>853</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>853</u>
Balance December 31	<u>\$ 23,807</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 23,807</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	Credit Rating			Total
	12-months ECL	Lifetime ECL- Not Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL- Credit Impaired	
Balance January 1	\$ 13,314	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,314
Purchased new debt instrument	3,568	-	-	3,568
Derecognized	(197)	-	-	(197)
Model/risk parameters changes	(1,048)	-	-	(1,048)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	<u>1,137</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,137</u>
Balance December 31	<u>\$ 16,774</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 16,774</u>

13) The financial impact of credit risk mitigation policies

a) Collateral and other credit enhancements

The Bank implements a series of policies and measures to reduce credit risk for loan business; one of the commonly used methods is to require borrowers to provide collateral. The Bank has designed and follows procedures for enforcing rights to collateral and the valuation, management, and disposal of collateral. The main types of collateral for financial assets of the Bank are as follows:

- i. Real estate mortgage loan.
- ii. Derivatives margin agreement.

The credit contract has provisions for the preservation of debts and guarantees, which clearly define that when credit incidents occur, the Bank is to be able to reduce the credit limit, shorten the loan repayment deadline or treat all of them as due, so as to reduce the credit risk.

Other collateral for non-loan business depends on the nature of the financial instrument. Only asset-based securities and other similar financial instruments are secured by a group of asset-pooled financial instruments.

There was no material change in the collateral policy of the Bank, and there was no significant change in the overall collateral quality on the balance sheet date.

b) Amount of collateral for impaired financial assets

The Bank closely observes the value of the collateral of the financial instruments and considers adequacy of the allowance for the credit-impaired financial assets. On December 31, 2023 and 2022, the amount of discounts and loans were \$4,115,208 and \$4,572,446, with a provision for loss allowance of \$629,867 and \$718,288 under IFRS 9 Stage 3, and credit guarantees, real estate, movable assets or certificates of deposit, etc., which reduced the potential loss, amounted to \$2,801,569 and \$3,010,962.

c) The contracted amount of financial assets that have been written off and still have recourse activities

The contracted amount of financial assets that have been written off by the Bank and still have recourse activities are \$48,803,521 and \$48,781,006 on December 31, 2023 and 2022.

14) Management policies of collaterals assumed

Collaterals assumed are classified as other assets. According to regulations, the Bank should dispose of collaterals within four years.

There are no assumed collaterals of the Bank as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

15) Disclosures prepared in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks

a) Overdue loans and receivables

Date			December 31, 2023				
Items			Nonperforming Loan (NPL) (Note 1)	Total Loans	NPL Ratio (Note 2)	Loan Loss Reserves (LLR)	Coverage Ratio (Note 3)
Corporate loan	Secured		\$ 528,014	\$ 280,196,530	0.19%	\$ 4,006,559	758.80%
	Unsecured		187,086	426,106,268	0.04%	5,259,004	2,811.01%
Consumer loan	Mortgage (Note 4)		199,131	386,735,640	0.05%	5,835,995	2,930.73%
	Cash card		-	1,400	-	197	-
	Micro credit (Note 5)		162,047	43,417,155	0.37%	806,214	497.52%
	Others (Note 6)	Secured	236,091	260,834,854	0.09%	2,726,348	1,154.79%
		Unsecured	1,432	1,182,253	0.12%	14,722	1,028.07%
Total			1,313,801	1,398,474,100	0.09%	18,649,039	1,419.47%
			Overdue Receivables	Accounts Receivables	Delinquency Ratio	Allowance for Credit Losses	Coverage Ratio
Credit card			25,910	20,807,965	0.12%	148,362	572.61%
Accounts receivable - factoring with no recourse (Notes 7 and 8)			-	13,029,858	-	174,294	-

Date			December 31, 2022				
Items			Nonperforming Loan (NPL) (Note 1)	Total Loans	NPL Ratio (Note 2)	Loan Loss Reserves (LLR)	Coverage Ratio (Note 3)
Corporate loan	Secured		\$ 538,157	\$ 277,018,665	0.19%	\$ 3,624,654	673.53%
	Unsecured		390,080	388,551,125	0.10%	4,884,097	1,252.08%
Consumer loan	Mortgage (Note 4)		197,174	350,109,424	0.06%	5,309,215	2,692.65%
	Cash card		-	1,986	-	262	-
	Micro credit (Note 5)		91,927	32,040,000	0.29%	581,299	632.35%
	Others (Note 6)	Secured	237,400	248,337,134	0.10%	2,603,880	1,096.83%
		Unsecured	2,595	1,859,469	0.14%	21,309	821.16%
Total			1,457,333	1,297,917,803	0.11%	17,024,716	1,168.21%
			Overdue Receivables	Accounts Receivables	Delinquency Ratio	Allowance for Credit Losses	Coverage Ratio
Credit card			24,302	20,878,070	0.12%	166,519	685.21%
Accounts receivable - factoring with no recourse (Notes 7 and 8)			-	15,882,597	-	201,452	-

Note 1: For loan business: Overdue loans represent the amounts of overdue loans reported in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans”.

For credit card business: Overdue receivables are regulated by the Banking Bureau letter dated July 6, 2005 (Ref. No. 0944000378).

Note 2: For loan business: NPL ratio = $NPL \div Total\ loans$.

For credit card business: Delinquency ratio = $Overdue\ receivables \div Accounts\ receivables$.

Note 3: For loan business: Coverage ratio = $LLR \div NPL$.

For credit card business: Coverage ratio = $Allowance\ for\ credit\ losses \div Overdue\ receivables$.

Note 4: Household mortgage loan is a financing to be used by a borrower to buy, build, or fix a dwelling, and the dwelling owned by the borrower, spouse, or children is used to fully secure the loan.

Note 5: Micro credit loan is regulated by the Banking Bureau letter dated December 19, 2005 (Ref. No. 09440010950) and is not credit and debit cards' micro credit loan.

Note 6: Others in consumer loans refers to secured or unsecured loans excluding mortgage, cash card, micro credit, and credit cards.

Note 7: For accounts receivable - factoring with no recourse, as required by the Banking Bureau letter dated July 19, 2005 (Ref. No. 0945000494), which is equal to dated August 24, 2009 (Ref. 09850003180), and allowance for bad debts is recognized once no compensation is made from factoring or insurance within three months.

Note 8: Part of non-performing receivables transferred from other than loans was included.

b) Excluded NPLs and excluded overdue receivables

Date	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Items	Excluded NPL	Excluded Overdue Receivables	Excluded NPL	Excluded Overdue Receivables
As a result of debt negotiation and loan agreement (Note 1)	\$ 205	\$ 10,353	\$ 1,446	\$ 16,422
As a result of consumer debt clearance (Note 2)	18,967	508,569	17,755	565,939
Total	\$ 19,172	\$ 518,922	\$ 19,201	\$ 582,361

Note 1: The disclosure of excluded NPLs and excluded overdue receivables resulting from debt negotiations and loan agreement is based on the Banking Bureau letter dated April 25, 2006 (Ref. No. 09510001270).

