Bank SinoPac and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 and Independent Auditors’ Report

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 June 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, and changes in equity and cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, 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 June 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023, and its consolidated financial performance for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 in conformity 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, and International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial 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 six months ended June 30, 2024. 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 six months ended June 30, 2024 are 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 six months ended June 30, 2024.

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 six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 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, and International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" 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 six months ended June 30, 2024 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

August 14, 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
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	June 30, 2024		December 31, 2023		June 30, 2023	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, NET (Notes 4, 6 and 40)	$ 33,008,635	1	$ 25,400,393	1	$ 28,038,767	1
DUE FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND CALL LOANS TO BANKS, NET (Notes 7 and 40)	147,356,594	6	184,050,320	7	225,089,275	9
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 4, 8 and 40)	75,363,085	3	80,541,922	3	73,874,224	3
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Notes 4, 9, 40 and 41)	376,737,354	14	358,339,845	14	312,761,125	13
INVESTMENTS IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST (Notes 4, 10, 40 and 41)	310,057,984	12	303,546,679	12	273,843,137	11
SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESELL AGREEMENTS (Notes 4, 11 and 40)	67,452,992	3	66,804,814	3	52,458,865	2
RECEIVABLES, NET (Notes 4, 12 and 40)	74,280,202	3	60,925,278	3	64,504,378	3
CURRENT INCOME TAX ASSETS (Notes 4, 29 and 40)	1,440,817	-	1,302,128	-	1,438,623	-
DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET (Notes 4, 5, 13, 40 and 41)	1,519,863,461	58	1,419,039,494	56	1,400,987,752	57
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS, NET (Notes 4 and 14)	8,246,561	-	4,657,337	-	5,043,922	-
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET (Notes 4, 15, 17 and 40)	10,245,831	-	9,929,849	1	9,775,023	1
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS, NET (Notes 4, 16 and 40)	2,879,586	-	2,517,664	-	2,602,176	-
INVESTMENT PROPERTY, NET (Notes 4, 17 and 40)	587,260	-	851,351	-	1,028,675	-
INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET (Notes 4, 18 and 40)	1,882,292	-	1,910,050	-	1,859,765	-
DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS (Notes 4 and 29)	1,720,858	-	1,708,747	-	1,421,445	-
OTHER ASSETS, NET (Notes 19 and 40)	11,342,775	-	9,856,615	-	5,531,649	-
TOTAL	$ 2,642,466,287	100	$ 2,531,382,486	100	$ 2,460,258,801	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
DEPOSITS FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND BANKS (Notes 20 and 40)	$ 76,415,629	3	$ 115,708,086	5	$ 81,971,322	3
DUE TO THE CENTRAL BANK AND BANKS	2,850,865	-	2,760,676	-	-	-
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 4, 8 and 40)	31,770,111	1	42,122,925	2	35,805,758	2
SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (Notes 4, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 21)	42,815,466	2	26,173,587	1	24,091,381	1
PAYABLES (Notes 4, 22, 27, 36 and 40)	38,771,586	2	28,082,264	1	26,981,235	1
CURRENT INCOME TAX LIABILITIES (Notes 4, 29 and 40)	2,130,108	-	1,519,235	-	1,777,664	-
DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES (Notes 23 and 40)	2,147,941,492	81	2,023,385,269	80	2,013,706,717	82
BANK DEBENTURES (Notes 4, 24 and 40)	53,483,707	2	56,832,276	2	56,251,467	2
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (Note 25)	57,901,877	2	47,853,878	2	49,177,655	2
PROVISIONS (Notes 4, 26 and 27)	2,619,892	-	2,826,644	-	2,462,620	-
LEASE LIABILITIES (Notes 4, 16 and 40)	2,976,997	-	2,600,806	-	2,674,316	-
DEFERRED INCOME TAX LIABILITIES (Notes 4 and 29)	1,260,745	-	1,178,553	-	1,079,719	-
OTHER LIABILITIES (Notes 28 and 40)	5,623,064	-	7,506,646	-	4,008,630	-
Total liabilities	2,466,561,539	93	2,358,550,845	93	2,299,988,484	93
EQUITY						
Capital stock						
Common stock	96,992,508	4	96,992,508	4	96,992,508	4
Reserve for capitalization	6,789,476	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital stock	103,781,984	4	96,992,508	4	96,992,508	4
Capital surplus	15,581,418	1	15,581,418	-	15,581,418	1
Retained earnings						
Legal reserve	43,184,385	2	38,042,985	2	38,042,985	2
Special reserve	6,289,589	-	11,031,085	-	11,031,085	-
Unappropriated earnings	14,801,109	-	17,138,000	1	8,172,272	-
Total retained earnings	64,275,083	2	66,212,070	3	57,246,342	2
Other equity	(7,733,737)	-	(5,954,355)	-	(9,549,951)	-
Total equity	175,904,748	7	172,831,641	7	160,270,317	7
TOTAL	$ 2,642,466,287	100	$ 2,531,382,486	100	$ 2,460,258,801	100

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

BANK SINOPAC AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30				For the Six Months Ended June 30			
	2024		2023		2024		2023	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
INTEREST INCOME	$ 19,388,261	167	$ 17,355,972	166	$ 37,638,356	158	$ 34,260,021	170
INTEREST EXPENSES	(13,615,960)	(117)	(11,599,352)	(111)	(26,512,155)	(111)	(22,622,751)	(112)
NET INTEREST REVENUE (Notes 4, 31 and 40)	5,772,301	50	5,756,620	55	11,126,201	47	11,637,270	58
NET REVENUES OTHER THAN INTEREST (Note 4)								
Service fee income, net (Notes 32 and 40)	2,299,011	20	1,967,210	19	5,649,168	24	3,849,726	19
Gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, net (Notes 33 and 40)	3,253,061	28	2,294,257	22	7,435,294	31	3,910,550	19
Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 34 and 40)	373,002	3	590,131	6	651,314	3	678,541	3
Gains arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	18,111	-	10,268	-	32,985	-	23,158	-
Foreign exchange losses	(82,245)	(1)	(286,230)	(3)	(1,058,710)	(5)	(59,253)	-
Reversal of impairment loss (impairment loss) on assets (Notes 9, 10, 14 and 19)	(48,117)	-	59,764	1	(16,301)	-	80,522	1
Net other revenue other than interest income (Notes 35 and 40)	24,043	-	31,622	-	84,297	-	66,858	-
Net revenues other than interest	5,836,866	50	4,667,022	45	12,778,047	53	8,550,102	42
NET REVENUE	11,609,167	100	10,423,642	100	23,904,248	100	20,187,372	100
BAD DEBTS EXPENSE, COMMITMENT AND GUARANTEE LIABILITY PROVISION (Notes 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14 and 26)	(797,349)	(7)	(368,341)	(3)	(1,338,589)	(6)	(759,906)	(4)
OPERATING EXPENSES								
Employee benefits expenses (Notes 4, 27, 36 and 40)	(3,360,585)	(29)	(3,010,156)	(29)	(6,851,977)	(28)	(5,964,848)	(30)
Depreciation and amortization expense (Notes 4, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 37)	(447,059)	(4)	(418,617)	(4)	(885,119)	(4)	(832,479)	(4)
Other general and administrative expenses (Notes 38 and 40)	(1,501,366)	(13)	(1,360,316)	(13)	(2,910,105)	(12)	(2,665,632)	(13)
Total operating expenses	(5,309,010)	(46)	(4,789,089)	(46)	(10,647,201)	(44)	(9,462,959)	(47)
PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX	5,502,808	47	5,266,212	51	11,918,458	50	9,964,507	49
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 29)	(1,047,274)	(9)	(908,427)	(9)	(2,202,170)	(10)	(1,683,044)	(8)
NET INCOME	4,455,534	38	4,357,785	42	9,716,288	40	8,281,463	41

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BANK SINOPAC AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30				For the Six Months Ended June 30			
	2024		2023		2024		2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Note 4)								
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss								
Revaluation gain on investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 30)	$ 1,442,584	13	$ 1,258,498	12	$ 3,522,947	15	$ 3,265,111	16
Change in fair value of financial liability attributable to change in credit risk of liability (Notes 8 and 30)	716	-	4,882	-	14,889	-	(498)	-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	1,443,300	13	1,263,380	12	3,537,836	15	3,264,613	16
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss								
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations (Note 30)	78,125	-	(344,497)	(3)	270,918	1	(291,285)	(1)
(Losses) gains from investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 30)	(1,394,588)	(12)	(152,263)	(1)	(2,345,331)	(10)	1,022,156	5
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss (Notes 29 and 30)	(30,833)	-	45,764	-	(80,474)	-	32,325	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(1,347,296)	(12)	(450,996)	(4)	(2,154,887)	(9)	763,196	4
Other comprehensive income	96,004	1	812,384	8	1,382,949	6	4,027,809	20
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	$ 4,551,538	39	$ 5,170,169	50	$ 11,099,237	46	$ 12,309,272	61
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 39)								
Basic	$0.46		$0.45		$1.00		$0.88	

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

BANK SINOPAC AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Capital Stock (Note 30)				Retained Earnings (Notes 9and 30)				Other Equity (Notes 4, 9 and 30)				
	Common Stock	Reserve for Capitalization	Total	Capital Surplus (Notes 4 and 30))	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	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2023	$ 90,325,841	$ -	$ 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 six months ended June 30, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,281,463	8,281,463	-	-	-	-	8,281,463
Other comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30, 2023, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(233,028)	4,261,335	(498)	4,027,809	4,027,809
Total comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,281,463	8,281,463	(233,028)	4,261,335	(498)	4,027,809	12,309,272
Issuance of common stock for cash	6,666,667	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	(109,191)	(109,191)	-	109,191	-	109,191	-
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2023	$ 96,992,508	$ -	$ 96,992,508	$ 15,581,418	$ 38,042,985	$ 11,031,085	$ 8,172,272	$ 57,246,342	$ (763,795)	$ (8,739,013)	$ (47,143)	$ (9,549,951)	$ 160,270,317
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2024	$ 96,992,508	$ -	$ 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
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings generated in 2023													
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	5,141,400	-	(5,141,400)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(4,741,496)	4,741,496	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends - common stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,026,130)	(8,026,130)	-	-	-	-	(8,026,130)
Stock dividends - common stock	-	6,789,476	6,789,476	-	-	-	(6,789,476)	(6,789,476)	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,716,288	9,716,288	-	-	-	-	9,716,288
Other comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30, 2024, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216,734	1,151,326	14,889	1,382,949	1,382,949
Total comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,716,288	9,716,288	216,734	1,151,326	14,889	1,382,949	11,099,237
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,162,331	3,162,331	-	(3,162,331)	-	(3,162,331)	-
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2024	$ 96,992,508	$ 6,789,476	$ 103,781,984	$ 15,581,418	$ 43,184,385	$ 6,289,589	$ 14,801,109	$ 64,275,083	$ (459,912)	$ (7,246,443)	$ (27,382)	$ (7,733,737)	$ 175,904,748

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

BANK SINOPAC AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	**2023**
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit from continuing operations before tax	$ 11,918,458	$ 9,964,507
Adjustments to reconcile profit:		
Depreciation expenses	715,115	686,180
Amortization expenses	170,004	146,299
Provision for bad debt expense	1,777,271	929,207
Interest expenses	26,512,155	22,622,751
Net gain arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(32,985)	(23,158)
Interest income	(37,638,356)	(34,260,021)
Dividend income	(231,306)	(585,540)
Net change in provisions for guarantee liabilities	60	6,335
Net change in other provisions	(110,677)	47,317
Share-based payments	-	100,445
Losses on disposal and retirement of property and equipment	6,921	4,491
Losses on disposal of intangible assets	2	-
Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) on financial assets	11,800	(80,522)
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	4,501	-
Other adjustments	(680)	3
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease in due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	400,545	6,446,369
Decrease (increase) in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,178,837	(20,587,030)
(Increase) decrease in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(17,242,451)	10,645,941
Increase in investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	(6,481,858)	(48,362,422)
(Increase) decrease in securities purchased under resell agreements	(596,188)	1,155,455
Increase in receivables	(11,808,101)	(5,538,938)
Increase in discounts and loans	(102,676,722)	(79,765,620)
Increase in other financial assets	(3,581,353)	(614,696)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(1,527,533)	3,612,563
(Decrease) increase in deposits from the Central Bank and banks	(39,292,457)	9,494,105
(Decrease) increase in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(10,337,925)	4,929,613
Increase (decrease) increase in securities sold under repurchase agreements	16,641,879	(4,219,597)
Increase (decrease) in payables	9,116,053	(2,896,093)
Increase in deposits and remittances	124,556,223	8,480,659
Increase in other financial liabilities	10,047,999	12,905,002
Decrease in provisions for employee benefits	(104,841)	(104,010)
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(1,883,582)	1,522,852
Net cash used in operations	(26,489,192)	(103,337,553)
Interest received	37,669,410	34,157,680

(Continued)

BANK SINOPAC AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	**2023**
Dividends received	$ 164,873	$ 280,481
Interest paid	(26,536,703)	(21,033,436)
Income tax paid	(1,703,507)	(1,456,733)
Net cash used in operating activities	(16,895,119)	(91,389,561)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(449,807)	(374,988)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	102	147
Acquisition of intangible assets	(65,985)	(111,015)
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	(1,440)	(13)
Acquisition of investment properties	(3,572)	(822)
Net cash used in investing activities	(520,702)	(486,691)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in due to the Central Bank and banks	90,189	-
Repayment of bank debentures payable	(3,350,000)	-
Repayments of lease liabilities	(362,470)	(346,408)
Cash dividends paid	(8,026,130)	-
Issuance of common stock for cash	-	10,000,000
Net cash (used in) generated from financing activities	(11,648,411)	9,653,592
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	432,987	(262,887)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(28,631,245)	(82,485,547)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	201,723,139	308,060,588
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	$ 173,091,894	$ 225,575,041

(Continued)

BANK SINOPAC AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(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 June 30, 2024 and 2023:

	June 30	
	2024	**2023**
Cash and cash equivalents in consolidated balance sheets	$ 33,008,635	$ 28,038,767
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks reclassified as cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	73,238,947	145,098,250
Securities purchased under resell agreements reclassified as cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	66,844,312	52,438,024
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	$ 173,091,894	$ 225,575,041

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

(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 August 14, 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)

   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.

b. The IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2025

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability”	January 1, 2025 (Note 1)

Note 1: An entity shall apply those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Upon initial application of the amendments to IAS 21, the Group shall not restate the comparative information and shall recognize any effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or, if applicable, to the cumulative amount of translation differences in equity as well as affected assets or liabilities.

Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability”

The amendments stipulate that a currency is exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations. An entity shall estimate the spot exchange rate at a measurement date when a currency is not exchangeable into another currency to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. In this situation, the Group shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, its financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

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)
IFRS Accounting Standards "Annual Improvement - Volume 11"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2026
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
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures"	January 1, 2027

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

1) Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"

The amendments mainly amend the requirements for the classification of financial assets, including if a financial asset contains a contingent feature that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows and the contingent event itself does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risks and costs (e.g., whether the debtor achieves a contractually specified reduction in carbon emissions), the financial asset has contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding if, and only if:

- In all possible scenarios (before or after the occurrence of a contingent event), the contractual cash flows are full payments for principal and interest of the principal amount outstanding; and

- In all possible scenarios, the contractual cash flows would not be significantly different from the contractual cash flows on a financial instrument with identical contractual terms, but without such a contingent feature.

The amendments also stipulate that, when settling a financial liability in cash using an electronic payment system, an entity can choose to derecognize the financial liability before the settlement date if, and only if, the entity has initiated a payment instruction that resulted in:

- The entity having no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction;

- The entity having no practical ability to access the cash to be used for settlement as a result of the payment instruction; and

- The settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system being insignificant.

2) IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

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

- Items of income and expenses included in the statement of profit or loss shall be classified into the operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations categories.

- The statement of profit or loss shall present totals and subtotals for operating profit or loss, profit or loss before financing and income taxes and profit or loss.

- Provides guidance to enhance the requirements of aggregation and disaggregation: The Group shall identify the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows that arise from individual transactions or other events and shall classify and aggregate them into groups based on shared characteristics, so as to result in the presentation in the primary financial statements of line items that have at least one similar characteristic. The Group shall disaggregate items with dissimilar characteristics in the primary financial statements and in the notes. The Group labels items as “other” only if it cannot find a more informative label.

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

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group is continuously assessing the possible impact of the application of above 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 IAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC. Disclosure information included in the consolidated financial statements is less than the disclosure information required in a complete set of annual financial statements.

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:

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.

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 2.

The consolidated entities were as follows:

			% of Ownership			
Investor	**Investee**	**Main Business**	**June 30, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**	**June 30, 2023**	**Remark**
Bank SinoPac	Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.	Commercial bank	100	100	100	
	SinoPac Insurance Brokers Ltd.	Insurance brokerage business	100	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.

<u>Financial assets</u>

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.

Pension cost for an interim period is calculated on a year-to-date basis by using the actuarially determined pension cost rate at the end of the prior financial year, adjusted for significant market fluctuations since that time and for significant plan amendments, settlements, or other significant one-off events.

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 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.
Interim period income taxes are assessed on an annual basis and calculated by applying to an interim period’s pre-tax income the tax rate that would be applicable to expected total annual earnings.

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, based on the Group’s historical experience, 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 in 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

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Cash on hand	$ 6,619,225	$ 6,594,067	$ 6,295,492
Due from other banks	22,347,048	14,757,451	19,963,203
Notes and checks for clearing	3,776,506	3,788,256	1,058,080
Excess futures margin	266,056	261,605	724,575
	33,008,835	25,401,379	28,041,350
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(200)	(986)	(2,583)
Net amount	$ 33,008,635	$ 25,400,393	$ 28,038,767

The Group assesses the allowance loss of cash and cash equivalents based on the expected credit loss model. As of June 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023, considering the historical experience and forward-looking information, the 12-month expected credit loss allowance were $200, $986 and $2,583, respectively.

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

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Call loans to banks	$ 57,987,094	$ 76,415,595	$ 110,213,578
Trade finance advance - interbank	8,937,195	11,698,728	10,270,598
Deposit reserve - checking accounts	17,471,204	33,670,211	42,432,625
Due from the Central Bank - interbank settlement funds	8,000,661	10,034,761	6,050,165
Deposit reserve - demand accounts	48,744,844	45,165,820	49,991,938
Deposit reserve - foreign currencies	649,302	615,049	623,053
Deposit - other	5,568,047	6,450,205	5,512,155
	147,358,347	184,050,369	225,094,112
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(1,753)	(49)	(4,837)
Net amount	$ 147,356,594	$ 184,050,320	$ 225,089,275

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 and are paid 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

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss			
Government bonds	$ 12,186,085	$ 19,256,385	$ 13,562,674
Commercial paper	8,769,720	4,462,111	6,226,863
Corporate bonds	8,611,466	7,873,733	6,517,113
Bank debentures	4,809,916	4,236,182	117,240
Certificates of deposits	4,173,194	7,049,421	3,262,594
Stocks	213,870	352,132	179,959
Currency swap contracts	23,604,604	28,435,115	29,162,069
Interest rate swap contracts	10,511,208	6,749,690	9,089,623
Forward exchange contracts	758,989	450,633	851,855
Option contracts	307,963	248,572	132,536
Others	208,022	168,112	53,129
	74,155,037	79,282,086	69,155,655
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss			
Corporate bonds	1,208,048	1,259,836	4,718,569
	1,208,048	1,259,836	4,718,569
	$ 75,363,085	$ 80,541,922	$ 73,874,224

(Continued)

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Held-for-trading financial liabilities			
Currency swap contracts	$ 19,214,416	$ 31,668,246	$ 25,365,009
Interest rate swap contracts	7,595,723	5,044,859	6,228,424
Option contracts	2,467,117	2,074,399	1,626,181
Forward exchange contracts	341,776	1,309,228	615,624
Others	129,540	153,133	114,535
	29,748,572	40,249,865	33,949,773
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss			
Bank debentures	2,021,539	1,873,060	1,855,985
	2,021,539	1,873,060	1,855,985
Net amount	$ 31,770,111	$ 42,122,925	$ 35,805,758

(Concluded)

a. The Group's financial assets designated as 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. As of June 30, 2024 the par value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss under repurchase agreements were $1,395,999. (December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023: None)

c. Information on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss were as follows:

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Difference between carrying amount and the amount due on maturity			
Fair value	$ 2,021,539	$ 1,873,060	$ 1,855,985
Amount due on maturity	(2,077,589)	(1,883,244)	(1,907,750)
	$ (56,050)	$ (10,184)	$ (51,765)

	Changes in Fair Value Attributable to Changes in Credit Risk
Change in amount during the period	
For the three months ended June 30, 2024	$ 716
For the three months ended June 30, 2023	$ 4,882
For the six months ended June 30, 2024	$ 14,889
For the six months ended June 30, 2023	$ (498)
Accumulated amount of change	
As of June 30, 2024	$ (27,382)
As of December 31, 2023	$ (42,271)
As of June 30, 2023	$ (47,143)

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.

d. The Group engages in derivative transactions mainly to accommodate customers' needs and manage its own exposure positions. Outstanding derivative contracts (nominal) on June 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023 were as follows:

	Contract Amount		
	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Currency swap contracts	$ 4,106,017,383	$ 3,004,926,820	$ 2,442,057,289
Interest rate swap contracts	723,473,179	710,705,622	961,190,742
Forward exchange contracts	101,363,831	123,855,782	88,413,269
Option contracts	91,953,264	62,095,386	56,337,944
Cross-currency swap contracts	8,543,488	7,154,519	3,380,618
Assets swap contracts	6,479,373	6,456,847	6,186,184
Futures contracts	2,951,261	733,714	3,866,014
Equity-linked swap contracts	2,750,835	1,213,518	1,157,338

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 14,071,616	$ 19,208,219	$ 24,789,617
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	362,665,738	339,131,626	287,971,508
	$ 376,737,354	$ 358,339,845	$ 312,761,125

a. Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Stock	$ 13,789,167	$ 17,670,429	$ 21,070,316
Real estate investment trust beneficiary securities	282,449	1,537,790	3,719,301
	$ 14,071,616	$ 19,208,219	$ 24,789,617

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 $10,496,923 and $2,458,009 and the disposal gain or loss were gain of $3,162,331 and loss of $110,688 for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, 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 or loss were transferred from other equity to retained earnings.

b. Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

	June 30, 2024	**December 31, 2023**	**June 30, 2023**
Certificates of deposits	$ 121,019,041	$ 111,944,303	$ 74,126,349
Bank debentures	97,802,327	86,187,464	82,192,760
Corporate bonds	51,005,163	44,705,470	36,002,963
Government bonds	41,424,565	32,039,499	25,880,688
Commercial paper	30,456,011	47,326,356	44,927,663
Asset-based securities	14,363,412	14,489,325	15,008,440
Others	6,595,219	2,439,209	9,832,645
	$ 362,665,738	$ 339,131,626	$ 287,971,508

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 $63,674, $39,066 and $33,973 on June 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023, respectively. Credit risk management and information of impairment valuation of debt instruments at FVTOCI are shown in Note 44.

3) As of June 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023, the par value of debt instruments at FVTOCI under repurchase agreements were $12,027,885, $3,842,936 and $8,476,188, respectively.

10. INVESTMENTS IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST

	June 30, 2024	**December 31, 2023**	**June 30, 2023**
Certificates of deposits	$ 106,182,325	$ 101,567,426	$ 73,470,904
Government bonds	70,490,507	69,502,131	68,011,841
Bank debentures	60,412,905	65,680,751	65,434,494
Asset-based securities	41,450,873	40,512,006	42,274,143
Corporate bonds	27,949,130	23,796,228	22,684,465
Others	3,597,170	2,511,944	1,992,778
	310,082,910	303,570,486	273,868,625
Less: Loss allowance	(24,926)	(23,807)	(25,488)
Net amount	$ 310,057,984	$ 303,546,679	$ 273,843,137

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 June 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023, the par value of investments in debt instruments at amortized cost under repurchase agreements were $5,561,770, $1,029,915 and $3,245,274, respectively.

11. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESELL AGREEMENTS

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Government bonds	$ 33,613,420	$ 19,827,746	$ 11,339,446
Commercial papers	25,382,614	33,707,421	38,341,867
Negotiable certificates of deposits	4,061,278	11,210,863	802,423
Corporate bonds	2,204,602	1,657,002	1,917,144
Bank debentures	2,191,078	401,782	57,985
	$ 67,452,992	$ 66,804,814	$ 52,458,865
Agreed-upon resell amount	$ 67,683,599	$ 67,023,429	$ 52,562,825
Par value	$ 73,467,185	$ 70,717,329	$ 54,712,426
Expiry	October 2024	May 2024	September 2023

As of June 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023, the par value of securities purchased under resell agreements under repurchase agreements were $30,862,717, $24,081,839 and $14,129,509, respectively.

12. RECEIVABLES, NET

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Credit card receivable	$ 24,494,138	$ 20,807,965	$ 21,804,188
Accounts and notes receivables	11,184,759	1,670,783	3,411,840
Accounts receivable - forfaiting	10,688,765	8,489,489	10,187,371
Accounts receivable - factoring	9,603,767	13,566,034	11,987,014
Interest and revenue receivables	9,218,891	9,520,385	7,563,325
Acceptances receivable	7,503,548	5,904,300	8,145,080
Trust administration fee revenue receivable	1,135,996	937,370	947,849
Others	1,031,076	769,869	1,212,917
	74,860,940	61,666,195	65,259,584
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(580,737)	(740,917)	(755,206)
Premium or discount on receivables	(1)	-	-
Net amount	$ 74,280,202	$ 60,925,278	$ 64,504,378

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

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	**2023**
Balance, January 1	$ 740,917	$ 696,546
Provision	74,403	150,601
Write-off	(247,984)	(86,722)
Effect of exchange rate changes	13,401	(5,219)
Balance, June 30	$ 580,737	$ 755,206

Please refer to Note 44 for the analysis of receivable impairment loss. The Group received payments for loans previously written-off $102,611 and $77,261 for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, which were recognized as deduction of provision expenses.

13. DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Export negotiation	$ 937,326	$ 1,173,250	$ 2,214,459
Discounts and overdrafts	33,160	44,084	909,236
Accounts receivable - financing	1,298,385	2,016,186	1,000,524
Short-term loans	142,150,064	133,567,859	162,835,245
Secured short-term loans	101,697,485	89,852,993	96,867,240
Medium-term loans	383,338,768	350,898,327	326,242,951
Secured medium-term loans	226,514,449	208,658,883	206,548,869
Long-term loans	23,915,339	17,874,875	16,131,660
Secured long-term loans	659,288,641	633,526,809	605,700,810
Non-performing loans transferred from loans	1,427,088	941,044	882,800
	1,540,600,705	1,438,554,310	1,419,333,794
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(20,494,962)	(19,256,161)	(18,041,127)
Premium or discount on discounts and loans	(242,282)	(258,655)	(304,915)
Net amount	$ 1,519,863,461	$ 1,419,039,494	$ 1,400,987,752

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. The aforementioned bank loan provision ratio and non-performing loan provision coverage ratio were adjusted to 2.1% and 140% from April 30, 2024, respectively.

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 Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023
Balance, January 1	$ 19,256,161	$ 17,594,373
Provision	1,698,119	772,586
Write-off	(617,313)	(348,032)
Effect of exchange rate changes	157,995	22,200
Balance, June 30	$ 20,494,962	$ 18,041,127

The Group received payments for loans previously written-off $219,828 and $143,067 for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, which were recognized as deduction of provision expenses.

14. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS, NET

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Bank deposits not belonging to cash and cash equivalent	$ 6,667,005	$ 2,815,059	$ 2,784,242
Purchase of the PEM Group's instruments	4,044,457	4,187,286	4,603,081
Others	46,830	43,371	47,409
	10,758,292	7,045,716	7,434,732
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(3,241)	(1,998)	(1,517)
Accumulated impairment	(2,508,490)	(2,386,381)	(2,389,293)
Net amount	$ 8,246,561	$ 4,657,337	$ 5,043,922

Bank deposits not belonging to cash and cash equivalent mentioned above included bank deposits over three months and no early 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 June 30, 2024, a reserve of US$77,267 thousand (NT$2,508,490) had been set aside to cover the accumulated impairment losses. The Bank has reversal of impairment loss of $10,937 and $76,603 respectively for PEM Group for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.

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 Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023
Balance, January 1	$ 1,998	$ 1,577
Provision	3,059	2,186
Write-off	(1,823)	(2,246)
Effect of exchange rate changes	7	-
Balance, June 30	$ 3,241	$ 1,517

The Group received payments for loans previously written-off $3,616 and $2,147 for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, which were recognized as deduction of provision expenses.

15. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

The movements of property and equipment for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 are summarized as follows:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2024							
	Land and Land Improvements	Buildings	Machinery and Computer Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Prepayments for Equipment and Construction in Progress	Total
Cost								
Balance, January 1	$ 5,639,933	$ 6,204,293	$ 2,827,456	$ 1,180	$ 1,669,397	$ 1,502,043	$ 305,481	$ 18,149,783
Addition	-	24,226	104,260	-	46,261	15,335	259,725	449,807
Deduction	-	(250,587)	(79,807)	-	(15,280)	(2,642)	-	(348,316)
Reclassifications	197,924	153,130	14,121	-	14,587	4,463	(115,416)	268,809
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	10,004	13,247	67	2,179	4,631	650	30,778
Balance, June 30	5,837,857	6,141,066	2,879,277	1,247	1,717,144	1,523,830	450,440	18,550,861
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance, January 1	107	3,790,922	1,914,120	1,180	1,248,535	1,265,070	-	8,219,934
Depreciation	12	78,446	161,964	-	53,853	36,260	-	330,535
Deduction	-	(248,268)	(76,502)	-	(14,895)	(1,628)	-	(341,293)
Reclassifications	-	77,663	70	-	-	-	-	77,733
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	2,333	10,881	67	1,591	3,249	-	18,121
Balance, June 30	119	3,701,096	2,010,533	1,247	1,289,084	1,302,951	-	8,305,030
Net amount								
Balance, June 30	$ 5,837,738	$ 2,439,970	$ 868,744	$ -	$ 428,060	$ 220,879	$ 450,440	$ 10,245,831

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2023							
	Land and Land Improvements	Buildings	Machinery and Computer Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Prepayments for Equipment and Construction in Progress	Total
Cost								
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	-	35,560	100,662	-	33,619	17,922	187,225	374,988
Deduction	-	(36,698)	(62,174)	-	(35,660)	(1,160)	-	(135,692)
Reclassifications	(10,451)	36,820	37,455	-	765	14,316	(227,449)	(148,544)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	(10,761)	(754)	9	196	361	(473)	(11,422)
Balance, June 30	5,594,372	6,093,149	2,701,774	1,190	1,639,601	1,507,480	270,897	17,808,463
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance, January 1	84	3,653,641	1,723,320	1,181	1,201,978	1,261,843	-	7,842,047
Depreciation	12	82,020	158,330	-	51,521	29,927	-	321,810
Deduction	-	(36,565)	(58,473)	-	(34,877)	(1,139)	-	(131,054)
Reclassifications	-	2,528	-	-	-	-	-	2,528
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	(2,282)	(28)	9	134	276	-	(1,891)
Balance, June 30	96	3,699,342	1,823,149	1,190	1,218,756	1,290,907	-	8,033,440
Net amount								
Balance, June 30	$ 5,594,276	$ 2,393,807	$ 878,625	$ -	$ 420,845	$ 216,573	$ 270,897	$ 9,775,023

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	2-15 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 June 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023 were $885, $969 and $1,082.

16. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets, net

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Carrying amount			
Land	$ 339	$ 144	$ 186
Buildings	2,772,950	2,390,479	2,468,976
Machinery and computer equipment	59,640	76,387	93,250
Transportation equipment	21,379	24,841	18,994
Other equipment	1,911	1,552	2,044
Decommissioning restoration costs	23,367	24,261	18,726
	$ 2,879,586	$ 2,517,664	$ 2,602,176

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ 593,242	$ 211,921	$ 733,918	$ 301,137
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets				
Land	$ 22	$ 23	$ 43	$ 51
Buildings	180,316	167,514	352,052	331,155
Machinery and computer equipment	8,429	8,421	16,853	16,838
Transportation equipment	3,469	3,305	6,899	6,205
Other equipment	249	245	495	491
Decommissioning restoration costs	2,137	1,966	4,136	3,917
	$ 194,622	$ 181,474	$ 380,478	$ 358,657

b. Lease liabilities

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Carrying amount	$ 2,976,997	$ 2,600,806	$ 2,674,316

Range of discount rates for lease liabilities were as follows:

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Land	1.6511%-4.7390%	1.6511%-2.1233%	1.6511%-2.1233%
Buildings	0.4376%-5.1952%	0.1848%-5.1952%	0.1848%-4.7038%
Machinery and computer equipment	0.5754%-2.3588%	0.5754%-2.3588%	0.5754%-2.3588%
Transportation equipment	1.0399%-5.5900%	0.3804%-5.5000%	0.3804%-5.5000%
Other equipment	0.5754%-4.3787%	0.4416%-4.3787%	0.4416%-4.3787%

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 1 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 Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 3,455	$ 4,090	$ 7,161	$ 8,145
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	$ 12,558	$ 10,947	$ 23,507	$ 20,753
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	$ 1,613	$ 1,415	$ 3,120	$ 2,656
Total cash outflow for leases	$ (216,304)	$ (206,525)	$ (431,231)	$ (410,859)

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.

The Group has no lease contract that has not yet commenced but has been committed as of June 30, 2024.

17. INVESTMENT PROPERTY, NET

The movements of investment property are summarized as follows:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2024		
	Land	Buildings	Total
Cost			
Balance, January 1	$ 636,385	$ 508,181	$ 1,144,566
Addition	-	3,572	3,572
Deduction	-	-	-
Reclassifications	(197,924)	(143,300)	(341,224)
Balance, June 30	438,461	368,453	806,914
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance, January 1	-	293,215	293,215
Depreciation	-	4,102	4,102
Deduction	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	(77,663)	(77,663)
Balance, June 30	-	219,654	219,654
Net amount			
Balance, June 30	$ 438,461	$ 148,799	$ 587,260

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2023		
	Land	**Buildings**	**Total**
Cost			
Balance, January 1	$ 769,753	$ 591,607	$ 1,361,360
Addition	-	822	822
Deduction	-	-	-
Reclassifications	10,451	(4,921)	5,530
Balance, June 30	780,204	587,508	1,367,712
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance, January 1	-	335,852	335,852
Depreciation	-	5,713	5,713
Deduction	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	(2,528)	(2,528)
Balance, June 30	-	339,037	339,037
Net amount			
Balance, June 30	$ 780,204	$ 248,471	$ 1,028,675

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

Category	Useful Lives
Buildings	37-60 years

The above investment property of the Group is for the purpose of earning rental or for capital appreciation, or both. The fair values of investment properties used mainly or partially for leasing as of June 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023 were $14,467,442, $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:

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Year 1	$ 53,183	$ 64,990	$ 76,860
Year 2	43,761	48,007	47,979
Year 3	30,266	37,782	34,465
Year 4	20,652	18,166	14,912
Year 5	10,126	13,057	4,763
Year 6 onwards	762	1,206	820
	$ 158,750	$ 183,208	$ 179,799

18. INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Goodwill	$ 876,717	$ 876,717	$ 876,717
Computer software	998,686	1,026,481	976,634
Others	6,889	6,852	6,414
	$ 1,882,292	$ 1,910,050	$ 1,859,765

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

	Goodwill	Computer Software	Others	Total
2024				
Balance, January 1	$ 876,717	$ 1,026,481	$ 6,852	$ 1,910,050
Addition	-	65,985	-	65,985
Deduction	-	(2)	-	(2)
Amortization	-	(169,874)	(130)	(170,004)
Reclassifications	-	72,485	-	72,485
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	3,611	167	3,778
Balance, June 30	$ 876,717	$ 998,686	$ 6,889	$ 1,882,292
2023				
Balance, January 1	$ 876,717	$ 871,778	$ 6,732	$ 1,755,227
Addition	-	111,015	-	111,015
Amortization	-	(146,170)	(129)	(146,299)
Reclassifications	-	143,014	-	143,014
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	(3,003)	(189)	(3,192)
Balance, June 30	$ 876,717	$ 976,634	$ 6,414	$ 1,859,765

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

Item	Years
Computer software	1.33-10.58 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 impairment tests on goodwill were conducted on October 31, 2023 and 2022.

For the six months ended June 30, 2024, the year ended December 31, 2023 and the six months ended June 30, 2023, the amounts of net income affiliated with cash generating units were $39,155, $28,820 and $16,939, respectively. The expected net income or loss for the years 2024 and 2023 as assessed by the impairment test on goodwill would be loss of $88,215 and gain of $28,252, 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 June 30, 2024 and 2023.

19. OTHER ASSETS, NET

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Guarantee deposits	$ 10,649,809	$ 9,381,782	$ 5,004,143
Prepayment	483,380	282,355	318,511
Temporary payment and suspense accounts	150,965	132,784	145,961
Others	74,687	71,259	70,969
	11,358,841	9,868,180	5,539,584
Less: Accumulated impairment	(16,066)	(11,565)	(7,935)
Net amount	$ 11,342,775	$ 9,856,615	$ 5,531,649

20. DEPOSITS FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND BANKS

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Call loans from banks	$ 64,706,664	$ 104,086,286	$ 69,453,700
Deposits transferred from Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	10,035,300	10,039,900	10,049,900
Due from Central Bank	1,623,255	1,537,624	1,557,632
Deposits from banks	50,410	44,276	910,090
	$ 76,415,629	$ 115,708,086	$ 81,971,322

21. SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Government bonds	$ 30,140,223	$ 20,747,083	$ 11,954,949
Asset-based securities	6,316,199	-	-
Corporate bonds	4,003,565	1,387,590	2,362,997
Bank debentures	2,355,479	4,038,914	9,773,435
	$ 42,815,466	$ 26,173,587	$ 24,091,381
Agreed-upon repurchase price	$ 43,075,582	$ 26,375,371	$ 24,322,732
Par value	$ 49,848,371	$ 28,954,690	$ 25,850,971
Maturity date	October 2024	April 2024	March 2024

22. PAYABLES

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Accounts payable	$ 8,385,169	$ 757,285	$ 641,807
Acceptances payable	7,503,548	5,904,300	7,890,063
Interest payable	6,994,894	7,020,873	5,938,439
Accrued expenses	3,800,584	4,507,408	2,929,904
Notes and checks in clearing	3,776,506	3,788,256	1,058,080
Accounts payable - factoring	2,660,071	2,322,038	3,491,053
Securities purchased payable	1,487,731	50,928	1,460,821
Dividends payable to SPH	1,435,025	1,435,025	1,435,025
Others	2,728,058	2,296,151	2,136,043
	$ 38,771,586	$ 28,082,264	$ 26,981,235

23. DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Checking	$ 12,266,494	$ 12,937,748	$ 9,617,254
Demand	511,934,006	449,339,565	442,319,573
Savings - demand	593,378,262	567,479,994	559,171,298
Time deposits	667,568,345	645,462,780	675,232,482
Negotiable certificates of deposits	12,625,900	11,506,900	12,728,100
Savings - time	348,086,262	331,469,385	313,433,628
Remittances outstanding	1,791,636	785,047	1,134,823
Remittances under custody	257,020	43,521	35,712
Others	33,567	4,360,329	33,847
	$ 2,147,941,492	$ 2,023,385,269	$ 2,013,706,717

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:

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023	Issue Period	Rates
Third subordinated bank debentures issued in 2014 (B)	$ 699,986	$ 699,958	$ 699,931	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	-	-	1,419,938	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	149,985	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)	2,099,679	2,099,619	2,099,562	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	199,980	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)	539,886	539,868	539,850	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	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)

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023	Issue Period	Rates
First subordinated bank debentures issued in 2018 (A)	$ 649,949	$ 649,917	$ 649,887	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)	499,871	499,855	499,839	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	1,999,984	1,999,865	1,999,758	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)	1,199,845	1,199,796	1,199,749	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)	1,799,526	1,799,476	1,799,427	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	2,999,919	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	1,499,955	1,499,864	1,499,771	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)	1,749,699	1,749,631	1,749,561	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)	1,749,494	1,749,448	1,749,400	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	2,999,808	2,999,720	2,999,636	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	1,999,617	1,999,584	1,999,552	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	2,899,856	2,899,789	2,899,725	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	2,599,599	2,599,567	2,599,535	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	2,099,873	2,099,828	2,099,782	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	2,399,643	2,399,616	2,399,588	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	999,903	999,868	999,832	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	999,885	999,854	999,823	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	2,719,760	2,719,697	2,719,636	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	2,299,682	2,299,659	2,299,637	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	3,279,769	3,279,719	3,279,669	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	1,699,552	1,699,523	1,699,493	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	4,999,483	4,999,394	4,999,309	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	1,999,773	1,999,733	1,999,693	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	1,999,630	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.
	$ 53,483,707	$ 56,832,276	$ 56,251,467		

(Concluded)

25. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Principal of structured products	$ 57,828,839	$ 47,757,392	$ 49,038,903
Cumulative earnings on appropriated loan fund	73,038	96,486	138,752
	$ 57,901,877	$ 47,853,878	$ 49,177,655

26. PROVISIONS

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Provision for employee benefits	$ 2,047,855	$ 2,152,696	$ 1,647,346
Provision for financing commitment	128,826	235,001	339,585
Provision for guarantee liabilities	302,291	302,018	345,955
Provision for decommissioning liabilities	130,261	126,094	116,729
Other	10,659	10,835	13,005
	$ 2,619,892	$ 2,826,644	$ 2,462,620

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

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2024		
	Provision for Financing Commitment	Provision for Guarantee Liabilities	Other Provision
Balance, January 1	$ 235,001	$ 302,018	$ 10,835
Provision (reversal of provision)	(111,227)	60	(654)
Effect of exchange rate changes	5,052	213	478
Balance, June 30	$ 128,826	$ 302,291	$ 10,659

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2023		
	Provision for Financing Commitment	Provision for Guarantee Liabilities	Other Provision
Balance, January 1	$ 287,776	$ 339,536	$ 16,187
Provision (reversal of provision)	50,232	6,335	(3,121)
Effect of exchange rate changes	1,577	84	(61)
Balance, June 30	$ 339,585	$ 345,955	$ 13,005

27. PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Recognized in consolidated balance sheets (payables and provisions)			
Defined contribution plans	$ 56,082	$ 49,841	$ 51,309
Defined benefit plans	1,506,153	1,610,633	1,142,817
Preferential interest on employees' deposits	373,568	366,026	351,805
Others	168,134	176,037	152,724
	$ 2,103,937	$ 2,202,537	$ 1,698,655

Others included long-term incentive compensation plans, deferred service leave and termination benefits. On June 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023, the liabilities related to cash-settled share-based payments of long-term incentive compensation plans were recognized as $141,020, $143,509 and $123,355, respectively, the acquired total embedded value of which were $115,749, $115,749 and $98,623, respectively.

The pension expenses related to defined benefit plans and preferential interest on employee's deposits plan are recognized according to the results of actuarial valuation on December 31, 2023 and 2022.

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023
Operating expenses	$ 43,266	$ 43,371

28. OTHER LIABILITIES

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Guarantee deposits received	$ 4,324,836	$ 5,833,308	$ 2,641,462
Temporary receipt and suspense accounts	713,332	1,248,845	867,235
Advance receipts	426,520	279,112	335,863
Deferred revenue	101,146	89,819	94,709
Others	57,230	55,562	69,361
	$ 5,623,064	$ 7,506,646	$ 4,008,630

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 Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current tax				
Current period	$ 1,067,414	$ 757,511	$ 2,084,938	$ 1,719,146
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	96,125	-	96,125	-
Adjustments for prior period	5,361	(10,702)	9,056	(10,702)
Other	15,110	11,147	15,393	11,147
Deferred tax				
Temporary adjustment	(136,736)	150,471	(3,342)	(36,547)
Income tax expenses recognized in profit or loss	$ 1,047,274	$ 908,427	$ 2,202,170	$ 1,683,044

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 Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Deferred tax				
Adjustments of current period				
Exchange difference on translating foreign operations	$ (15,625)	$ 68,899	$ (54,184)	$ 58,257
Unrealized (losses) gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(15,208)	(23,135)	(26,290)	(25,932)
Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income	$ (30,833)	$ 45,764	$ (80,474)	$ 32,325

c. The Bank’s tax returns through 2018 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

d. SinoPac Call Center was merged into Bank SinoPac in 2019 and its profit-seeking enterprise income tax was assessed through 2018.

e. 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. 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 24, 2024, the Bank's board of directors, on behalf of the shareholders' meeting, resolved to issue 678,948 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 $103,781,984. The above transaction has not been approved by the authorities.

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

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Share premium	$ 7,335,205	$ 7,335,205	$ 7,335,205
Donated surplus	83	83	83
Consolidation premium	8,076,524	8,076,524	8,076,524
Share-based payment	167,956	167,956	167,956
Others	1,650	1,650	1,650
	$ 15,581,418	$ 15,581,418	$ 15,581,418

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).

The board of directors of the parent company of the Bank, SPH, approved historical 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 Bank's capital surplus - share-based payment may only be used to offset a deficit.