Note 2: The disclosure of excluded NPLs, pre-mediation and excluded overdue receivables resulting from consumer debt clearance is based on the Banking Bureau's letter dated September 15, 2008 (Ref. No. 09700318940) and September 20, 2016 (Ref. No. 10500134790).

c) Concentration of credit extensions

Year	December 31, 2023		
Rank (Note 1)	Industry Category (Note 2)	Total Credit Consists of Loans (Note 3)	Percentage of Net Worth (%)
1	A Group (manufacture of other communication equipment)	\$ 12,142,277	7.03
2	B Group (manufacture of panel and components)	9,259,398	5.36
3	C Group (real estate development activities)	7,395,994	4.28
4	D Group (real estate development activities)	5,490,020	3.18
5	E Group (real estate development activities)	5,457,000	3.16
6	F Group (metal casting)	5,287,620	3.06
7	G Group (wholesale of computer, computer peripheral equipment and software)	5,269,950	3.05
8	H Company (other metalworking activities)	5,000,000	2.89
9	I Group (department store)	4,498,500	2.60
10	J Group (real estate development activities)	3,833,000	2.22

Year	December 31, 2022		
Rank (Note 1)	Industry Category (Note 2)	Total Credit Consists of Loans (Note 3)	Percentage of Net Worth (%)
1	A Group (finance container leasing)	\$ 11,722,101	8.50
2	B Group (real estate development activities)	7,336,962	5.32
3	C Group (other holding companies)	6,571,801	4.77
4	D Group (metal casting)	6,351,463	4.61
5	E Group (real estate development activities)	5,457,000	3.96
6	F Group (manufacture of computers)	4,928,816	3.58
7	G Group (department store)	4,510,025	3.27
8	H Group (manufacture of computers)	4,375,837	3.17
9	I Group (computer, peripheral equipment and software retail activities)	3,809,720	2.76
10	J Company (real estate development activities)	3,803,000	2.76

Note 1: Ranking of top 10 groups (excluding government or state - owned enterprises) whose total credit consists of loans. If the borrower is a member of any of the above groups, the total amount of credits of the entire group must be listed and disclosed by code and line of industry. If the borrower is the group enterprise, for the risk exposure maximum, the line of industry must be disclosed. The line of industry must be classified and filled to the industry name of sub-category which is based on the industry classification standard of Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Note 2: Groups were those as defined in Articles 6 of the Supplementary Provision to the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation's Rules for Review of Securities Listings Law.

Note 3: Total credit is the sum of all loans (including import and export bills negotiated, discounts, overdrafts, short-term loans, short-term secured loans, marginal receivables, medium-term loans, medium-term secured loans, long-term loans, long-term secured loans, and non-performing loans), exchange bills negotiated, accounts receivable factored without recourse, acceptances receivable, and guarantee deposit issued.

d. Liquidity risk management

1) Definition of liquidity risk

Liquidity is the Bank's ability to provide sufficient funding for asset growth and matured liabilities. Liquidity risk means the risk banks cannot obtain sufficient fund with reasonable cost and correct timing, and then suffer losses on earnings or capital.

The measures of enhancing cash liquidity are holding sufficient cash and highly liquid able securities, adjusting maturities differences, savings absorption or arranging borrowings, etc.

a) Strategies

The Bank established a sound liquidity risk managing system based on business' scale and characteristic, assets and liabilities' structure, funding strategies and diversity of funding sources to ensure it would have sufficient funding for obligations in normal or worst scenario.

b) Risk measurement

The Bank uses quantitative analysis to manage liquidity risk. Cash flow deficit and liquidity management goals are used as measure instruments to report monthly the analysis results to the assets and liabilities managing committee.

Stress testing is done to ensure the Bank would have sufficient funding for asset growth and matured liabilities despite any internal operating problems or adverse changes in the financial environment.

c) Risk monitoring

The Bank established a liquidity deficit limit and an early warning system to detect liquidity risk and take appropriate action at the right time.

The Bank has formed a crisis management team to handle any liquidity crisis. The general manager is the team convener, and the managers of the financial obligation department and the risk management department are the team members. The general manager can also assign the managers of related departments to join the team, depending on the situation. Members' rights and responsibilities are listed in "Bank SinoPac's Operational Crisis Response Measures".

2) Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities

Cash outflow analyses of non-derivative financial liabilities of the Bank are summarized in the following tables. The amounts are provided on a contract cash flow basis so some of the amounts will not match the amounts in the balance sheets.

December 31, 2023	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	\$ 64,927,102	\$ 30,400,700	\$ 5,138,825	\$ 11,652,263	\$ -	\$ 112,118,890
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	1,883,244	-	-	1,883,244
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	17,235,916	7,105,226	603,473	-	-	24,944,615
Payables	10,568,404	603,949	156,884	121,322	2,034,122	13,484,681
Deposits and remittances	1,220,403,012	302,515,304	203,595,943	233,495,447	27,078,825	1,987,088,531
Bank debentures	69,797	274,511	3,182,649	7,764,855	47,965,851	59,257,663
Lease liabilities	70,669	106,600	168,496	272,330	2,082,070	2,700,165

December 31, 2022	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	\$ 21,703,286	\$ 20,963,842	\$ 21,470,995	\$ 7,138,907	\$ -	\$ 71,277,030
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	1,800,452	-	-	1,800,452
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	15,633,910	10,484,259	1,122,203	1,332,723	-	28,573,095
Payables	9,716,663	411,863	215,350	125,584	2,117,698	12,587,158
Deposits and remittances	1,179,854,056	327,968,285	212,491,297	220,775,521	27,205,557	1,968,294,716
Bank debentures	136,664	121,471	182,490	1,790,842	57,204,771	59,436,238
Lease liabilities	68,544	101,614	164,955	314,684	2,239,805	2,889,602

3) Maturity analysis of financial derivatives

a) Derivative liabilities settled on a net basis

Derivative liabilities of the Bank settled on a net basis include, but are not limited to:

Foreign exchange derivatives: Non-deliverable foreign exchange forwards, net cash flow settled foreign exchange options, etc.;

Interest rate derivatives: Forward rate agreements, interest rate swaps and interest rate futures contracts;

Other derivatives: Stock options and commodity futures.

The Bank uses derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss mainly to accommodate customers' needs and manage their own exposure positions, and disclosed the derivative financial liabilities at fair value based on the shortest period that payment would be required.

December 31, 2023	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 7,361,043	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,361,043

December 31, 2022	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 7,523,169	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,523,169

b) Derivatives settled on a gross basis

Gross settled derivatives of the Bank include:

Foreign exchange derivatives: Foreign exchange forwards, foreign exchange swaps, cross currency swaps and gross settled foreign exchange options.