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 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 behalf of the shareholder's meeting) on May 24, 2024. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	**Dividends Per Share (NT$)**
Legal reserve	$ 5,141,400	
Reversal of special reserve	(4,741,496)	
Cash dividends	8,026,130	$ 0.8275
Stock dividends	6,789,476	0.7

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, 2024	$ (676,646)	$ 4,156,361	$ (9,391,799)	$ (42,271)	$ (5,954,355)
Exchange differences					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	270,918	-	-	-	270,918
Related income tax	(54,184)	-	-	-	(54,184)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Current adjustment for change in value	-	3,522,947	(1,947,921)	-	1,575,026
Adjustment for loss allowance of debt instruments	-	-	24,609	-	24,609
Current disposal	-	-	(422,019)	-	(422,019)
Cumulative realized gain or loss transferred to retained earnings due to disposal	-	(3,162,331)	-	-	(3,162,331)
Related income tax	-	-	(26,290)	-	(26,290)
Change in fair value of financial liability attributable to change in credit risk of liability					
Change in amount	-	-	-	14,889	14,889
Balance June 30, 2024	$ (459,912)	$ 4,516,977	$ (11,763,420)	$ (27,382)	$ (7,733,737)

	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	(291,285)	-	-	-	(291,285)
Related income tax	58,257	-	-	-	58,257
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Current adjustment for change in value	-	3,265,111	1,129,946	-	4,395,057
Adjustment for loss allowance of debt instruments	-	-	(11,976)	-	(11,976)
Current disposal	-	-	(95,814)	-	(95,814)
Cumulative realized gain or loss transferred to retained earnings due to disposal	-	109,191	-	-	109,191
Related income tax	-	-	(25,932)	-	(25,932)
Change in fair value of financial liability attributable to change in credit risk of liability					
Change in amount	-	-	-	(498)	(498)
Balance June 30, 2023	$ (763,795)	$ 2,840,257	$ (11,579,270)	$ (47,143)	$ (9,549,951)

31. NET INTEREST REVENUE

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Interest income				
Loans	$ 12,829,469	$ 11,172,174	$ 24,806,038	$ 21,561,069
Security investments	4,414,820	3,404,297	8,505,586	6,461,101
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	1,057,690	2,007,770	2,302,356	4,662,954
Securities purchased under resell agreements	480,650	330,078	870,232	690,935
Credit card revolving interest rate income	141,384	127,297	294,110	255,364
Others	464,248	314,356	860,034	628,598
	19,388,261	17,355,972	37,638,356	34,260,021
Interest expenses				
Deposits	(11,020,327)	(9,567,135)	(21,742,808)	(18,858,067)
Call loans from banks	(1,156,546)	(910,654)	(2,130,766)	(1,684,466)
Interest expense of structured products	(687,010)	(562,956)	(1,294,757)	(963,679)
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(397,609)	(253,303)	(644,767)	(520,429)
Bank debentures	(216,552)	(215,892)	(433,791)	(429,456)
Others	(137,916)	(89,412)	(265,266)	(166,654)
	(13,615,960)	(11,599,352)	(26,512,155)	(22,622,751)
Net amount	$ 5,772,301	$ 5,756,620	$ 11,126,201	$ 11,637,270

32. SERVICE FEE INCOME, NET

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Service fee income				
Loan services	$ 782,313	$ 626,354	$ 1,880,713	$ 1,529,667
Trust and related services	853,458	619,552	1,859,624	1,200,807
Insurance services	582,419	663,507	1,655,596	978,140
Credit card services	231,096	206,295	426,217	419,664
Others	418,038	332,945	923,208	641,908
	2,867,324	2,448,653	6,745,358	4,770,186
Service fee expenses				
Credit card services	(237,132)	(204,100)	(455,910)	(401,926)
Interbank services	(98,195)	(88,315)	(196,700)	(177,418)
Trust services	(60,448)	(48,833)	(117,868)	(92,032)
Proxy services	(26,602)	(19,569)	(50,527)	(36,061)
Others	(145,936)	(120,626)	(275,185)	(213,023)
	(568,313)	(481,443)	(1,096,190)	(920,460)
Net amount	$ 2,299,011	$ 1,967,210	$ 5,649,168	$ 3,849,726

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

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Disposal gain (loss) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Corporate bonds	$ 18,569	$ (4,646)	$ 31,780	$ (251,428)
Currency swap contracts	1,980,663	748,773	3,696,796	1,591,842
Forward exchange contracts	913,826	122,204	1,611,561	423,597
Option contracts	21,686	129,822	45,526	(124,110)
Interest rate swap contracts	91,756	275,444	(99,206)	841,095
Others	89,800	70,846	190,353	69,015
	3,116,300	1,342,443	5,476,810	2,550,011
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Corporate bonds	(38,842)	(47,599)	(44,113)	369,551
Forward exchange contracts	(29,193)	650,477	1,278,084	365,750
Interest rate swap contracts	344,084	67,628	1,146,116	(541,507)
Option contracts	(78,028)	(145,372)	(353,268)	476,840
Currency swap contracts	(257,267)	331,686	(396,494)	445,024
Others	(21,804)	(59,716)	(69,282)	(44,887)
	(81,050)	797,104	1,561,043	1,070,771
Interest income	216,229	152,793	395,430	286,955
Dividend income	1,582	1,917	2,011	2,813
	$ 3,253,061	$ 2,294,257	$ 7,435,294	$ 3,910,550

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

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Dividends revenue				
Holding at the end of the reporting period	$ 131,684	$ 487,429	$ 196,393	$ 571,752
Disposed in the reporting period	25,398	9,083	32,902	10,975
Gain or loss from disposal of debt instruments	215,920	93,619	422,019	95,814
	$ 373,002	$ 590,131	$ 651,314	$ 678,541

35. NET OTHER REVENUE OTHER THAN INTEREST INCOME

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Recovered overdue accounts	$ 1,625	$ 582	$ 39,523	$ 1,694
Rental income	14,607	22,290	30,770	45,178
Operating assets rental income	6,481	6,637	12,952	13,216
Insurance claims	156	81	156	4,026
Others	1,174	2,032	896	2,744
	$ 24,043	$ 31,622	$ 84,297	$ 66,858

36. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Salaries and wages	$ 2,855,587	$ 2,530,773	$ 5,803,438	$ 4,867,053
Labor insurance and national health insurance	169,234	159,301	396,027	369,090
Pension costs	95,026	87,411	188,096	171,930
Share-based transaction				
Equity-settled	-	-	-	100,445
Cash-settled	6,093	7,571	9,427	8,965
Others	234,645	225,100	454,989	447,365
	$ 3,360,585	$ 3,010,156	$ 6,851,977	$ 5,964,848

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 $59,758 and $49,666 as employees' compensation and $23,138 and $18,516 as remuneration of directors for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.

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 Bank's board of directors had reported the remuneration of employees and directors in 2023 on behalf of the shareholder on May 24, 2024.

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 Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Depreciation expense				
Land improvements	$ 6	$ 6	$ 12	$ 12
Buildings	40,953	43,782	82,548	87,733
Machinery and computer equipment	81,647	76,948	161,964	158,330
Other equipment	27,114	25,918	53,853	51,521
Leasehold improvements	18,287	15,278	36,260	29,927
Right-of-use assets	194,622	181,474	380,478	358,657
	362,629	343,406	715,115	686,180
Amortization expense	84,430	75,211	170,004	146,299
	$ 447,059	$ 418,617	$ 885,119	$ 832,479

38. OTHER GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Taxation and fees	$ 574,870	$ 502,502	$ 1,136,812	$ 1,005,280
Automated equipment	179,165	175,183	333,588	315,298
Marketing	121,996	118,173	243,046	220,737
Insurance	120,527	111,638	241,332	224,936
Professional advisory	139,136	102,265	240,857	214,049
Location fee	105,991	97,266	206,760	191,375
Communications expense	88,745	84,514	173,948	165,522
Others	170,936	168,775	333,762	328,435
	$ 1,501,366	$ 1,360,316	$ 2,910,105	$ 2,665,632

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.

Dollars Per Share

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Basic EPS	$ 0.46	$ 0.45	$ 1.00	$ 0.88

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

Net income

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Net income for calculating basic EPS	$ 4,455,534	$ 4,357,785	$ 9,716,288	$ 8,281,463

Shares

Shares in Thousands

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
The weighted-average number of common stock outstanding in the computation of basic EPS	9,699,251	9,699,251	9,699,251	9,408,275

The appropriations of earnings for 2023 have been proposed by the Bank on May 24, 2024, pro-forma earnings per share that adjusted retrospectively to reflect the effects of changes in the number of shares resulted from bonus issue occurred after these consolidated financial statements were approved as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Basic EPS - pro-forma earnings per share that adjusted retrospectively to reflect the effects of changes in the number of shares resulted from bonus issue occurred after these consolidated financial statements were approved	$ 0.43	$ 0.42	$ 0.94	$ 0.82

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 Venture Capital Corporation (SinoPac Venture Capital)	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
SinoPac Capital International (HK) Limited (SinoPac Capital International (HK))	Subsidiary of SPL
Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research	Affiliate of SPH's chairman (before March 2024)
The Bankers Association of the Republic of China (BAROC)	Affiliate of SPH's chairman (before November 2023)
SinoPac Foundation	Affiliate of SPH's chairman
Taiwan Futures Exchange (TAIFEX)	Affiliate of SinoPac Futures' general manager
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
Hsinex International Corp. (Hsinex International)	SPH's corporate director
Xing Yuan Co., Ltd. (Xing Yuan)	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
Zero One Technology Co., LTD. (Zero One Technology)	Affiliate of SPH's director
China Airlines Co., Ltd. (China Airlines)	Affiliate of the Bank's director
Chunghwa Telecom Co., Ltd. (Chunghwa Telecom)	Affiliate of the Bank's 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
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
Wafer Works (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (Wafer Works (Shanghai))	Affiliate of the Bank's manager

(Continued)

Related Party	Relationship with the Group
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)
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
China Color Printing Co., Ltd. (China Color Printing)	Related party
Yuen Foong Yu Consumer Products Co., Ltd. (Yuen Foong Yu Consumer Products)	Related party
Transyork Technology Yangzhou Ltd. (Transyork Technology Yangzhou)	Related party
ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd. (ScinoPharm Taiwan)	Related party
Rich Optronics (Yangzhou) Co., Ltd. (Rich Optronics (Yangzhou))	Related party
E Ink Technology B.V.	Related party
Taigen Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (Taigen Biotechnology)	Related party
Yong Hsin Yi Enterprise Co., Ltd. (Yong Hsin Yi Enterprise)	Related party
Guanyu Investment Co., Ltd. (Guanyu Investment)	Related party
Uni-President Enterprises (China) Investment Ltd. (Uni-President Enterprises (China))	Related party (before March 2024)
Transcend Optronics (Yangzhou) Co., Ltd. (Transcend Optronics (Yangzhou))	Related party
Yuanhan Materials Inc. (Yuanhan Materials)	Related party
Shen's Art Printing Co., Ltd. (Shen's Art Printing)	Related party
Foongtone Technology Co., Ltd. (Foongtone Technology)	Related party
Dream Universe Limited	Related party
YFY Biotech Management Co., Ltd. (YFY Biotech Management)	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

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Excess future margin			
Others	$ 74,931	$ 66,736	$ 64,840

The amount of interest revenue from the collateral deposit for futures and options transactions with related parties for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 were $227 and $132, respectively.

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

2024

	June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30
	Ending Balance	Interest (%)	Interest Income
Call loans to banks			
Hua Nan Bank	$ 2,133,565	0.25-5.53	$ 38,524

2023

	December 31	
	Ending Balance	Interest (%)
Call loans to banks		
Hua Nan Bank	$ 1,050,408	0.15-6.8

	June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30
	Ending Balance	Interest (%)	Interest Income
Call loans to banks			
Hua Nan Bank	$ 2,054,011	0.4-6.8	$ 28,198

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

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Future margin-own funds			
Others	$ 38,687	$ 4,554	$ 1,315

4) Derivative financial instruments

	June 30, 2024				
	Contract (Notional) Amount	Contract Period	Valuation Gains or Losses	Account	Balance
Currency swap contracts					
Hua Nan Bank	$ 4,382,789	2024.4.24-2025.5.9	$ 33,729	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$ 33,729
Hua Nan Bank	3,895,812	2023.8.9-2024.11.29	(153,942)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	133,252
TGL	14,122,319	2024.3.1-2024.10.21	213,841	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	213,841
TGL	1,201,209	2024.4.25-2024.9.30	(2,790)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,790
Interest rate swap contracts					
SinoPac Securities	375,000	2020.8.11-2024.8.12	1,667	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,031
Hua Nan Bank	10,868,545	2020.11.13-2032.3.16	302,835	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	754,803
Hua Nan Bank	16,233	2023.8.22-2032.8.22	(1,269)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,083
Forward exchange contracts					
TGL	486,499	2024.5.20-2024.8.13	3,794	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,794
TGL	315,171	2024.5.6-2024.7.8	(3,493)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	3,493
YFY International	633,069	2023.8.10-2025.1.13	(20,523)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	17,779
China Airlines	162,326	2023.11.15-2024.11.29	(5,061)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	5,061

	December 31, 2023			
	Contract (Notional) Amount	Contract Period	Account	Balance
Currency swap contracts				
Hua Nan Bank	$ 12,916,042	2023.8.2-2024.9.23	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$ 302,294
Hua Nan Bank	1,537,624	2023.5.4-2024.2.29	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	41,652
TGL	369,030	2023.11.23-2024.2.27	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,699
TGL	17,416,338	2023.9.19-2024.3.25	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	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,698
Hua Nan Bank	10,544,177	2020.11.13-2032.8.22	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	454,822
Forward exchange contracts				
TGL	1,104,942	2023.12.6-2024.3.8	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,282
TGL	1,713,467	2023.1.16-2024.4.18	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	52,602
YFY International	307,525	2023.8.10-2024.8.23	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,744
YFY International	153,762	2023.1.13-2024.1.17	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	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	518
Hua Nan Bank	610,320	2023.2.24-2024.2.29	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	24,467

	June 30, 2023				
	Contract (Notional) Amount	Contract Period	Valuation Gains or Losses	Account	Balance
Currency swap contracts					
Hua Nan Bank	$ 1,869,159	2021.11.11-2023.10.5	$ 60,098	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$ 149,014
Hua Nan Bank	6,853,583	2023.1.17-2024.2.29	(216,251)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	216,251
TGL	20,685,360	2023.2.23-2023.11.6	436,194	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	436,194
TGL	2,647,975	2023.5.23-2023.7.25	(15,926)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	15,926
Interest rate swap contracts					
SinoPac Securities	675,000	2020.8.3-2024.8.12	1,725	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	5,397
Hua Nan Bank	12,217,187	2020.11.13-2032.3.16	63,497	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	533,841
Forward exchange contracts					
TGL	1,169,268	2023.5.10-2023.8.9	37,685	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	47,332
TGL	1,505,237	2022.10.17-2024.4.18	(44,597)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	44,597
YFY International	311,527	2023.1.13-2024.1.17	(21,101)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	21,101
Cross-currency swap contracts					
Hua Nan Bank	1,508,970	2023.2.3-2024.2.29	(65,954)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	65,954

5) Securities purchased under resell agreements

	June 30, 2024		For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2024
	Face Amount	Carrying Amount	Interest Income
SinoPac Securities	$ 100,000	$ 72,500	$ 151

December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023

None.

6) Receivables and payables

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Receivables			
Others	$ 919,813	$ 259,692	$ 769,273
Payables			
Others	$ 28,615	$ 32,826	$ 26,103
Cash dividends payable to SPH	$ 1,435,025	$ 1,435,025	$ 1,435,025

7) Current income tax assets and liabilities

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Receivables from adopting the linked-tax system	$ 1,055,020	$ 1,055,020	$ 1,055,020
Payables from adopting the linked-tax system	$ 1,739,327	$ 1,170,711	$ 1,460,616

8) Loans

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2024			
Ending Balance	Highest Balance	Interest/ Fee Rates (%)	Interest Income
$ 11,072,366	$ 11,809,434	0-14.63	$ 108,763

Category	June 30, 2024						
	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	194	$ 288,449	$ 266,117	V	-	Real estate and vehicle	None
Household mortgage loans	1,188	7,842,176	7,585,250	V	-	Real estate	None
Others:							
	SPL	400,000	400,000	V	-	Real estate	None
	Jhong Cing Investment	51,147	49,386	V	-	Real estate	None
	Hao-Xin-Di	5,975	5,540	V	-	Real estate	None
	Hotai Investment	756	344	V	-	Vehicle	None
	Zetai Investment	525	350	V	-	Vehicle	None
	Others	3,220,406	2,765,379	V	-	Real estate	None
	Others subtotal	3,678,809	3,220,999				
	Total	$ 11,809,434	$ 11,072,366				

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023		
Ending Balance	Highest Balance	Interest/ Fee Rates (%)
$ 10,747,642	$ 11,779,288	0-12.9

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	-	Real estate and vehicle	None
Household mortgage loans	1,197	8,113,385	7,681,745	V	-	Real estate	None
Others:							
	SPL	70,000	-	V	-	Real estate	None
	Jhong Cing Investment	54,634	51,147	V	-	Real estate	None
	Hao-Xin-Di	6,833	5,975	V	-	Real estate	None
	Hotai Investment	1,581	756	V	-	Vehicle	None
	Zetai Investment	875	525	V	-	Vehicle	None
	Others	3,214,415	2,719,594	V	-	Real estate and vehicle	None
	Others subtotal	3,348,338	2,777,997				
	Total	$ 11,779,288	$ 10,747,642				

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2023			
Ending Balance	**Highest Balance**	**Interest/ Fee Rates (%)**	**Interest Income**
$ 10,746,568	$ 11,494,446	0-12.9	$ 100,081

Category	June 30, 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	257	$ 307,274	$ 290,571	V	-	Real estate and vehicle	None
Household mortgage loans	1,524	7,702,332	7,450,969	V	-	Real estate	None
Others:							
	SPL	70,000	-	V	-	Real estate	None
	Jhong Cing Investment	54,634	52,894	V	-	Real estate	None
	Kim Great	40,670	39,237	V	-	Real estate	None
	Hao-Xin-Di	6,833	6,406	V	-	Real estate	None
	Hotai Investment	1,581	1,168	V	-	Vehicle	None
	Zetai Investment	875	700	V	-	Vehicle	None
	Others	3,310,247	2,904,623	V	-	Real estate, certificates of deposits, securities and vehicle	None
	Others subtotal	3,484,840	3,005,028				
	Total	$ 11,494,446	$ 10,746,568				

Note: 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) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Equity instruments			
TAIFEX	$ 400,506	$ 348,266	$ 321,954
Others	25,072	21,379	24,738

10) Property and equipment

In the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Bank purchased property and equipment from its related parties for a total price of $6,368 and $8,578, respectively, recognized as machinery and computer equipment and prepayment.