Among which, foreign exchange forwards, foreign exchange swaps, and cross currency swaps are organized into the corresponding time periods based on the cash flow indicated on the contracts, and therefore the amount disclosed will not correspond to the relevant items in the standalone balance sheet; the gross settled foreign exchange options, as a position reserved for the purpose of transaction, the Bank is able to adjust the position at any time, and therefore the cash inflow and outflow of such are expressed at their fair values, and they are placed in the most recent time period alongside the derivative liabilities settled on a net basis.

December 31, 2023	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss						
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Cash inflow	\$ 1,225,738,415	\$ 989,228,145	\$ 539,644,265	\$ 198,861,831	\$ 20,309,084	\$ 2,973,781,740
Cash outflow	1,227,556,706	989,295,077	540,004,847	198,672,968	19,705,830	2,975,235,428

December 31, 2022	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss						
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Cash inflow	\$ 696,859,064	\$ 578,720,103	\$ 195,520,578	\$ 129,143,577	\$ 5,999,633	\$ 1,606,242,955
Cash outflow	697,678,351	579,245,848	195,428,213	128,953,402	5,786,163	1,607,091,977

4) Maturity analysis of off-balance sheet items

Maturity analysis of off-balance sheet items are summarized in the following tables. Financial guarantee contracts of the Bank that assume full amount are available or require to execute at the earliest time. The amounts are provided on a contract cash flow basis so some of the amounts will not match the amounts in the balance sheets.

December 31, 2023	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Undrawn loan commitments	\$ 806,085	\$ 1,673,934	\$ 5,877,280	\$ 5,284,404	\$ 34,100,740	\$ 47,742,443
Guarantees	7,638,355	3,546,302	3,198,648	4,063,994	11,267,072	29,714,371
Standby letter of credit	828,564	2,086,851	527,861	216,090	-	3,659,366

December 31, 2022	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Undrawn loan commitments	\$ 151,847	\$ 1,822,763	\$ 3,495,034	\$ 8,739,380	\$ 30,828,251	\$ 45,037,275
Guarantees	10,678,815	3,610,166	3,284,213	7,314,654	8,629,195	33,517,043
Standby letter of credit	2,240,878	2,121,931	1,378,641	1,986,715	-	7,728,165

5) Disclosures prepared in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks

a) Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities of the Bank (New Taiwan dollars)

	December 31, 2023						
	Total	0-10 Days	11-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 2,395,045,349	\$ 243,190,428	\$ 278,018,189	\$ 449,188,407	\$ 234,625,097	\$ 175,387,496	\$ 1,014,635,732
Main capital outflow on maturity	2,799,665,925	152,160,967	231,132,682	561,138,990	455,802,331	487,299,005	912,131,950
Gap	(404,620,576)	91,029,461	46,885,507	(111,950,583)	(221,177,234)	(311,911,509)	102,503,782

	December 31, 2022						
	Total	0-10 Days	11-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 1,962,049,134	\$ 215,968,005	\$ 211,811,856	\$ 340,804,761	\$ 130,210,767	\$ 124,488,093	\$ 938,765,652
Main capital outflow on maturity	2,334,228,600	119,987,873	200,152,007	452,181,604	271,894,034	459,487,766	830,525,316
Gap	(372,179,466)	95,980,132	11,659,849	(111,376,843)	(141,683,267)	(334,999,673)	108,240,336

Note: The amounts shown in this table are the Bank's position denominated in NTD.

b) Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities of the Bank (U.S. dollars)

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	December 31, 2023					
	Total	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 68,868,092	\$ 24,132,406	\$ 20,206,008	\$ 10,540,407	\$ 4,673,979	\$ 9,315,292
Main capital outflow on maturity	70,075,636	24,968,543	23,503,381	12,034,665	5,331,630	4,237,417
Gap	(1,207,544)	(836,137)	(3,297,373)	(1,494,258)	(657,651)	5,077,875

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	December 31, 2022					
	Total	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 48,267,319	\$ 16,947,913	\$ 14,853,061	\$ 4,267,290	\$ 3,094,700	\$ 9,104,355
Main capital outflow on maturity	49,386,396	15,548,360	16,816,058	8,268,149	4,487,089	4,266,740
Gap	(1,119,077)	1,399,553	(1,962,997)	(4,000,859)	(1,392,389)	4,837,615

Note: The amounts shown in this table are the Bank's position denominated in USD.

e. Market risk

1) Definition of market risk

Market risk arises from market changes (such as those referring to interest rates, exchange rates, equity securities and commodity prices) which may cause the fluctuation of a financial instrument's fair value or future cash flow. The Bank's net revenue and investment portfolio value may fluctuate when risk factors above change.

The main market risks that the Bank should overcome pertain to interest rate, exchange rate and equity securities. Interest rate risks primarily refer to bonds and interest rate related derivative instruments such as fixed rate and floating rate interest rate swaps and bond options; the exchange rate risk refers to foreign currency investments the Bank holds such as exchange rate related derivative instruments and foreign currency bonds; equity securities risk includes listed stocks and equity related derivative financial instruments.

2) Management strategies and procedures

To follow the "Market Risk Management Rule" and other regulations, the Bank established standards for risk identification, measurement, supervision and reporting to set up appropriate risk management framework for every kind of market risk.

In accordance with the risk management limit approved by the board of directors, the Bank supervises every loss limit and position at risk such as interest rate, exchange rate, equity security, spot trading and forward contract, option, future, swap, and related sensitivity information derived from spot trading to confirm that market risk exposure is accepted to the Bank.

The Bank separates its transactions into hedge and non-hedge on the basis of trading purposes. For hedge transactions, the Bank should measure hedge relations, risk management goals and hedge strategies. The Bank should also perform hedge testing for hedging effectiveness.

3) Organization and framework

The board of directors is the top supervision and decision-making level of the Bank; it determines every risk management procedure and limit on the basis of its operating strategy and the business environment.

The Bank also set up a risk management department headed by a general manager to establish risk managing principles, regulate risk managing policies, and plan and set up a risk management system.

Following the internal control and segregation of duties principles, the Bank had certain related functions with market risk exposures transformed into three independent departments: Trading, risk control and settlement departments, usually called front office, middle office and back office. Nevertheless, the risk management department remains in charge of market risk control, i.e., it is responsible for identifying, measuring, controlling and reporting market risk.