The Bank leased other equipment from its related parties, due to the date, June 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023, the carrying amount were $40, $45 and $51, respectively.

11) Intangible assets

In the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Bank purchased computer software from its related parties in the amount of $8,832 and $20,701, respectively.

12) Other assets

	June 30, 2024	**December 31, 2023**	**June 30, 2023**
Prepayments			
Others	$ 4,242	$ 4,206	$ 4,103
Guarantee deposits			
TAIFEX	155,125	113,192	80,840
Others	10,264	11,086	8,582
Settlement fund			
Others	20,000	20,000	20,000

The Bank signed an agreement with other related parties for the purchase. The Bank paid $27,312 and $12,305 for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, which were recorded as prepayments (other assets) or other general and administrative expenses.

The amount of undiscounted guarantee deposits from lease contract were $14,563, $15,343 and $12,703 as of June 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023, respectively.

13) Notes and bonds transaction

The six months ended June 30, 2024

None.

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2023	
	Purchase of Notes and Bonds	**Sell of Notes and Bonds**
Others	$ 49,959	$ 49,961

14) Deposits from the Central Bank and banks

2024

	June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30
	Ending Balance	Interest Rates (%)	Interest Expense
Hua Nan Bank	$ 451,265	0.1-5.61	$ 23,796

2023

	December 31	
	Ending Balance	Interest Rates (%)
Others	$ -	0.1-5.68

	June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30
	Ending Balance	Interest Rates (%)	Interest Expense
Hua Nan Bank	$ 934,580	0.5-5.68	$ 28,501

15) Deposits

2024

For the Six Months Ended June 30		
Ending Balance	Interest Rates (%)	Interest Expense
$ 32,635,006	0-13	$ 486,536

	Ending Balance	Interest Rate (%)
SinoPac Securities	$ 5,225,676	0-2
Pegatron	4,571,147	0.1-1.15
TGL	4,066,495	0.1-1.15
China Airlines	1,785,581	5.57-5.63
SinoPac Securities (Asia)	1,440,437	0-2.75
E Ink Holdings	1,096,018	0-1.69
Hsin-Yi Foundation	773,909	0.01-5.2
TAIFEX	400,456	0.545-1.51
GUC	356,946	0.001-1.635
China Color Printing	303,719	0.655-1.69
Yuen Foong Yu Consumer Products	291,562	0-0.655
Transyork Technology Yangzhou	285,090	0.05-6
ScinoPharm Taiwan	233,424	0.545-1.69

(Continued)

	Ending Balance	Interest Rate (%)
Rich Optronics (Yangzhou)	$ 198,816	0.05-6
E Ink Technology B.V.	184,592	0.4-5.1
Taigen Biotechnology	182,762	0-5.44
SinoPac Capital International (HK)	176,500	0-1.15
Yong Hsin Yi Enterprise	162,977	0.655-5.4
SinoPac Securities Investment Service	157,675	0-5.1
Taiwan Creative Industry	150,360	0.655-1.445
SinoPac Securities Venture Capital	142,971	0.655
Guanyu Investment	135,037	0-5.4
Hsinex International	133,685	0.1-5.35
Xing Yuan	132,657	0.001-5.35
Ting-Fong Investment	128,516	0-0.655
SPIL	110,011	0.35-1.35
Others	9,807,987	0-13
	$ 32,635,006	

(Concluded)

2023

	December 31	
	Ending Balance	Interest Rates (%)
	$ 34,057,568	0-13

	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	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

(Continued)

	Ending Balance	Interest Rates (%)
Taiwan Riken Industrial	$ 127,672	0.001-1.32
Xing Yuan	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	9,222,765	0-13
	$ 34,057,568	

(Concluded)

For the Six Months Ended June 30		
Ending Balance	**Interest Rates (%)**	**Interest Expense**
$ 30,544,676	0-13	$ 221,510

	Ending Balance	Interest Rate (%)
SinoPac Securities	$ 5,578,273	0-2
TGL	5,414,382	0.2-1.05
E Ink Holdings	1,843,237	0-1.565
Hsin-Yi Foundation	719,371	0.01-2.2
SPH	619,681	0-0.53
ScinoPharm	532,438	0.53-1.565
YFY International	490,726	0.001-5.46
SinoPac Securities (Asia)	418,333	0-2.75
TAIFEX	400,000	0.285-1.135
BAROC	397,011	0-1.58
Dream Universe Limited	385,111	0.05
GUC	317,594	0.001-1.51
Hsin Yi Recreation	286,461	0.2-4.7
China Color Printing	273,984	0.53-1.565
SinoPac Securities Venture Capital	256,534	0.53
Taigen Biotechnology	217,271	0-5
YFY Biotech Management	194,042	0-1.135
Hsinex International	166,348	0.53-5
SinoPac Securities Investment Service	166,330	0-4.9
SPL	163,884	0-1.05
Yong Hsin Yi Enterprise	148,786	0.53-5
Taiwan Riken Industrial	140,994	0.001-1.32
Xing Yuan	129,754	0.001-5
Yuanhan Materials	127,544	0.001-1.565
Zero One Technology	126,731	0.53-5.09
Rich Optronics (Yangzhou)	107,405	0.05-0.35
Wafer Works (Shanghai)	102,804	0.35
Others	10,819,647	0-13
	$ 30,544,676	

16) Bank debentures

The Bank paid interest of bank debentures to related parties for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 both were $3,800.

17) Other liabilities

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Guarantee deposits received	$ 5,333	$ 7,781	$ 10,091
Advance receipts	7	12	4

18) Revenues and expenses

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023
Lease contracts - guarantee deposits interest revenue	$ 222	$ 167
Lease contracts - interest expenses	14,483	14,388
Commissions and fee revenues		
SinoPac Securities	116,457	14,458
Others	25,956	20,109
Commissions and fee expenses	42,202	33,317
Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,848	19,870
Net other revenue other than interest income	4,440	6,598
Donation - SinoPac Foundation	24,000	24,000
Other general and administrative expenses	92,287	106,089

19) Operating lease

<u>The Group as a lessee</u>

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2024	2023
Acquisitions of right-of-use assets		
Chunghwa Telecom	$ 269,343	$ 3,040
Others	46,556	5,369

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Lease liabilities			
SPL	$ 574,847	$ 570,871	$ 589,218
Chunghwa Telecom	265,474	21,348	44,273
Others	21,989	6,790	8,472

a) Guarantee deposits, please refer to Note 40,b.12.

b) The guarantee deposits interest revenue, lease interest expense and other lease expense (recognized as other general and administrative expense), please refer to Note 40,b.18.

The Group as a lessor

Lessee	Rental Income For the Six Months Ended June 30 2024	2023	Lease Term	Receiving Frequency
SinoPac Securities	$ 7,409	$ 15,689	March 2029	Rentals received monthly
SinoPac Securities Investment Trust	4,950	4,850	December 2029	Rentals received monthly
SPL	1,070	3,210	February 2024	Rentals received monthly
SinoPac Securities Venture Capital	1,207	1,236	July 2028	Rentals received monthly
YFY Biotech	1,698	1,698	December 2028	Rentals received monthly
Others	947	2,816	December 2026	Rentals received monthly

20) Others

The Bank provided government bonds with a total face value of $100,000 (recorded as investment in debt instruments at amortized cost) to the TAIFEX as collateral for centralized settlement of derivative instruments on June 30, 2024.

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 management personnel

	For the Six Months Ended June 30 2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	$ 60,542	$ 57,465
Share-based payment	7,354	749
Post-employment benefits	1,649	1,410
	$ 69,545	$ 59,624

The management personnel are mainly composed of director, general manager, vice general manager and other employees 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	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023	Purposes
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Bank debentures	$ -	$ 1,429,184	$ 835,273	Note 1
Investment in debt instruments at amortized cost	Certificates of deposits	5,162,326	5,153,762	8,155,763	Note 2
Investment in debt instruments at amortized cost	Government bonds	1,523,362	1,495,035	1,511,798	Note 3
Discounts and loans	Loans	19,829,304	18,924,490	20,898,028	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, clearing guarantees of derivative, 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 June 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023 were as follows:

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Trust assets	$ 1,078,216,695	$ 981,419,574	$ 831,615,478
Securities under custody	244,071,161	225,139,963	236,848,594
Agent for government bonds	97,377,700	91,850,400	96,445,000
Receipts under custody	26,100,642	24,180,694	24,172,501
Guarantee notes received	10,668,734	500,000	857,600
Agent for short-term notes and bills under custody	9,820,950	10,614,800	10,403,300
Appointment of investment	9,146,774	7,698,253	7,138,546
Guarantee notes payable	5,957,326	5,764,662	8,779,663
Goods under custody	1,134,236	899,254	936,745
Entrusted loan	433,349	-	-
Consignment underwriting of securities	-	-	100,000

As of June 30, 2024, 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 June 30, 2024, the Bank recognized operating expenses in the amount of $20,000.

b. The Group entered into contracts to buy computers and office equipment were for $1,314,247 and $811,616 of which $863,806 and $540,720 had not been paid as of June 30, 2024 and 2023.

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	**June 30, 2024**			
	Total	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Measured on a recurring basis				
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL				
Stocks	$ 213,870	$ 207,888	$ -	$ 5,982
Bonds	25,607,467	15,446,572	10,160,895	-
Others	12,945,582	-	12,945,582	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss				
Bonds	1,208,048	1,208,048	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments at FVTOCI				
Stocks and others	14,071,616	12,446,708	282,449	1,342,459
Debt instruments at FVTOCI				
Bonds	193,763,866	106,816,451	85,797,342	1,150,073
Certificates of deposits and others	168,901,872	150,770	168,751,102	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	2,021,539	-	2,021,539	-
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	35,388,118	56,038	30,825,677	4,506,403
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	29,748,572	-	27,087,754	2,660,818

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value	December 31, 2023			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Measured on a recurring basis				
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
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	-
Liabilities				
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	-
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
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
Liabilities				
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	June 30, 2023			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Measured on a recurring basis				
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL				
Stocks	$ 179,959	$ 174,302	$ -	$ 5,657
Bonds	20,197,026	13,795,864	6,401,162	-
Others	9,487,915	-	9,487,915	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss				
Bonds	4,718,569	4,718,569	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments at FVTOCI				
Stocks and others	24,789,617	21,642,363	2,074,125	1,073,129
Debt instruments at FVTOCI				
Bonds	146,901,686	57,024,406	88,787,482	1,089,798
Certificates of deposits and others	141,069,822	572,238	140,497,584	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,855,985	-	1,855,985	-

(Continued)

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value	June 30, 2023			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	$ 39,290,755	$ 4,675	$ 36,158,237	$ 3,127,843
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	33,949,773	-	32,001,441	1,948,332

(Concluded)

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 six months ended June 30, 2024, the Group transferred part of the government bonds were 4,724,922 from Level 1 to Level 2 because the Group determined these investments were not in an active market.

For the six months ended June 30, 2023, the Group transferred part of the government bonds, corporate bonds and bank debentures were 12,033,438 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 Six Months Ended June 30, 2024									
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		
Non-derivative financial instruments									
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss									
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	$ 466,776	$ 8,662	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (479,343)	$ -	$ 9,887	$ 5,982
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income									
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	1,097,711	-	244,748	-	-	-	-	-	1,342,459
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	1,075,799	-	14,363	-	-	-	-	59,911	1,150,073
Derivative financial instruments									
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss									
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	2,739,729	1,766,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,506,403

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 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		
Non-derivative financial instruments									
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss									
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	$ 4,981	$ 570	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 106	$ 5,657
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income									
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	1,187,573	-	(109,152)	-	-	(5,292)	-	-	1,073,129
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	1,074,787	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,011	1,089,798
Derivative financial instruments									
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss									
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	2,616,402	511,441	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,127,843

For the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the gains on valuation included in net income with assets still held were gain $1,894,994 and $913,845, respectively.

For the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the gains or losses on valuation included in other comprehensive income with assets still held were gain $259,111 and loss $109,152, respectively.

b) Reconciliation of Level 3 items of financial liabilities

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2024								
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		
Derivative financial instruments								
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss								
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	$ 1,644,439	$ 1,016,379	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,660,818

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 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		
Derivative financial instruments								
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss								
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	$ 1,507,083	$ 441,249	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,948,332

For the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the losses on valuation included in net income from liabilities still held were loss $1,135,490 and $763,422, 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:

June 30, 2024

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Interval (Weighted-average)
Derivative financial instruments					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss					
Interest rate swap contracts	$ 4,249,645	$ 2,404,185	Sellers' quote	(Notes 1 and 2)	-
Currency swap contracts - Hybrid FX swap structured instruments	171,063	170,970	Sellers' quote	(Note 1)	-
Others	85,695	85,663	Sellers' quote	(Note 1)	-
	$ 4,506,403	$ 2,660,818			
Non-derivative financial instruments					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL					
Stock	$ 5,982	$ -	Market approach	Discount factor of liquidity	10%-30%
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Equity instruments at FVTOCI					
Stock	$ 1,342,459	$ -	Market approach or market value with liquidity valuation discount	Discount factor of liquidity	10%-30%
Debt instruments at FVTOCI					
Bonds	$ 1,150,073	$ -	Taipei Exchange's quote or Bloomberg's quote	(Note 3)	-

December 31, 2023

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Interval (Weighted-average)
Derivative financial instruments					
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 FX swap structured instruments	250,670	250,534	Sellers' quote	(Note 1)	-
Others	57,405	57,381	Sellers' quote	(Note 1)	-
	$ 2,739,729	$ 1,644,439			
Non-derivative financial instruments					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL					
Stock	$ 5,489	$ -	Market approach	Discount factor of liquidity	10%-30%
Bonds	461,287	-	Taipei Exchange's quote or Bloomberg's quote	(Note 3)	-
	$ 466,776	$ -			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Equity instruments at FVTOCI					
Stock	$ 1,097,711	$ -	Market approach or market value with liquidity valuation discount	Discount factor of liquidity	10%-30%
Debt instruments at FVTOCI					
Bonds	$ 1,075,799	$ -	Taipei Exchange's quote or Bloomberg's quote	(Note 3)	-

June 30, 2023

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Interval (Weighted-average)
Derivative financial instruments					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss					
Interest rate swap contracts	$ 2,742,125	$ 1,562,819	Sellers' quote	(Notes 1 and 2)	-
Currency swap contracts - Hybrid FX swap structured instruments	357,070	356,878	Sellers' quote	(Note 1)	-
Others	28,648	28,635	Sellers' quote	(Note 1)	-
	$ 3,127,843	$ 1,948,332			
Non-derivative financial instruments					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL					
Stock	$ 5,657	$ -	Market approach	Discount factor of liquidity	10%-30%
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Equity instruments at FVTOCI					
Stock	$ 1,073,129	$ -	Market approach or market value with liquidity valuation discount	Discount factor of liquidity	10%-30%
Debt instruments at FVTOCI					
Bonds	$ 1,089,798	$ -	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 date 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 net income or other comprehensive income is as follows:

June 30, 2024

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
Asset				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ -	$ -	$ (26,482)	$ 26,482

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
Asset				
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

June 30, 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
Asset				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ -	$ -	$ (25,680)	$ 25,680

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	June 30, 2024	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	$ 310,057,984	$ 298,808,929
Bank debentures	53,483,707	52,774,202

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	June 30, 2023	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	$ 273,843,137	$ 264,019,770
Bank debentures	56,251,467	55,606,656

2) Hierarchy information of fair value of financial instruments

Assets and Liabilities Item	June 30, 2024			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	$ 298,808,929	$ 68,821,168	$ 229,987,761	$ -
Bank debentures	52,774,202	-	27,019,202	25,755,000

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	June 30, 2023			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	$ 264,019,770	$ 70,315,529	$ 193,704,241	$ -
Bank debentures	55,606,656	-	29,851,656	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'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 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 EADtaking 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		
	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2023
Undrawn credit card commitments	$ 236,065,712	$ 230,289,636	$ 227,084,999
Undrawn loan commitments	68,450,033	48,377,846	49,314,929
Guarantees	31,176,289	31,015,776	34,967,206
Standby letter of credit	4,202,971	4,013,033	6,822,992

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	June 30, 2024		December 31, 2023		June 30, 2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Private enterprise	$ 744,312,950	48.31	$ 680,594,557	47.31	$ 675,951,567	47.63
Public enterprise	8,057,091	0.52	4,310,264	0.30	16,949,395	1.19
Government sponsored enterprise and business	15,000,000	0.97	22,000,000	1.53	31,954,000	2.25
Nonprofit organization	252,648	0.02	187,720	0.01	190,083	0.01
Private	748,943,871	48.62	713,683,200	49.61	679,852,284	47.90
Financial institutions	24,034,145	1.56	17,778,569	1.24	14,436,465	1.02
Total	$ 1,540,600,705	100.00	$ 1,438,554,310	100.00	$ 1,419,333,794	100.00

b) By region

Regions	June 30, 2024		December 31, 2023		June 30, 2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Domestic	$ 1,235,044,100	80.17	$ 1,171,933,921	81.47	$ 1,155,529,658	81.41
Asia	152,601,236	9.90	138,006,276	9.59	145,926,537	10.28
North America	77,148,476	5.01	76,803,429	5.34	74,175,715	5.23
Others	75,806,893	4.92	51,810,684	3.60	43,701,884	3.08
Total	$ 1,540,600,705	100.00	$ 1,438,554,310	100.00	$ 1,419,333,794	100.00

c) By collateral

Collaterals	June 30, 2024		December 31, 2023		June 30, 2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Credit	$ 530,985,535	34.47	$ 486,869,700	33.85	$ 494,224,689	34.82
Secured						
Stocks	4,145,585	0.27	3,911,115	0.27	3,548,003	0.25
Bonds	15,674,051	1.02	10,234,498	0.71	13,931,463	0.98
Real estate	897,636,424	58.26	852,815,502	59.28	826,051,807	58.20
Movable collaterals	62,347,062	4.05	57,658,479	4.01	56,175,630	3.96
Guarantees	17,756,405	1.15	15,814,892	1.10	13,258,380	0.93
Others	12,055,643	0.78	11,250,124	0.78	12,143,822	0.86
Total	$ 1,540,600,705	100.00	$ 1,438,554,310	100.00	$ 1,419,333,794	100.00

d) Credit risk exposure rating

June 30, 2024	Principal				Allowance				
	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	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
Discounts and loans									
Corporate banking	$ 807,425,041	$ 2,439,890	$ 4,594,047	$ 814,458,978	$ 1,348,862	$ 531,664	$ 566,070	$ 8,210,883	$ 10,657,479
Consumer banking	720,200,544	4,550,317	1,390,866	726,141,727	141,701	211,541	276,001	9,208,240	9,837,483
Receivables									
Credit card receivable	23,562,412	323,032	608,694	24,494,138	3,290	6,189	25,102	119,916	154,497
Accounts receivable - factoring (Note 1)	6,943,696	-	-	6,943,696	2,032	-	-	117,902	119,934
Other receivables	40,518,522	68,325	176,188	40,763,035	14,772	2,417	124,224	164,893	306,306
Other financial assets (Note 2)	736	106	8,680	9,522	-	-	3,241	-	3,241
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	362,665,738	-	-	362,665,738	63,674	-	-	-	63,674
Investment in debt instruments at amortized cost	310,082,910	-	-	310,082,910	24,926	-	-	-	24,926

December 31, 2023	Principal				Allowance				
	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	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
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 (Note 2)	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

June 30, 2023	Principal				Allowance				
	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	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
Discounts and loans									
Corporate banking	$ 756,152,967	$ 631,483	$ 3,194,503	$ 759,978,953	$ 2,644,644	$ 293,209	$ 497,239	$ 5,745,342	$ 9,180,434
Consumer banking	654,119,623	4,147,767	1,087,451	659,354,841	107,290	170,998	202,838	8,379,567	8,860,693
Receivables									
Credit card receivable	20,890,773	270,217	643,198	21,804,188	3,194	4,508	23,707	122,057	153,466
Accounts receivable - factoring (Note 1)	8,495,961	-	-	8,495,961	10,368	-	-	152,491	162,859
Other receivable (Note 2)	31,178,165	42,839	247,378	31,468,382	27,968	1,720	246,627	162,566	438,881
Other financial assets (Note 2)	467	81	8,082	8,630	-	-	1,517	-	1,517
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	287,971,508	-	-	287,971,508	33,973	-	-	-	33,973
Investment in debt instruments at amortized cost	273,868,625	-	-	273,868,625	25,488	-	-	-	25,488

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 Six Months Ended June 30, 2024	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	$ 2,133,204	$ 682,399	$ 700,573	$ 3,516,176	$ 15,739,985	$ 19,256,161
Changes due to financial instruments that have been recognized at the beginning of the period:						
To lifetime ECL	(6,228)	748,064	(11,389)	730,447	-	730,447
From conversion to credit-impaired financial assets	(1,118)	(548,478)	614,137	64,541	-	64,541
To 12-month ECL	1,742	(169,973)	-	(168,231)	-	(168,231)
Derecognizing financial assets during the current period	(1,973,481)	(76,938)	(162,582)	(2,213,001)	-	(2,213,001)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	1,425,503	146,494	49,745	1,621,742	-	1,621,742
Adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans	-	-	-	-	1,745,115	1,745,115
Write-off	-	-	(453,462)	(453,462)	(163,851)	(617,313)
Changes in model/risk parameters	(136,714)	(42,443)	(37,793)	(216,950)	-	(216,950)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	47,655	4,080	142,842	194,577	97,874	292,451
Balance, June 30	$ 1,490,563	$ 743,205	$ 842,071	$ 3,075,839	$ 17,419,123	$ 20,494,962

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 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	(7,662)	508,034	(14,736)	485,636	-	485,636
From conversion to credit-impaired financial assets	(86,064)	(162,968)	292,998	43,966	-	43,966
To 12-month ECL	2,006	(94,521)	(32,497)	(125,012)	-	(125,012)
Derecognizing financial assets during the current period	(1,637,048)	(50,984)	(32,685)	(1,720,717)	-	(1,720,717)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	1,974,996	5,675	22,389	2,003,060	-	2,003,060
Adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans	-	-	-	-	(14,450)	(14,450)
Write-off	-	-	(322,797)	(322,797)	(25,235)	(348,032)
Changes in model/risk parameters	59,744	(26,987)	(1,389)	31,368	-	31,368
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	1,036	24	70,506	71,566	19,369	90,935
Balance, June 30	$ 2,751,934	$ 464,207	$ 700,077	$ 3,916,218	$ 14,124,909	$ 18,041,127

Changes in allowance for receivable

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2024	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	$ 34,046	$ 10,600	$ 275,488	$ 320,134	$ 422,781	$ 742,915
Changes due to financial instruments that have been recognized at the beginning of the period:						
To lifetime ECL	(115)	11,716	(3,525)	8,076	-	8,076
From conversion to credit-impaired financial assets	(12)	(9,549)	52,466	42,905	-	42,905
To 12-month ECL	31	(2,112)	(25)	(2,106)	-	(2,106)
Derecognizing financial assets during the current period	(23,729)	(1,009)	(14,376)	(39,114)	-	(39,114)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	10,258	69	5,417	15,744	-	15,744
Adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans	-	-	-	-	48,463	48,463
Write-off	-	(946)	(172,319)	(173,265)	(76,542)	(249,807)
Changes in model/risk parameters	(828)	(173)	(872)	(1,873)	-	(1,873)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	443	10	10,313	10,766	8,009	18,775
Balance, June 30	$ 20,094	$ 8,606	$ 152,567	$ 181,267	$ 402,711	$ 583,978

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 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	$ 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	(128)	7,989	(3,493)	4,368	-	4,368
From conversion to credit-impaired financial assets	(127)	(5,977)	54,243	48,139	-	48,139
To 12-month ECL	41	(1,575)	(291)	(1,825)	-	(1,825)
Derecognizing financial assets during the current period	(19,803)	(1,401)	(14,328)	(35,532)	-	(35,532)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	20,796	-	25,181	45,977	-	45,977
Adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans	-	-	-	-	92,767	92,767
Write-off	-	(226)	(37,743)	(37,969)	(50,999)	(88,968)
Changes in model/risk parameters	419	(240)	(1,209)	(1,030)	-	(1,030)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	(1,040)	43	(5,694)	(6,691)	1,395	(5,296)
Balance, June 30	$ 41,530	$ 6,228	$ 271,851	$ 319,609	$ 437,114	$ 756,723

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 Six Months Ended June 30, 2024	Credit Rating 12-months ECL	Lifetime ECL - Not Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL - Credit Impaired	Total
Balance January 1	$ 39,066	$ -	$ -	$ 39,066
Purchased new debt instrument	10,505	-	-	10,505
Derecognized	(4,344)	-	-	(4,344)
Model/risk parameters changes	16,563	-	-	16,563
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	1,884	-	-	1,884
Balance June 30	$ 63,674	$ -	$ -	$ 63,674

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2023	Credit Rating 12-months ECL	Lifetime ECL - Not Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL - Credit Impaired	Total
Balance January 1	$ 45,949	$ -	$ -	$ 45,949
Purchased new debt instrument	2,231	-	-	2,231
Derecognized	(4,474)	-	-	(4,474)
Model/risk parameters changes	(9,834)	-	-	(9,834)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	101	-	-	101
Balance June 30	$ 33,973	$ -	$ -	$ 33,973

Change in allowance for debt instrument at amortized cost

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2024	Credit Rating 12-months ECL	Lifetime ECL - Not Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL - Credit Impaired	Total
Balance January 1	$ 23,807	$ -	$ -	$ 23,807
Purchased new debt instrument	1,275	-	-	1,275
Derecognized	(2,120)	-	-	(2,120)
Model/risk parameters changes	8,561	-	-	8,561
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	(6,597)	-	-	(6,597)
Balance June 30	$ 24,926	$ -	$ -	$ 24,926

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2023	Credit Rating 12-months ECL	Lifetime ECL - Not Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL - Credit Impaired	Total
Balance January 1	$ 16,774	$ -	$ -	$ 16,774
Purchased new debt instrument	9,013	-	-	9,013
Derecognized	(939)	-	-	(939)
Model/risk parameters changes	(1,257)	-	-	(1,257)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	1,897	-	-	1,897
Balance June 30	$ 25,488	$ -	$ -	$ 25,488

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 June 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023, the amount of discounts and loans were $5,984,913, $4,185,914 and $4,281,954, with a provision for loss allowance of $842,071, $700,573 and $700,077 under IFRS 9 Stage 3, and credit guarantees, real estate, movable assets or certificates of deposit, etc., which reduced the potential loss, amounted to $4,049,303, $2,801,569 and $2,816,474.

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 $49,631,647, $48,803,521 and $49,012,895 on June 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023.

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 June 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023, respectively.

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

a) Overdue loans and receivables

Date			June 30, 2024				
Items			Nonperforming Loan (NPL) (Note 1)	Total Loans	NPL Ratio (Note 2)	Loan Loss Reserves (LLR)	Coverage Ratio (Note 3)
Corporate loan	Secured		$ 753,483	$ 306,544,354	0.25%	$ 4,099,155	544.03%
	Unsecured		221,140	467,472,099	0.05%	5,789,248	2,617.91%
Consumer loan	Mortgage (Note 4)		200,923	401,224,287	0.05%	6,055,670	3,013.93%
	Cash card		19	1,175	1.62%	242	1,273.68%
	Micro credit (Note 5)		195,537	49,081,161	0.40%	905,250	462.96%
	Others (Note 6)	Secured	295,326	274,962,838	0.11%	2,865,565	970.31%
		Unsecured	426	872,266	0.05%	10,756	2,524.88%
Total			1,666,854	1,500,158,180	0.11%	19,725,886	1,183.42%
			Overdue Receivables	Accounts Receivables	Delinquency Ratio	Allowance for Credit Losses	Coverage Ratio
Credit card			30,933	24,494,138	0.13%	154,497	499.46%
Accounts receivable - factoring with no recourse (Notes 7 and 8)			-	9,511,203	-	117,925	-

Date			June 30, 2023				
Items			Nonperforming Loan (NPL) (Note 1)	Total Loans	NPL Ratio (Note 2)	Loan Loss Reserves (LLR)	Coverage Ratio (Note 3)
Corporate loan	Secured		$ 462,348	$ 284,779,233	0.16%	$ 3,666,377	792.99%
	Unsecured		196,005	434,295,547	0.05%	4,952,837	2,526.89%
Consumer loan	Mortgage (Note 4)		195,787	366,188,546	0.05%	5,525,733	2,822.32%
	Cash card		-	1,648	-	228	-
	Micro credit (Note 5)		121,652	37,749,731	0.32%	673,906	553.96%
	Others (Note 6)	Secured	153,442	253,883,484	0.06%	2,641,938	1,721.78%
		Unsecured	2,057	1,531,432	0.13%	18,888	918.23%
Total			1,131,291	1,378,429,621	0.08%	17,479,907	1,545.13%
			Overdue Receivables	Accounts Receivables	Delinquency Ratio	Allowance for Credit Losses	Coverage Ratio
Credit card			23,522	21,804,188	0.11%	153,466	652.44%
Accounts receivable - factoring with no recourse (Notes 7 and 8)			-	11,328,267	-	152,616	-

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 ÷ Total loans.

For credit card business: Delinquency ratio = Overdue receivables ÷ Accounts receivables.

Note 3: For loan business: Coverage ratio = LLR ÷ NPL.