4) Market risk control procedure

a) Identification and measurement

Risk measurement includes exposures changes in the market of interest rates, exchange rates, and equity securities, which affect spot trading and forward, option, futures, and swap transactions or related combined transactions derived from spot trading. The Bank set up appropriate market risk limits based on commodity category, characteristic and complexity. The limits are the nominal exposure limit, the risk factor sensitivity limit of options as measured by Delta/Vega/DV01 and the loss control limit. These limits are calculated by the risk control department through measurements (such as those of the Black & Scholes Model) provided by financial data and company information providers (e.g., Murex and Bloomberg) based on market prices.

b) Supervision and reporting

The Bank's market risk management department prepares risk management reports such as those on daily market valuations, value at risk and risk limits. If the risk is over the limit, the department should report this situation to the transaction department and appropriate managers in the risk management department. The department should also collect and organize bank market risk exposure information, risk value, risk limit rules, and information on situations in which limits are exceeded, analyze security investments, and submit regularly to the board of directors reports on the collected information and security investment analysis.

5) Trading book risk management policies

a) Definitions

The trading book is an accounting book of the financial instruments and physical commodities held for trading or hedged by the Bank. Held-for-trading position refers to revenues earned from practical or impractical trading differences. Positions that should not be recorded in the trading book are recorded in the banking book.

b) Strategies

The Bank earns revenues from trading spreads or fixed arbitrage debt and equity instruments are held for short periods of time, purchased with the intention of profiting from short-term price changes through properly control short-term fluctuation of market risk factors (interest rate, exchange rate and stock price). It executes hedge transactions as needed.

c) Policies and procedures

The Bank carries out "Market Risk Management Policy" to control market risk.

Under the above policy, traders may autonomously operate and manage positions within the range of authorized limits and the approved trading strategy. The market risk management department supervises trading positions (including limit, liquidity, the ability to establish hedge positions and investment portfolio risk) based on market information and evaluates market information quality, availability, liquidity and scale which are calculated into the pricing model.

d) Assessment policies

The Bank assesses financial instruments once a day on the basis of information obtained from independent sources if market prices are acquirable. If the Bank assesses financial instruments using a pricing model, it should be careful in making mathematical calculations and should review the pricing model's assumptions and parameters regularly.

e) Measurements

- i. The risk valuation and calculation methods are described in Note 44 e, 12).
- ii. The calculation of the nominal exposure amount and the risk factor sensitivity value Delta/Vega/DV01 is done through the trading systems.
- iii. The Bank makes stress tests using a light scenario (change in interest rate ± 100 bp, change in securities $\pm 15\%$ and change in exchange rate $\pm 3\%$) and serious scenario (change in interest rate ± 200 bp, change in securities $\pm 30\%$ and change in exchange rate $\pm 6\%$) and reports the stress test results to the board of directors.

6) Trading book interest rate risk management

a) Definitions

Interest rate risk refers to a decrease in earnings and value of financial instruments due to adverse interest rate fluctuations. Major instruments with interest rate risk include securities and derivative instruments.

b) Procedures

The Bank has a trading limit and a stop-loss limit (which should be applied to trading instrument by the dealing room and dealers) based on management strategy and market conditions; limits have been approved by the board of directors.

c) Measurements

- i. The risk valuation assumptions and calculation methods are described in Note 44 e, 12).
- ii. DV01 is used daily to measure the impact of interest rate changes on investment portfolios.

7) Trading book exchange rate risk management

a) Definitions

Exchange rate risk refers to the incurrence of loss from the exchange of currencies in different timing. The Bank's major financial instruments exposed to exchange rate risk spot contract, forward exchange contracts, and FX option.

b) Policies and procedures

To control the exchange rate risk, the Bank sets trading limit and stop-loss limit and requires the dealing room, dealers, etc., to observe these limits.

c) Measurements

- i. The risk valuation assumptions and calculation methods are described in Note 44 e, 12).

- ii. Exposure positions are measured daily for the impact of exchange rate changes on investment portfolio value.

8) Trading book equity risk management

a) Definitions

Market risk of equity securities includes individual risk which arises from volatility of market price on individual equity securities and general market risk which arises from volatility of overall market price.

b) Procedures

To control equity risk, the Bank sets investment position limits and stop-loss limits. The limits are approved by the board of directors. Within the limit of authority, The Bank sets investment position limits and stop-loss limits for each dealer.

c) Measurements

- i. The risk valuation assumptions and calculation methods are described in Note 44 e, 12).
- ii. Exposure positions are measured daily to measure the impact of equity risk on investment portfolio value due from equity risk.

9) Banking book interest rate risk management

Banking book interest rate risk refers to the impact of the banking book due to adverse interest rate changes and causes the current or potential risks to the Bank's economic value (the present value of future cash flows from assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet) and earnings.

Through managing the banking book interest rate risk, the Bank can measure and manage the risk to earnings and financial position caused by interest rate unfavorable fluctuations.

a) Strategies

To reduce the negative effect of interest rate changes on net interest revenue and economic value, the Bank adjusts positions within certain limits for better performance. It reviews the interest rate sensitivity regularly to create maximum profit and manage interest rate risk.

b) Risk measurement

Risk measurement refers to the banking book interest rate risk of assets, liabilities, and off-balance-sheet positions. The Bank periodically reports interest rate sensitivity positions and measures the impact of interest rate fluctuations on interest rate-sensitive assets and the impact of net interest revenue and economic value.

c) Risk monitoring

The asset and liability management committee examines and monitors exposure to interest rate risk on the basis of the measurement provided by the risk management sector.

If the banking book risk exposure condition exceeds the limit or target value, the risk management sector should investigate how this condition arose and notify the executive division by petition accordingly. The executive division coordinates with relevant divisions to formulate the plan and submit to president for approval then submit the plan to the asset and liability management committee after implementation.

10) Banking book equity risk management

Banking book equity risk refers to the decrease in the value of the held equity due to unfavorable effects of certain situations. The Bank established control policies related to equity instruments to make the risk within controllable range.

a) Strategies

The Bank has established comprehensive investment decision procedures, risk control measures, principles of disposal, and regular assessment of investment situation in order to raise the benefits of long-term fund management, reach the balance of profit and risk, and pursue the long-term stable investment performance.

b) Risk measurement

The Bank has set up criteria for equity securities to be selected for investment, such as time horizons, investment upper limits and credit ratings to control the risks of equity securities.

c) Risk monitoring

- i. The Bank holding an investment with specific amount of valuation loss should submit the description of the situation and the suggested plan for action, and continue the monitoring of the case.
- ii. The Bank regularly assesses the risk of the investment target, checks the extent of the concentration in industries and reports the overview of the investment portfolio to the committee on the management of assets and liabilities.

11) Impact of interest rate benchmark reform

The financial instruments of the Bank affected by interest rate benchmark reform include credit, bonds and derivatives financial assets. The type of interest rate benchmark linked to the financial instruments is mainly the London InterBank Offered Rate (LIBOR). LIBOR is a forward-looking interest rate benchmark that implies market expectations for future interest rate trend, and includes inter-bank credit discounts. The alternative reference rate of LIBOR (such as US Secured Overnight Finance Rate, SOFR) is a retrospective interest rate benchmark with actual transaction data and does not include credit discounts. Therefore, additional adjustments must be made when existing contracts are modified from LIBOR to alternative interest rate indicator to ensure that the interest rate before and after modification is economically equivalent.

The Bank has formulated a LIBOR conversion plan to deal with product business strategy adjustments, information system updates, financial instrument evaluation model adjustments, and related accounting or tax issues required to meet the reform of the interest rate benchmark. As of December 31, 2023, the Bank has identified all information systems and internal processes that need to be updated and has finished the updating, and has discussed with the financial instrument counterparty how to amend the affected contract. Currently, only three bonds are subject to Synthetic LIBOR, with a maturity date no later than October 9, 2024. The Synthetic LIBOR quotations will still be available for the final interest rate pricing, and there is no need for further negotiation on conversion terms.

Interest rate benchmark reform mainly exposes the Bank to basic interest rate risk. If the Bank is unable to complete contract modification with the counterparty before the decommissioning of LIBOR, the financial instrument will cause significant uncertainty to the interest rate basis and that will trigger unexpected interest rate risk exposure. In addition, if the financial instrument for hedging purpose and the related financial instrument to be hedged are not converted to alternative interest rate benchmark at the same time, it may lead to the ineffective hedge.

As of December 31, 2023, the financial instruments of the Bank that have been affected by interest rate benchmark reform and have not yet been converted to alternative interest rate benchmark are summarized as follows:

Non-derivatives	Book Value	
	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities
USD LIBOR	\$ 2,904,701	\$ -
EUR LIBOR	-	-
GBP LIBOR	-	-
JPY LIBOR	-	-
CHF LIBOR	-	-
Total	\$ 2,904,701	\$ -

Derivatives	Notional Amount
USD LIBOR	\$ -
EUR LIBOR	-
GBP LIBOR	-
JPY LIBOR	-
CHF LIBOR	-
Total	\$ -

12) Market risk measurement technique

Value at Risk (VaR)

The Bank uses the Risk Manager system and stress testing to measure its investment portfolio risk and uses several hypotheses about market conditions to measure market risk and expected maximum loss of holding positions. The Bank's board of directors has set a VaR limit. The VaR is controlled daily by the market risk management sector and is a widely used risk measure of the risk of loss on a specific portfolio of financial assets.

VaR is the statistical estimate of the potential loss of holding positions due to unfavorable market conditions. For the Bank, VaR refers to a fall in value of its holding position in a day, with a 99% confidence level. The Bank uses VaR and the Monte Carlo simulation method to derive quantitative measures for the market risks of the holding positions under normal conditions. The calculated result is used to test and monitor the validity of parameters and hypotheses periodically. However, the use of the VaR cannot prevent loss caused by huge unfavorable changes in market conditions.

The Bank considers the expected maximum loss, target profit, and operating strategy in setting the VaR, which is proposed by the market risk management sector and approved by the board of directors.

The Bank's trading book VaR overview.

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Exchange rate risk	22,427	50,007	11,551
Interest rate risk	43,579	81,270	20,810
Equity risk	8,229	16,841	3,316
Total VaR	50,898	94,964	23,951

Note 1: Estimated VaR: Time frame = 1 day, confidence level = 99%, decay factor = 0.94.

Note 2: Historical data period: 2023.01.03-2023.12.29.

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Exchange rate risk	25,101	56,748	8,748
Interest rate risk	56,053	186,224	30,050
Equity risk	3,644	10,552	290
Total VaR	61,581	188,654	33,149

Note 1: Estimated VaR: Time frame = 1 day, confidence level = 99%, decay factor = 0.94.

Note 2: Historical data period: 2022.01.03-2022.12.30.

13) Exchange rate risks

Exchange rate risks of holding net positions in foreign currencies are shown as below:

December 31, 2023			
	Foreign Currency (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Converted to NTD
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 15,639,588	30.75248	\$ 480,956,117
CNY	19,369,398	4.33086	83,886,151
AUD	3,735,138	21.00815	78,468,339
Nonmonetary items			
USD	58,561	30.75248	1,800,896
CNY	2,324,328	4.33086	10,066,341
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	23,169,582	30.75248	712,522,107
CNY	17,991,552	4.33086	77,918,893
AUD	763,651	21.00815	16,042,895

December 31, 2022			
	Foreign Currency (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Converted to NTD
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 18,482,897	30.72355	\$ 567,860,210
CNY	15,476,520	4.40954	68,244,334
AUD	2,838,753	20.83860	59,155,638
Nonmonetary items			
USD	90,867	30.72355	2,791,757
CNY	2,270,498	4.40954	10,011,850
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	23,082,620	30.72355	709,180,030
CNY	15,316,877	4.40954	67,540,382
AUD	1,340,499	20.83860	27,934,122

14) Compliance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks

a) Interest rate sensitivity information (New Taiwan dollars)

December 31, 2023

Items	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	\$ 1,380,324,851	\$ 36,786,628	\$ 102,089,127	\$ 124,669,281	\$ 1,643,869,887
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	444,744,882	822,761,434	58,198,114	60,243,617	1,385,948,047
Interest rate-sensitive gap	935,579,969	(785,974,806)	43,891,013	64,425,664	257,921,840
Net worth					178,819,929
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					118.61%
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive gap to net worth (%)					144.24%

December 31, 2022

Items	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	\$ 1,212,633,457	\$ 45,024,272	\$ 76,136,267	\$ 118,128,023	\$ 1,451,922,019
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	418,838,176	767,184,003	42,765,975	67,118,476	1,295,906,630
Interest rate-sensitive gap	793,795,281	(722,159,731)	33,370,292	51,009,547	156,015,389
Net worth					147,660,651
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					112.04%
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive gap to net worth (%)					105.66%

Note 1: The above amounts include only New Taiwan dollars held by the Bank and exclude contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

Note 2: Interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities mean the revenues or costs of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities are affected by interest rate changes.

Note 3: Interest rate-sensitive gap = Interest rate-sensitive assets - Interest rate-sensitive liabilities.

Note 4: Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities = Interest rate-sensitive assets ÷ Interest rate-sensitive liabilities (in New Taiwan dollars).

b) Interest rate sensitivity information (U.S. dollars)

December 31, 2023

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

Items	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	\$ 9,192,383	\$ 464,923	\$ 259,241	\$ 4,458,916	\$ 14,375,463
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	11,500,079	8,329,098	925,336	757,842	21,512,355
Interest rate-sensitive gap	(2,307,696)	(7,864,175)	(666,095)	3,701,074	(7,136,892)
Net worth					(142,268)
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					66.82%
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive gap to net worth (%)					5,016.51%

December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

Items	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	\$ 13,471,296	\$ 312,485	\$ 331,336	\$ 3,802,954	\$ 17,918,071
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	10,624,243	10,099,552	1,236,351	410,769	22,370,915
Interest rate-sensitive gap	2,847,053	(9,787,067)	(905,015)	3,392,185	(4,452,844)
Net worth					(228,746)
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					80.10%
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive gap to net worth (%)					1,946.63%

Note 1: The above amounts include only USD held by the Bank and exclude contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

Note 2: Interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities mean the revenues or costs of interest-earnings assets and interest-bearing liabilities are affected by interest-rate changes.