For credit card business: Coverage ratio = Allowance for credit losses ÷ 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	**June 30, 2024**		**June 30, 2023**	
Items	**Excluded NPL**	**Excluded Overdue Receivables**	**Excluded NPL**	**Excluded Overdue Receivables**
As a result of debt negotiation and loan agreement (Note 1)	$ 166	$ 7,847	$ 250	$ 13,310
As a result of consumer debt clearance (Note 2)	21,577	486,495	18,451	536,856
Total	$ 21,743	$ 494,342	$ 18,701	$ 550,166

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	**June 30, 2024**		
Rank (Note 1)	**Industry Category (Note 2)**	**Total Credit Consists of Loans (Note 3)**	**Percentage of Net Worth (%)**
1	A Group (manufacture of panel and components)	$ 10,284,022	5.85
2	B Group (real estate development activities)	8,945,212	5.09
3	C Group (real estate development activities)	6,966,467	3.96
4	D Group (other holding companies)	5,790,779	3.29
5	E Group (real estate development activities)	5,482,390	3.12
6	F Group (department store)	5,079,193	2.89
7	G Company (other metalworking activities)	5,000,000	2.84
8	H Group (metal casting)	4,910,803	2.79
9	I Group (manufacture of computer, peripheral equipment and software wholesale activities)	4,593,719	2.61
10	J Company (real estate development activities)	3,673,400	2.09

Year	June 30, 2023		
Rank (Note 1)	**Industry Category (Note 2)**	**Total Credit Consists of Loans (Note 3)**	**Percentage of Net Worth (%)**
1	A Group (manufacture of panel and components)	$ 9,474,111	5.91
2	B Group (real estate development activities)	7,308,994	4.56
3	C Group (real estate development activities)	6,237,360	3.89
4	D Group (metal casting)	5,941,844	3.71
5	E Group (real estate development activities)	5,457,000	3.40
6	F Group (manufacture of computers)	5,374,239	3.35
7	G Group (department store)	4,499,262	2.81
8	H Company (real estate development activities)	3,803,000	2.37
9	I Group (manufacture of computer, peripheral equipment and software wholesale activities)	3,252,005	2.03
10	J Company (other metalworking activities)	3,000,000	1.87

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.

<u>The Bank</u>

June 30, 2024	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	$ 31,186,847	$ 28,643,839	$ 13,862,121	$ 3,912,642	$ -	$ 77,605,449
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	2,077,589	-	2,077,589
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	35,511,663	6,079,771	1,484,148	-	-	43,075,582
Payables	15,527,367	560,102	102,341	3,157,735	2,067,124	21,414,669
Deposits and remittances	1,349,237,889	285,716,155	204,756,503	242,914,175	24,278,750	2,106,903,472
Bank debentures	61,711	144,861	857,256	964,374	53,501,477	55,529,679
Lease liabilities	60,730	106,238	163,822	315,816	2,435,384	3,081,990

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

June 30, 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	$ 23,134,104	$ 19,826,397	$ 14,233,149	$ 19,140,723	$ -	$ 76,334,373
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	1,907,750	-	1,907,750
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	14,064,682	6,778,241	2,331,058	313,221	-	23,487,202
Payables	4,512,832	621,256	85,501	2,404,900	2,021,706	9,646,195
Deposits and remittances	1,256,590,004	301,247,027	164,169,074	232,918,441	27,936,777	1,982,861,323
Bank debentures	-	126,101	1,606,289	3,713,184	53,491,587	58,937,161
Lease liabilities	60,047	104,565	168,271	333,798	2,179,222	2,845,903

Bank SinoPac (China)

(In Thousands of CNY)

June 30, 2024	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	$ 353	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 353
Due to the Central Bank and banks	-	-	-	755,826	-	755,826
Payables	1,076,498	205,689	515,462	-	-	1,797,649
Deposits and remittances	4,662,558	2,075,289	3,591,808	2,235,458	1,224	12,566,337
Lease liabilities	1,373	2,592	9,649	18,468	-	32,082

(In Thousands of CNY)

December 31, 2023	Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Year	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)

June 30, 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	$ 461,797	$ 607,230	$ 147,086	$ 763,474	$ -	$ 1,979,587
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	195,060	-	-	-	-	195,060
Payables	1,158,639	210,784	504,698	-	-	1,874,121
Deposits and remittances	3,677,660	3,461,016	2,351,328	678,880	-	10,168,884
Lease liabilities	1,554	2,936	6,513	12,476	-	23,479

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

June 30, 2024	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	$ 10,387,878	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,387,878

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

June 30, 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	$ 8,133,092	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 8,133,092

Bank SinoPac (China)

(In Thousands of CNY)

June 30, 2024	Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	$ 9,764	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9,764

(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 liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	$ 11,516	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 11,516

(In Thousands of CNY)

June 30, 2023	Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	$ 21,403	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 21,403

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

June 30, 2024	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	$ 1,767,708,174	$ 1,246,886,099	$ 449,756,607	$ 421,843,749	$ 27,549,440	$ 3,913,744,069
Cash outflow	1,766,139,848	1,245,892,946	448,032,422	420,005,716	26,656,503	3,906,727,435

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

June 30, 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	$ 927,827,477	$ 862,476,969	$ 404,258,400	$ 182,382,259	$ 6,410,681	$ 2,383,355,786
Cash outflow	926,922,727	861,135,055	403,340,880	181,283,626	6,123,809	2,378,806,097

Bank SinoPac (China)

(In Thousands of CNY)

June 30, 2024	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	$ 8,657,225	$ 6,022,094	$ 24,734,056	$ 96,023	$ -	$ 39,509,398
Cash outflow	8,632,324	6,029,268	24,671,679	95,221	-	39,428,492

(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)

June 30, 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	$ 3,333,046	$ 4,642,496	$ 8,713,026	$ 272,493	$ -	$ 16,961,061
Cash outflow	3,275,334	4,539,826	8,648,229	275,290	-	16,738,679

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

June 30, 2024	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Undrawn loan commitments	$ 637,304	$ 5,800,157	$ 2,968,610	$ 9,087,482	$ 49,319,742	$ 67,813,295
Guarantees	6,573,431	2,930,825	2,929,913	5,586,904	12,050,853	30,071,926
Standby letter of credit	1,284,379	1,996,685	329,699	22,780	-	3,633,543

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

June 30, 2023	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Undrawn loan commitments	$ 281,732	$ 5,690,649	$ 5,388,129	$ 8,054,243	$ 29,509,714	$ 48,924,467
Guarantees	7,380,211	5,438,061	5,221,620	5,292,546	10,757,986	34,090,424
Standby letter of credit	1,676,293	3,270,269	969,380	483,993	-	6,399,935

Bank SinoPac (China)

(In Thousands of CNY)

June 30, 2024	Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Undrawn loan commitments	$ -	$ 85,061	$ 13,906	$ 44,292	$ -	$ 143,259
Guarantees	55,545	109,064	266,265	34,815	-	465,689
Standby letter of credit	11,994	87,311	28,810	-	-	128,115

(In Thousands of CNY)

December 31, 2023	Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Year	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)

June 30, 2023	Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Undrawn loan commitments	$ -	$ 3,774	$ 86,404	$ 978	$ -	$ 91,156
Guarantees	118,570	77,527	342,662	93,122	-	631,881
Standby letter of credit	73,247	25,519	-	-	-	98,766

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)

	June 30, 2024						
	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	$ 2,216,457,128	$ 199,746,093	$ 293,047,467	$ 306,470,150	$ 149,059,578	$ 184,635,558	$ 1,083,498,282
Main capital outflow on maturity	2,596,505,110	132,568,137	192,996,652	411,937,992	358,350,275	484,939,063	1,015,712,991
Gap	(380,047,982)	67,177,956	100,050,815	(105,467,842)	(209,290,697)	(300,303,505)	67,785,291

	June 30, 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	$ 2,126,869,723	$ 209,364,202	$ 239,713,779	$ 367,513,817	$ 175,836,191	$ 154,520,409	$ 979,921,325
Main capital outflow on maturity	2,501,656,105	113,909,600	193,632,724	461,519,352	347,993,703	495,142,555	889,458,171
Gap	(374,786,382)	95,454,602	46,081,055	(94,005,535)	(172,157,512)	(340,622,146)	90,463,154

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)

	June 30, 2024					
	Total	**0-30 Days**	**31-90 Days**	**91-180 Days**	**181 Days to 1 Year**	**Over 1 Year**
Main capital inflow on maturity	$ 80,767,725	$ 32,217,135	$ 21,819,247	$ 8,728,950	$ 8,036,360	$ 9,966,033
Main capital outflow on maturity	82,255,874	32,837,095	25,678,847	10,314,076	8,707,640	4,718,216
Gap	(1,488,149)	(619,960)	(3,859,600)	(1,585,126)	(671,280)	5,247,817

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	June 30, 2023					
	Total	**0-30 Days**	**31-90 Days**	**91-180 Days**	**181 Days to 1 Year**	**Over 1 Year**
Main capital inflow on maturity	$ 59,372,204	$ 20,703,878	$ 17,454,794	$ 7,688,408	$ 4,394,442	$ 9,130,682
Main capital outflow on maturity	60,694,454	21,975,509	20,563,443	9,601,068	4,782,618	3,771,816
Gap	(1,322,250)	(1,271,631)	(3,108,649)	(1,912,660)	(388,176)	5,358,866

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 ± 15% and change in exchange rate ± 3%) and serious scenario (change in interest rate ± 200 bp, change in securities ± 30% and change in exchange rate ± 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 of 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 June 30, 2024, 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 June 30, 2024, 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	$ 3,063,372	$ -
EUR LIBOR	-	-
GBP LIBOR	-	-
JPY LIBOR	-	-
CHF LIBOR	-	-
Total	$ 3,063,372	$ -

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 Six Months Ended June 30, 2024		
	Average	**Maximum**	**Minimum**
Exchange rate risk	$ 23,032	$ 41,984	$ 13,176
Interest rate risk	49,351	89,837	32,745
Equity risk	8,890	18,341	2,774
Total VaR	59,353	100,373	42,262

Note 1: Estimated VaR: Time frame = 1 day, confidence level = 99%, decay factor = 0.94.

Note 2: Historical data period: 2024.01.02 - 2024.06.28.

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2023		
	Average	**Maximum**	**Minimum**
Exchange rate risk	$ 25,925	$ 50,007	$ 11,551
Interest rate risk	44,773	79,439	26,765
Equity risk	7,826	12,376	3,316
Total VaR	51,539	94,964	30,459

Note 1: Estimated VaR: Time frame = 1 day, confidence level = 99%, decay factor = 0.94.

Note 2: Historical data period: 2023.01.03 - 2023.06.30.

Bank SinoPac (China)'s trading book VaR overview.

(In Thousands of CNY)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2024		
	Average	**Maximum**	**Minimum**
Exchange rate risk	$ 522	$ 804	$ 171
Interest rate risk	216	768	30
Equity risk	-	-	-
Total VaR	389	839	150

Note 1: Estimated VaR: Time frame = 1 day, confidence level = 99%, decay factor = 0.94.

Note 2: Historical data period: 2024.01.01 - 2024.06.30.

(In Thousands of CNY)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2023		
	Average	**Maximum**	**Minimum**
Exchange rate risk	$ 564	$ 1,207	$ 182
Interest rate risk	127	500	10
Equity risk	-	-	-
Total VaR	551	1,163	218

Note 1: Estimated VaR: Time frame = 1 day, confidence level = 99%, decay factor = 0.94.

Note 2: Historical data period: 2023.01.01 - 2023.06.30.

13) Exchange rate risks

Exchange rate risks of holding net positions in foreign currencies are shown as below:

	June 30, 2024		
	Foreign Currency (In Thousands)	**Exchange Rate**	**Converted to NTD**
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 15,920,095	32.46510	$ 516,847,476
CNY	16,566,117	4.44467	73,630,923
AUD	4,956,070	21.53043	106,706,318
Nonmonetary items			
USD	47,311	32.46510	1,535,956
CNY	2,385,942	4.44467	10,604,725
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	23,697,787	32.46510	769,351,025
CNY	15,181,687	4.44467	67,477,589
AUD	751,806	21.53043	16,186,706

	December 31, 2023		
	Foreign Currency (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Converted to NTD
Financial assets			
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
Financial liabilities			
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

	June 30, 2023		
	Foreign Currency (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Converted to NTD
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 16,831,865	31.15265	$ 524,357,199
CNY	19,353,325	4.28345	82,899,000
AUD	3,519,937	20.63223	72,624,150
Nonmonetary items			
USD	94,261	31.15265	2,936,480
CNY	2,317,181	4.28345	9,925,530
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	22,612,102	31.15265	704,426,899
CNY	19,117,586	4.28345	81,889,224
AUD	1,043,473	20.63223	21,529,175

14) Compliance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks

a) Interest rate sensitivity information (New Taiwan dollars)

June 30, 2024

Items	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	$ 1,417,103,994	$ 41,976,881	$ 106,227,884	$ 131,531,722	$ 1,696,840,481
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	444,204,484	872,622,085	66,528,539	68,843,711	1,452,198,819
Interest rate-sensitive gap	972,899,510	(830,645,204)	39,699,345	62,688,011	244,641,662
Net worth					182,336,834
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					116.85%
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive gap to net worth (%)					134.17%

June 30, 2023

Items	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	$1,284,635,692	$ 39,231,855	$ 111,624,648	$ 121,719,731	$1,557,211,926
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	446,637,937	819,832,900	50,758,775	64,442,327	1,381,671,939
Interest rate-sensitive gap	837,997,755	(780,601,045)	60,865,873	57,277,404	175,539,987
Net worth					169,047,992
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					112.70%
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive gap to net worth (%)					103.84%

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)

June 30, 2024

(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	$ 8,435,805	$ 966,371	$ 342,052	$ 4,712,136	$ 14,456,364
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	10,953,452	8,693,408	791,521	829,853	21,268,234
Interest rate-sensitive gap	(2,517,647)	(7,727,037)	(449,469)	3,882,283	(6,811,870)
Net worth					(149,520)
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					67.97%
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive gap to net worth (%)					4,555.83%

June 30, 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	$ 10,305,929	$ 429,062	$ 219,503	$ 4,265,124	$ 15,219,618
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	11,427,682	6,733,965	1,152,668	719,781	20,034,096
Interest rate-sensitive gap	(1,121,753)	(6,304,903)	(933,165)	3,545,343	(4,814,478)
Net worth					(210,637)
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					75.97%
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive gap to net worth (%)					2,285.68%

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 profit or loss, 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	June 30, 2024				
	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 profit or loss					
Transactions under repurchase agreements	$ 1,379,049	$ 1,364,237	$ 1,379,049	$ 1,364,237	$ 14,812
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Transactions under repurchase agreements	10,638,218	9,461,879	10,638,218	9,461,879	1,176,339
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost					
Transactions under repurchase agreements	5,408,541	4,033,924	4,849,355	4,033,924	815,431
Securities purchased under resell agreements					
Transactions under repurchase agreements	26,719,961	27,955,426	26,719,961	27,955,426	(1,235,465)

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	June 30, 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	$ 7,390,084	$ 7,055,833	$ 7,390,084	$ 7,055,833	$ 334,251
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost					
Transactions under repurchase agreements	3,170,017	2,995,071	3,137,716	2,995,071	142,645
Securities purchased under resell agreements					
Transactions under repurchase agreements	12,363,039	13,205,204	12,363,039	13,205,204	(842,165)

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:

June 30, 2024

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	$ 32,104,858	$ -	$ 32,104,858	$ 15,487,925	$ 7,822,165	$ 8,794,768
Securities purchased under resell agreements	67,452,992	-	67,452,992	67,450,181	-	2,811
	$ 99,557,850	$ -	$ 99,557,850	$ 82,938,106	$ 7,822,165	$ 8,797,579

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	$ 29,394,830	$ -	$ 29,394,830	$ 15,487,925	$ 7,388,516	$ 6,518,389
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	42,815,466	-	42,815,466	42,811,370	1,373	2,723
	$ 72,210,296	$ -	$ 72,210,296	$ 58,299,295	$ 7,389,889	$ 6,521,112

Note: Including netting settlement agreements and non-cash financial collaterals.

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	66,804,814	-	66,804,814	66,793,010	-	11,804
	$ 100,866,069	$ -	$ 100,866,069	$ 85,694,375	$ 5,007,622	$ 10,164,072

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	$ 39,953,077	$ -	$ 39,953,077	$ 18,901,365	$ 7,114,337	$ 13,937,375
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	26,173,587	-	26,173,587	26,169,014	4,573	-
	$ 66,126,664	$ -	$ 66,126,664	$ 45,070,379	$ 7,118,910	$ 13,937,375

Note: Including netting settlement agreements and non-cash financial collaterals.