Note 3: Interest rate-sensitive gap = Interest rate-sensitive assets - Interest rate-sensitive liabilities.

Note 4: Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities = Interest rate-sensitive assets ÷ Interest rate-sensitive liabilities (in USD).

15) Transfers of financial assets

The transferred financial assets of the Bank that do not qualify for derecognition in the daily operation are mainly securities sold under repurchase agreements. The transaction transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets, but the Bank retains the liabilities to repurchase the transferred financial assets at fixed price in the future period. The Bank cannot use, sell, or pledge such transferred financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investments in debt instruments at amortized cost within the validity period of the transaction. However, the Bank still bears the interest rate risk and credit risk thus, the Bank does not derecognize it. The analysis of financial assets and related liabilities that did not completely meet the derecognizing condition is shown in the following table:

Category of Financial Asset	December 31, 2023				
	Transferred Financial Assets - Book Value	Related Financial Liabilities - Book Value	Transferred Financial Assets - Fair Value	Related Financial Liabilities - Fair Value	Net Position - Fair Value
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income Transactions under repurchase agreements	\$ 2,146,223	\$ 1,991,570	\$ 2,146,223	\$ 1,991,570	\$ 154,653
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost Transactions under repurchase agreements	1,001,154	957,633	1,000,611	957,633	42,978
Securities purchased under resell agreements Transactions under repurchase agreements	20,727,388	21,795,201	20,727,388	21,795,201	(1,067,813)

Category of Financial Asset	December 31, 2022				
	Transferred Financial Assets - Book Value	Related Financial Liabilities - Book Value	Transferred Financial Assets - Fair Value	Related Financial Liabilities - Fair Value	Net Position - Fair Value
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income Transactions under repurchase agreements	\$ 8,012,819	\$ 7,604,860	\$ 8,012,819	\$ 7,604,860	\$ 407,959
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost Transactions under repurchase agreements	1,261,905	1,173,179	1,234,563	1,173,179	61,384
Securities purchased under resell agreements Transactions under repurchase agreements	17,884,383	19,532,939	17,884,383	19,532,939	(1,648,556)

16) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Bank did not hold financial instruments covered by Section 42 of the IAS 32 “Financial Instruments: Presentation” endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission; thus, it made an offset of financial assets and liabilities and reported the net amount in the balance sheet.

The Bank engages in transactions on the following financial assets and liabilities that are not subject to balance sheet offsetting based on IAS 32 but are under master netting arrangements or similar agreements. These agreements allow both the Bank and its counterparties to opt for the net settlement of financial assets and financial liabilities. If one party defaults, the other one may choose net settlement.

The netting information of financial assets and financial liabilities is set out below:

December 31, 2023

Financial Assets	Recognized Financial Assets - Gross Amount	Netted Financial Liabilities Recognized on the Balance Sheet - Gross Amount	Recognized Financial Assets - Net Amount	Related Amount Not Netted on the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments (Note)	Cash Received as Collaterals	
Derivative instruments	\$ 33,383,323	\$ -	\$ 33,383,323	\$ 18,554,821	\$ 5,007,622	\$ 9,820,880
Securities purchased under resell agreements	<u>66,804,814</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>66,804,814</u>	<u>66,793,010</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,804</u>
	<u>\$ 100,188,137</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 100,188,137</u>	<u>\$ 85,347,831</u>	<u>\$ 5,007,622</u>	<u>\$ 9,832,684</u>

Financial Liabilities	Recognized Financial Liabilities - Gross Amount	Netted Financial Assets Recognized on the Balance Sheet - Gross Amount	Recognized Financial Liabilities - Net Amount	Related Amount Not Netted on the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments (Note)	Cash Collaterals Pledged	
Derivative instruments	\$ 39,019,585	\$ -	\$ 39,019,585	\$ 18,554,821	\$ 7,114,337	\$ 13,350,427
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	<u>24,744,404</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,744,404</u>	<u>24,739,831</u>	<u>4,573</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 63,763,989</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 63,763,989</u>	<u>\$ 43,294,652</u>	<u>\$ 7,118,910</u>	<u>\$ 13,350,427</u>

Note: Including netting settlement agreements and non-cash financial collaterals.

December 31, 2022

Financial Assets	Recognized Financial Assets - Gross Amount	Netted Financial Liabilities Recognized on the Balance Sheet - Gross Amount	Recognized Financial Assets - Net Amount	Related Amount Not Netted on the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments (Note)	Cash Received as Collaterals	
Derivative instruments	\$ 26,890,919	\$ -	\$ 26,890,919	\$ 16,079,813	\$ 1,139,620	\$ 9,671,486
Securities purchased under resell agreements	<u>60,264,108</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>60,264,108</u>	<u>60,260,606</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,502</u>
	<u>\$ 87,155,027</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 87,155,027</u>	<u>\$ 76,340,419</u>	<u>\$ 1,139,620</u>	<u>\$ 9,674,988</u>

Financial Liabilities	Recognized Financial Liabilities - Gross Amount	Netted Financial Assets Recognized on the Balance Sheet - Gross Amount	Recognized Financial Liabilities - Net Amount	Related Amount Not Netted on the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments (Note)	Cash Collaterals Pledged	
Derivative instruments	\$ 28,204,909	\$ -	\$ 28,204,909	\$ 16,079,813	\$ 6,073,295	\$ 6,051,801
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	<u>28,310,978</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,310,978</u>	<u>28,152,607</u>	<u>128,849</u>	<u>29,522</u>
	<u>\$ 56,515,887</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 56,515,887</u>	<u>\$ 44,232,420</u>	<u>\$ 6,202,144</u>	<u>\$ 6,081,323</u>

Note: Including netting settlement agreements and non-cash financial collaterals.

46. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

a. Overview

The Bank's capital management goals are as follows:

As a basic target, the Bank's eligible capital should be sufficient to meet their operation need, and higher than minimum requirements of the capital adequacy ratio. Eligible capital and legal capital are calculated under the regulations announced by the authority.

The Bank should have adequacy capital to bear the risks, measure capital demand according to risk combination and risk characteristics, fulfill the optimization of resource and capital allocation by risk management.

b. Capital management procedure

The Bank's capital adequacy ratio should meet the regulations announced by the authority. Also, the Bank should maintain capital adequacy ratio by considering the Bank's business scale, major operating strategy, risk condition, eligible capital structure, and future capital increase plan, etc. The Bank reported to the authority regularly. Overseas subsidiaries' capital management is in accordance with local regulations.