June 30, 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	$ 36,892,945	$ -	$ 36,892,945	$ 19,253,221	$ 2,280,000	$ 15,359,724
Securities purchased under resell agreements	52,458,865	-	52,458,865	52,457,373	-	1,492
	$ 89,351,810	$ -	$ 89,351,810	$ 71,710,594	$ 2,280,000	$ 15,361,216

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	$ 33,702,704	$ -	$ 33,702,704	$ 19,253,221	$ 3,472,103	$ 10,977,380
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	24,091,381	-	24,091,381	24,025,268	60,698	5,415
	$ 57,794,085	$ -	$ 57,794,085	$ 43,278,489	$ 3,532,801	$ 10,982,795

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

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3" rowspan="2">Year / Analysis Items</th><th colspan="2">June 30, 2024</th></tr>
<tr><th>Standalone</th><th>Consolidation</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Eligible capital</td><td colspan="2">Common stock equity</td><td>$ 165,642,930</td><td>$ 165,521,033</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Other Tier 1 capital</td><td>25,500,000</td><td>25,500,000</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Tier 2 capital</td><td>37,263,943</td><td>37,839,490</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Eligible capital</td><td>228,406,873</td><td>228,860,523</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="9">Risk-weighted assets</td><td rowspan="3">Credit risk</td><td>Standardized approach</td><td>1,375,775,879</td><td>1,421,819,617</td></tr>
<tr><td>Internal rating - based approach</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Securitization</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Operational risk</td><td>Basic indicator approach</td><td>88,870,463</td><td>91,062,950</td></tr>
<tr><td>Standardized approach/ alternative standardized approach</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Advanced measurement approach</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Market risk</td><td>Standardized approach</td><td>41,898,402</td><td>50,975,332</td></tr>
<tr><td>Internal model approach</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total risk-weighted assets</td><td>1,506,544,744</td><td>1,563,857,899</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Capital adequacy ratio</td><td>15.16%</td><td>14.63%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Common stock equity risk - based capital ratio</td><td>10.99%</td><td>10.58%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Tier 1 risk - based capital ratio</td><td>12.69%</td><td>12.21%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Leverage ratio</td><td>6.98%</td><td>6.78%</td></tr>
</table>

Analysis Items / Year			December 31, 2023	
			Standalone	Consolidation
Eligible capital	Common stock equity		$ 162,540,791	$ 162,423,235
	Other Tier 1 capital		25,500,000	25,500,000
	Tier 2 capital		37,328,584	37,843,929
	Eligible capital		225,369,375	225,767,164
Risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized approach	1,271,881,587	1,313,109,210
		Internal rating - based approach	-	-
		Securitization	-	-
	Operational risk	Basic indicator approach	88,870,463	91,062,950
		Standardized approach/ alternative standardized approach	-	-
		Advanced measurement approach	-	-
	Market risk	Standardized approach	35,707,933	42,526,215
		Internal model approach	-	-
	Total risk-weighted assets		1,396,459,983	1,446,698,375
Capital adequacy ratio			16.14%	15.61%
Common stock equity risk - based capital ratio			11.64%	11.23%
Tier 1 risk - based capital ratio			13.47%	12.99%
Leverage ratio			7.20%	7.00%

Analysis Items / Year			June 30, 2023	
			Standalone	Consolidation
Eligible capital	Common stock equity		$ 151,048,093	$ 153,955,264
	Other Tier 1 capital		25,500,000	25,500,000
	Tier 2 capital		37,401,462	37,694,432
	Eligible capital		213,949,555	217,149,696
Risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized approach	1,275,214,056	1,321,884,428
		Internal rating - based approach	-	-
		Securitization	-	-
	Operational risk	Basic indicator approach	78,079,609	80,281,805
		Standardized approach/ alternative standardized approach	-	-
		Advanced measurement approach	-	-
	Market risk	Standardized approach	36,858,615	39,410,632
		Internal model approach	-	-
	Total risk-weighted assets		1,390,152,280	1,441,576,865
Capital adequacy ratio			15.39%	15.06%
Common stock equity risk - based capital ratio			10.87%	10.68%
Tier 1 risk - based capital ratio			12.70%	12.45%
Leverage ratio			6.97%	6.89%

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 period 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 $5,608 and $3,762, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 for bonus as opening accounts as part of the cross-selling agreement.

The Bank paid to SinoPac Securities $2,636 and $2,691, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 for bonus as part of the cross-selling agreement.

The Bank charged SinoPac Leasing for $43 and $49, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 for bonus as part of the cross-selling agreement.

For other transactions between SPH and its subsidiaries, please refer to Note 40 and Table 2.

47. PROFITABILITY

Items		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Return on total assets	Before income tax	0.46%	0.41%
	After income tax	0.38%	0.34%
Return on net worth	Before income tax	6.84%	6.68%
	After income tax	5.57%	5.56%
Profit margin		40.65%	41.02%

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 six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.

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
June 30, 2024 and 2023

	June 30			
	2024		2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Trust assets				
Bank deposits	$ 13,670,816	1	$ 8,522,356	1
Bonds	44,569,635	4	22,554,098	3
Stocks	24,473,258	2	24,878,118	3
Funds	138,968,255	13	126,439,827	15
Securities lent	576,045	-	425,139	-
Receivables	540,126	-	661,752	-
Prepayments	3,280	-	1,149	-
Real estate				
Land	28,676,811	3	27,872,394	3
Buildings	137,804	-	137,586	-
Construction in progress	17,262,009	2	14,259,209	2
Securities under custody	809,355,942	75	605,864,973	73
Total trust assets	$ 1,078,233,981	100	$ 831,616,601	100
Trust liabilities				
Payables	$ 24,314	-	$ 1,123	-
Payable on securities under custody	809,355,942	75	605,864,973	73
Trust capital	266,511,016	25	223,379,038	27
Reserves and cumulative earnings				
Net income	236,744	-	(138,960)	-
Cumulative earnings	2,218,058	-	2,615,209	-
Deferred amount	(112,093)	-	(104,782)	-
Total trust liabilities	$ 1,078,233,981	100	$ 831,616,601	100

Note: As of June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Bank's Offshore Banking Unit invested in foreign securities under specific purpose trust accounts amounting to $5,297,446 and $5,731,764, respectively. As of June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Bank's Offshore Banking Unit invested in domestic securities under specific purpose trust accounts amounting to $976,674 and $1,015,612, respectively.

Income Statements of Trust Account
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

	For the Six Months Ended June 30			
	2024		2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Trust income				
Interest income	$ 34,438	8	$ 48,505	7
Borrowed securities income	8,945	2	8,836	1
Cash dividends	162,690	37	441,418	61
Gains from beneficial certificates	19,185	4	23,388	3
Realized investment income	94,632	22	46,584	7
Unrealized investment income	94,497	21	149,211	21
Other revenues	8,270	2	2,762	-
Charitable trust - donation revenue	15,797	4	-	-
Total trust income	438,454	100	720,704	100
Trust expense				
Trust administrative expenses	5,859	1	4,042	1
Tax expenses	22	-	-	-
Charitable trust - donation expense	5,385	1	5,200	1
Realized investment loss	57,015	13	2,630	-
Unrealized investment loss	133,085	30	847,503	118
Other expense	315	-	289	-
Total trust expense	201,681	45	859,664	120
Income (loss) before income tax	236,773	55	(138,960)	(20)
Income equalization or for the period	(29)	-	-	-
Income (loss) after income tax	$ 236,744	55	$ (138,960)	(20)

Trust Properties of Trust Accounts
June 30, 2024 and 2023

	June 30	
Investment Portfolio	2024	2023
Bank deposits	$ 13,670,816	$ 8,522,356
Bonds	44,569,635	22,554,098
Stocks	24,473,258	24,878,118
Funds	138,968,255	126,439,827
Securities lent	576,045	425,139
Real estate		
Land	28,676,811	27,872,394
Buildings	137,804	137,586
Construction in progress	17,262,009	14,259,209
Securities under custody	809,355,942	605,864,973
Total	$ 1,077,690,575	$ 830,953,700

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. OTHERS

On May 4, 2024, the Bank's board of directors, on behalf of the shareholders' meeting, resolved to acquire 100% ownership in the Cambodian micro-financial institution, AMRET PLC, in order to expand its presence in Southeast Asia. The acquisition is expected to be carried out in cash in stages. The first phase is to acquire 80% ownership at approximately US$435 million and 10% ownership in each of the following two years. However, this transaction will be executed upon approval by the authorities of Taiwan and Cambodia.

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	None
7	Financial asset securitization	None
8	Related parties transaction	Table 2
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 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.

51. 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 six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 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 Six Months Ended June 30, 2024						
		Domestic Branches	Financial Transaction	Overseas Branches	Others	Operating Segments	Non-operating Segments	Total
Income (loss)	Net interest revenue	$ 11,366,673	$ (493,066)	$ 1,964,449	$ 807,539	$ 13,645,595	$ (2,519,394)	$ 11,126,201
	Interest income	17,975,223	21,323	8,091,677	2,384,341	28,472,564	9,165,792	37,638,356
	Revenue amount segments	12,352,492	559,965	(2,639,486)	(416,039)	9,856,932	(9,856,932)	-
	Interest expenses	(18,961,042)	(1,074,354)	(3,487,742)	(1,160,763)	(24,683,901)	(1,828,254)	(26,512,155)
	Service fee and commissions income net	6,669,986	(51,111)	726,306	387,777	7,732,958	(2,083,790)	5,649,168
	Others	425,181	1,846,095	452,248	829,737	3,553,261	3,575,618	7,128,879
	Net revenue	18,461,840	1,301,918	3,143,003	2,025,053	24,931,814	(1,027,566)	23,904,248
	(Provisions for) reversal of bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee liability	(656,655)	-	(514,592)	(318,276)	(1,489,523)	150,934	(1,338,589)
	Operating expenses	(9,046,452)	(272,465)	(1,078,800)	(1,330,800)	(11,728,517)	1,081,316	(10,647,201)
	Profit from continuing operations before tax	8,758,733	1,029,453	1,549,611	375,977	11,713,774	204,684	11,918,458
	Income tax expense	(1,602,112)	(188,303)	(283,448)	(91,163)	(2,165,026)	(37,144)	(2,202,170)
	Net income	7,156,621	841,150	1,266,163	284,814	9,548,748	167,540	9,716,288

Segment revenues and results

		For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2023						
		Domestic Branches	Financial Transaction	Overseas Branches	Others	Operating Segments	Non-operating Segments	Total
Income (loss)	Net interest revenue	$ 10,529,165	$ (156,731)	$ 1,762,381	$ 752,758	$ 12,887,573	$ (1,250,303)	$ 11,637,270
	Interest income	15,699,048	39,974	6,534,723	2,216,377	24,490,122	9,769,899	34,260,021
	Revenue amount segments	11,670,133	534,974	(2,014,115)	(324,320)	9,866,672	(9,866,672)	-
	Interest expenses	(16,840,016)	(731,679)	(2,758,227)	(1,139,299)	(21,469,221)	(1,153,530)	(22,622,751)
	Service fee and commissions income net	4,403,565	(33,467)	444,624	419,369	5,234,091	(1,384,365)	3,849,726
	Others	395,492	847,459	253,988	492,946	1,989,885	2,710,491	4,700,376
	Net revenue	15,328,222	657,261	2,460,993	1,665,073	20,111,549	75,823	20,187,372
	(Provisions for) reversal of bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee liability	(581,542)	-	(608,813)	(83,985)	(1,274,340)	514,434	(759,906)
	Operating expenses	(6,975,697)	(216,220)	(871,841)	(1,293,574)	(9,357,332)	(105,627)	(9,462,959)
	Profit from continuing operations before tax	7,770,983	441,041	980,339	287,514	9,479,877	484,630	9,964,507
	Income tax expense	(1,298,621)	(73,703)	(163,826)	(64,191)	(1,600,341)	(82,703)	(1,683,044)
	Net income	6,472,362	367,338	816,513	223,323	7,879,536	401,927	8,281,463

BANK SINOPAC AND SUBSIDIARIES

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$300 MILLION OR 10% OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL
JUNE 30, 2024
(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	$ 1,055,463 (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

RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTION
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(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	Percentage of Consolidated Revenue/Assets (%) (Note 3)
0	Bank SinoPac	Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.	a	Cash and cash equivalents, net	$ 1,368	Note 4	-
		Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.	a	Receivables, net	100,512	Note 4	-
		Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.	a	Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	11,593	Note 4	-
		SinoPac Insurance Brokers Ltd.	a	Deposits and remittances	81,564	Note 4	-
1	Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.	Bank SinoPac	b	Cash and cash equivalents, net	11,593	Note 4	-
		Bank SinoPac	b	Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	1,368	Note 4	-
		Bank SinoPac	b	Payables	100,512	Note 4	-
2	SinoPac Insurance Brokers Ltd.	Bank SinoPac	b	Cash and cash equivalents, net	15,040	Note 4	-
		Bank SinoPac	b	Other financial assets, net	66,524	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 SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(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	$ 10,604,825	$ 220,464	-	-	-	100.00	Subsidiary and Note 1
SinoPac Insurance Brokers Ltd.	Hong Kong	Insurance brokerage business	100.00	80,929	(3,026)	100	-	100	100.00	Subsidiary and Note 1
Taipei Foreign Exchange Inc.	Taiwan	Foreign exchange market maker	3.43	25,072	5,848	680	-	680	3.43	Note 2
Taiwan Futures Exchange	Taiwan	Futures exchange and settlement	1.07	400,506	-	11,374	-	11,374	2.08	
Fuh Hwa Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Securities investment trust and consultant	4.63	155,286	41,691	2,779	-	2,779	4.63	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	530,893	-	12,927	-	12,927	2.48	
Taiwan Asset Management Corporation	Taiwan	Evaluating, auctioning, and managing for financial institutions’ loan	0.28	17,910	2,400	3,000	-	3,000	0.28	Note 2
Taiwan Financial Asset Service Co.	Taiwan	Auction	5.88	58,300	-	10,000	-	10,000	5.88	
Sunny Asset Management Corp.	Taiwan	Purchasing for financial institutions’ loan assets	1.42	541	129	85	-	85	1.42	Note 2
Taiwan Depository and Clearing Co.	Taiwan	Computerizing book-entry operation for securities	0.08	46,357	-	6,018	-	6,018	0.92	
Taiwan Mobile Payment Corporation	Taiwan	Promoting E-commerce and developing E-billing	1.00	1,962	-	600	-	600	1.00	
Nonfinancial related enterprise										
Taiwan Television Enterprise, Ltd.	Taiwan	Wireless television company	4.84	103,289	-	13,750	-	13,750	4.90	
Victor Taichung Machinery Works Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacturer and seller of tool machine, plastic machine and other precise equipment	0.08	2,344	-	0.16	-	0.16	0.08	

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 six months ended June 30, 2024.

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 SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(In Thousands of Dollars, currency is New Taiwan Dollar unless otherwise stated)

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, 2024	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of June 30, 2024	Earnings (Losses) of Investee (Notes 2 and 3)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Equity in the Earnings (Losses) (Notes 2 and 3)	Carrying Value (Notes 2 and 3)	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings
					Outflow	Inflow						
Bank SinoPac (China) Ltd.	Commercial Bank	$ 10,514,501	a	$ 10,514,501	$ -	$ -	$ 10,514,501	$ 221,310	100	$ 220,464	$ 10,604,825	$ -

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of June 30, 2024	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Limit on Investment
$10,514,501 (US$323,871)	$10,514,501 (US$323,871)	$105,542,849

Note 1: The three ways of investment in this form are shown as below:

a. Investment in Mainland China directly.
b. Reinvests in the Mainland through third-country companies.
c. Others.

Note 2: Earnings of investee, equity in the earnings and carrying value for the six months ended June 30, 2024 have been audited by independent certified public accountants.

Note 3: 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.