The Bank's capital maintenance is in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks", etc., and is managed by the Bank's risk management and financing divisions.

c. Statement of capital adequacy

Analysis Items			Year	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
				Standalone	Consolidation	Standalone	Consolidation
Eligible capital	Common stock equity		\$ 162,540,791	\$ 162,423,235	\$ 131,763,470	\$ 131,649,588	
	Other Tier 1 capital		25,500,000	25,500,000	25,500,000	25,500,000	
	Tier 2 capital		37,328,584	37,843,929	36,593,521	37,257,388	
	Eligible capital		225,369,375	225,767,164	193,856,991	194,406,976	
Risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized approach	1,271,881,587	1,313,109,210	1,233,811,625	1,286,920,928	
		Internal rating - based approach	-	-	-	-	
		Securitization	-	-	-	-	
	Operational risk	Basic indicator approach	88,870,463	91,062,950	78,079,609	80,281,805	
		Standardized approach/ alternative standardized approach	-	-	-	-	
		Advanced measurement approach	-	-	-	-	
	Market risk	Standardized approach	35,707,933	42,526,215	40,190,797	41,473,770	
		Internal model approach	-	-	-	-	
	Total risk-weighted assets		1,396,459,983	1,446,698,375	1,352,082,031	1,408,676,503	
	Capital adequacy ratio			16.14%	15.61%	14.34%	13.80%
Common stock equity risk - based capital ratio			11.64%	11.23%	9.75%	9.35%	
Tier 1 risk - based capital ratio			13.47%	12.99%	11.63%	11.16%	
Leverage ratio			7.20%	7.00%	6.32%	6.14%	

Note 1: These tables were filled according to "Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy Ratio of Banks" and related calculation tables.

Note 2: The Bank shall disclose the capital adequacy ratio for the current and previous years in annual financial reports. For semiannual financial report, the Bank shall disclose the capital adequacy ratio for the current period, previous period, and previous year-end.

Note 3: The formula is as follows:

- 1) Eligible capital = Common stock equity + Other Tier 1 capital + Tier 2 capital.
- 2) Total risk-weighted assets = Risk-weighted assets for credit risk + (Capital requirements for operational risk + Capital requirement for market risk) x 12.5.
- 3) Ratio of capital adequacy = Eligible capital ÷ Total risk-weighted assets.
- 4) Common stock equity risk-based capital ratio = Common stock equity ÷ Total risk-weighted assets.

5) Tier 1 risk - based capital ratio = (Common stock equity + Other Tier 1 capital) ÷ Total risk-weighted assets.

6) Leverage ratio = Tier 1 capital ÷ Total exposure risk.

Note 4: In accordance with Financial Supervisory Commission Guideline No. 09900146911, gains from the sale of idle assets are not to be included in the Bank's capital adequacy ratio calculation until disposed outside the Group.

47. CROSS-SELLING INFORMATION

The Bank charged SinoPac Securities for \$8,305 and \$6,907, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 for bonus as opening accounts as part of the cross-selling agreement.

The Bank paid to SinoPac Securities \$5,554 and \$5,059, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 for bonus as part of the cross-selling agreement.

The Bank charged SinoPac Leasing for \$87 and \$31, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 for bonus as part of the cross-selling agreement.

The Bank paid to SinoPac Leasing \$14 for the year ended December 31, 2022 for bonus as part of the cross-selling agreement.

For other transactions between SPH and its subsidiaries, please refer to Note 41.

48. PROFITABILITY

Items		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Return on total assets	Before income tax	0.80%	0.78%
	After income tax	0.67%	0.66%
Return on net worth	Before income tax	12.40%	12.30%
	After income tax	10.34%	10.47%
Profit margin		40.91%	41.12%

Note 1: Return on total assets = Income before (after) income tax ÷ Average total assets.

Note 2: Return on net worth = Income before (after) income tax ÷ Average net worth.

Note 3: Profit margin = Income after income tax ÷ Net revenues.

Note 4: Income before (after) income tax represents income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

49. TRUST BUSINESS UNDER THE TRUST LAW

a. Balance sheets, income statement and trust properties of trust accounts

These statements were managed by the Bank's Trust Division. However, these items were not included in the Bank's financial statements.

Balance Sheets of Trust Accounts December 31, 2023 and 2022

	December 31			
	2023	%	2022	%
<u>Trust assets</u>				
Bank deposits	\$ 8,599,781	1	\$ 9,283,663	1
Bonds	30,141,574	3	20,643,263	3
Stocks	23,653,692	2	27,245,074	4
Funds	129,109,670	13	120,215,420	17
Securities lent	929,732	-	445,872	-
Receivables	317,985	-	210,197	-
Prepayments	20,050	-	27,674	-
Real estate				
Land	28,322,861	3	24,894,415	3
Buildings	136,081	-	131,549	-
Construction in progress	15,775,762	2	10,768,398	1
Securities under custody	<u>744,414,586</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>512,289,584</u>	<u>71</u>
Total trust assets	<u>\$ 981,421,774</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 726,155,109</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Trust liabilities</u>				
Payables	\$ 2,200	-	\$ 1,967	-
Payable on securities under custody	744,414,586	76	512,289,584	71
Trust capital	234,786,930	24	211,248,349	29
Reserves and cumulative earnings				
Net income	859,461	-	(1,164,016)	-
Cumulative earnings	2,615,209	-	5,713,852	-
Deferred amount	<u>(1,256,612)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,934,627)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total trust liabilities	<u>\$ 981,421,774</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 726,155,109</u>	<u>100</u>

Note: As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank's Offshore Banking Unit invested in foreign securities under specific purpose trust accounts amounting to \$5,139,837 and \$5,465,287, respectively. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank's Offshore Banking Unit invested in domestic securities under specific purpose trust accounts amounting to \$974,322 and \$1,018,525, respectively.

Income Statements of Trust Account
Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	Years Ended December 31			
	2023	%	2022	%
Trust income				
Interest income	\$ 51,413	3	\$ 28,190	1
Borrowed securities income	22,528	1	23,747	1
Cash dividends	1,398,086	75	2,092,906	89
Gains from beneficial certificates	45,045	2	45,491	2
Realized investment income	150,309	8	116,675	5
Unrealized investment income	180,593	10	21,954	1
Charitable trust - donation revenue	19,510	1	13,225	1
Total trust income	<u>1,867,484</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2,342,188</u>	<u>100</u>
Trust expense				
Trust administrative expenses	10,809	1	11,037	-
Tax expenses	80	-	53	-
Charitable trust - donation expense	9,959	1	6,570	-
Realized investment loss	5,517	-	6,850	-
Unrealized investment loss	980,847	52	3,480,961	149
Other expense	811	-	733	-
Total trust expense	<u>1,008,023</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>3,506,204</u>	<u>149</u>
Income (loss) before income tax	859,461	46	(1,164,016)	(49)
Income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Income (loss) after income tax	<u>\$ 859,461</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>\$ (1,164,016)</u>	<u>(49)</u>

Trust Properties of Trust Accounts
December 31, 2023 and 2022

Investment Portfolio	December 31	
	2023	2022
Bank deposits	\$ 8,599,781	\$ 9,283,663
Bonds	30,141,574	20,643,263
Stocks	23,653,692	27,245,074
Funds	129,109,670	120,215,420
Securities lent	929,732	445,872
Real estate		
Land	28,322,861	24,894,415
Buildings	136,081	131,549
Construction in progress	15,775,762	10,768,398
Securities under custody	<u>744,414,586</u>	<u>512,289,584</u>
Total	<u>\$ 981,083,739</u>	<u>\$ 725,917,238</u>

- b. The operations of the Bank's Trust Division consist of planning, managing and operating of trust business and affiliated business. These operations are governed by the Banking Law and the Trust Law.

50. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

a. Relevant information of material transaction:

No.	Item	Explanation
1	Acquired and disposed of investment at costs or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 10% of the issued capital	None
2	Acquisition of individual real estates at costs of at least NT\$300 million or 10% of the issued capital	None
3	Disposal of individual real estates at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 10% of the issued capital	None
4	Allowance for service fee to related parties amounting to at least NT\$5 million	None
5	Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$300 million or 10% of the issued capital	Table 1
6	Trading information - sale of non-performing loans	Table 2
7	Financial asset securitization	None
8	Other significant transactions which may affect the decisions of financial report users	None

b. Information related to subsidiary:

No.	Item	Explanation
1	Financing provided	None (Note)
2	Endorsements/guarantees provided	None (Note)
3	Marketable securities held	None (Note)
4	Acquisition and disposal of marketable securities at costs or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 10% of the issued capital	None (Note)
5	Derivative transactions	None

Note: Subsidiaries which belong to financial, insurance, securities industries and its main business registration include financing provided, endorsements/guarantees provided, acquisition and disposal of marketable securities do not need to disclose above information.

- c. The related information and proportionate share in investees: Table 3.
- d. Information on incorporate branches and investment in Mainland China: Table 4.
- e. Information of major shareholders: Due to The Bank is not listed on the Exchange and OTC Banking, not required for disclosure.

BANK SINOPAC

**RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$300 MILLION OR 10% OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL
DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Bad Debts
					Amount	Action Taken		
Bank SinoPac	SinoPac Financial Holdings Company Limited	The parent company of the Bank	\$ 1,055,024 (Note)	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -

Note: Most of receivables resulted from the use of the linked-tax system (recognized in current income tax assets) and related parties.

BANK SINOPAC

**TRADING INFORMATION - SALE OF NONPERFORMING LOANS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Date	Counterparty	Loans	Carrying Amount (Note)	Selling Price	Gain or (Loss) on Disposal	Attachment	Relation
July 25, 2023	Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch	Corporate banking unsecured (Syndicated loan)	\$ 249,675	\$ 244,293	\$ (5,382)	-	None

Note: Carrying amounts were original credit amount net of doubtful account.

TABLE 3

BANK SINOPAC

INFORMATION ON INVESTED ENTERPRISES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars or Thousands Shares)

Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Carrying Amount	Investment Gains (Losses)	Consolidated Investment			Note
						Shares	Imitated Shares	Total Shares Percentage of Ownership (%)	
Financial related enterprise Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.	China	Commercial Bank	100.00	\$ 10,067,287	\$ 159,761	-	-	-	Subsidiary and Note 1
SinoPac Insurance Brokers Ltd.	Hong Kong	Insurance brokerage business	100.00	79,564	8,197	100	-	100	Subsidiary and Note 1
Taipei Foreign Exchange Inc.	Taiwan	Foreign exchange market maker	3.43	21,379	5,984	680	-	680	Note 2
Taiwan Futures Exchange	Taiwan	Futures exchange and settlement	1.07	348,266	13,886	11,374	-	11,374	Note 2
Fuh Hwa Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Securities investment trust and consultant	4.63	104,617	33,353	2,779	-	2,779	Note 2
Financial Information Service Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Planning and developing the information system of across banking institution and managing the information web system	2.48	413,003	35,548	12,927	-	12,927	Note 2
Taiwan Asset Management Corporation	Taiwan	Evaluating, auctioning, and managing for financial institutions' loan	0.28	12,180	1,980	3,000	-	3,000	Note 2
Taiwan Financial Asset Service Co.	Taiwan	Auction	5.88	70,000	1,450	10,000	-	10,000	Note 2
Sunny Asset Management Corp.	Taiwan	Purchasing for financial institutions' loan assets	1.42	593	116	85	-	85	Note 2
Taiwan Depository and Clearing Co.	Taiwan	Computerizing book-entry operation for securities	0.08	37,093	1,405	6,018	-	6,018	Note 2
Taiwan Mobile Payment Corporation	Taiwan	Promoting E-commerce and developing E-billing	1.00	1,740	-	600	-	600	Note 2
Nonfinancial related enterprise Taiwan Television Enterprise, Ltd.	Taiwan	Wireless television company	4.84	86,866	-	13,784	-	13,784	Note 2
Victor Taichung Machinery Works Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacturer and seller of tool machine, plastic machine and other precise equipment	0.08	1,974	47	0.16	-	0.16	Note 2

Note 1: Foreign-currency amounts were translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date, except for foreign-currency-denominated income and expenses, which were translated to New Taiwan dollars at the average exchange rate for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Note 2: Investment gains are dividend income.

Note 3: Above shares are in thousands of shares.

BANK SINOPAC
**INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2023	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2023	Earnings (Losses) of Investee (Notes 3 and 4)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Equity in the Earnings (Losses) (Notes 3 and 4)	Carrying Value (Notes 3 and 4)	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings
					Outflow	Inflow						
Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.	Commercial Bank	\$ 9,959,834	a	\$ 9,959,834	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,959,834	\$ 161,741	100	\$ 159,761	\$ 10,067,287	\$ -
Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2023		Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA		Limit on Investment								
\$9,959,834		\$9,959,834		\$103,698,985								

Note 1: The three ways of investment in this form are shown as below:

- Investment in Mainland China directly.
- Reinvests in the Mainland through third-country companies.
- Others.

Note 2: The accumulated investment amounts in Mainland China as of December 31, 2023 are US\$323,871 thousand and had been authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA are US\$323,871 thousand.

Note 3: Earnings of investee, equity in the earnings and carrying value for the year ended December 31, 2023 have been audited by independent certified public accountants.

Note 4: Foreign currencies are translated to New Taiwan dollars with current rate of the date of balance sheet, only the gains or losses investments are translated with current period average rate.

Major Subsidiaries

Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.

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Telephone : 86-25-8886-6000

SinoPac Insurance Brokers Ltd.

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