



Mega International Commercial Bank

Annual Report 2024

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Notice

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



Head Office

No.100, Chi-lin Road, Taipei 104489, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel: +886-2-2563-3156
Fax: +886-2-2356-8936
Website: <https://www.megabank.com.tw>

Spokesperson

Chao-Jung Chen, Senior Executive Vice President
Tel: +886-2-2537-8628
Email: jchen@megabank.com.tw

First Deputy Spokesperson

Chien-Chung Chen, Senior Executive Vice President
Tel: +886-2-2537-8606
Email: richard@megabank.com.tw

Second Deputy Spokesperson

Yi-Ming Ko, Senior Executive Vice President
Tel: +886-2-2541-0015
Email: 002435@megabank.com.tw

Service Network

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

Credit Rating Agency

Moody's Investors Service Hong Kong Limited
24F One Pacific Place, 88 Queensway, Admiralty, Hong Kong
Tel: +852-3758-1300

S&P Global Ratings (Taiwan Office)
2F, Hung Kuo Building No. 167, Dunhua N. Rd., Taipei 105406, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel: +886-2-2175-6800

Taiwan Ratings Corp.
2F, Hung Kuo Building No. 167, Dunhua N. Rd., Taipei 105406, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel: +886-2-2175-6800

Auditor of Financial Report

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
27F, No.333, Sec. 1, Keelung Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei 110208, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel: +886-2-2729-6666

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Chairman
Ray-Beam Dawn

Looking back at 2024, the global economic situation remained volatile. Factors such as global inflationary pressure, ongoing confrontation between China and the U.S., geopolitical conflicts and uncertainty in the U.S. Federal Reserve's interest rate policy had exerted a number of adverse impacts on the operations of the financial markets and the banking industry. Under the turbulent financial environment, the Bank has continued to strive to promote its business on the basis of existing operations and actively improved its business structure. At the end of 2024, the balance of loans to SMEs increased by approximately 9.1% compared with the end of the previous year, and the balance of loans with higher yields increased significantly by approximately 41.3% compared with the end of the previous year. In addition, the wealth management business also maintained a substantial growth trend. In 2024, the total income from the wealth management business continued to hit a new record at the Bank, with an annual growth rate of more than 20%. With the concerted efforts of all staff, the Bank achieved a pre-tax net profit of NT\$33.063 billion (consolidated pre-tax net profit: NT\$33.224 billion) in 2024, ranking fourth among all domestic banks and first among government-owned banks in Taiwan; post-tax net profit of NT\$28.37 billion, ranking fifth among all domestic banks and second among government-owned banks in Taiwan. The overall performance was among the top-ranked domestic banks.

Looking ahead to 2025, the inflation concerns caused by the tariff policy implemented by U.S. President Trump, coupled with the spillover effects of the U.S.-China conflict, geopolitical tensions, industrial chain relocation and global climate anomalies, will all create uncertainties in global economic development. The Bank will keep abreast with the trend of economic and industrial development, and actively boost the business scale and market share of core businesses such as deposits, lending and wealth management under risk control, so as to increase the proportion of recurring surplus and ensure steady growth in profitability. The Bank will also continue to enhance the diversity of customer structure and improve profitability structure through digital transformation and the development of new customer sources and profit

models. In addition, the Bank will continue to promote diversified products in line with the ESG concept and leverage the positive influence of the financial industry in shaping a sustainable society through our core banking business. With the goal of becoming the "leader in combating fraud", the Bank has called on financial peers to join hands with the technology industry to form a "Fin+Tech Anti-Fraud Alliance" to combat financial fraud by combining cash flows with information flows. The Bank has also implemented various anti-fraud measures such as completely suspending advertising on non-real-name platforms, introducing the "68017" SMS anti-fraud service, and implementing "Whoscall Certified Business Numbers", demonstrating the Bank's business philosophy of taking customer trust as its core value.

Operation Results of 2024

I. Global & Domestic Economic Dynamics

1. Economic Growth

According to the IMF, the global economic growth rate in 2024 was 3.2%, reflecting factors such as (1) the overall robust economic performance of the U.S., which was the main driver of global economic growth; (2) easing of inflation in major countries, enabling central banks to gradually cut interest rates and boost the economy; (3) continuous recovery of global trade volumes, which offset the impact of geopolitical conflicts and China's economic weakness; (4) global supply chain relocation under the U.S.-China conflict and booming development of emerging technology industries such as AI and electric vehicles benefited the economic performance of Asian countries, which were mainly exporters of semiconductors and electronics supply chains.

According to the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taiwan's economic growth rate was 4.59% in 2024. With respect to external demand, the rapid advancement of emerging technologies such as global AI has led to a significant increase in exports of semiconductors and ICT products. However, manufacturers have also increased imports of materials and procurement of equipment in response to business opportunities arising from AI. Additionally, service trade imports surged significantly due to increased outbound tourism by nationals. After the offset of exports and imports of goods and services, the net foreign demand contributed negatively to economic growth by 0.16 percentage points. In terms of domestic demand, the income effect of steady wage growth and the wealth effect of rising stock markets have boosted private consumption momentum. Moreover, demand for global emerging technology applications has driven strong corporate investment and accelerated growth in capital formation. Therefore, overall domestic demand has become the main driving force of economic growth, contributing 4.76 percentage points to economic growth.

2. Financial Market

With respect to interest rates, the economy and employment market have shown resilience despite continuous easing of inflation in the U.S., causing the Federal Reserve to postpone the first interest rate cut since March 2020 until September 2024. The Federal Reserve cut interest rates by a total of 100 basis points in 2024, bringing the policy rate down to 4.25%-4.5%. However, considering the uncertainties brought about by Trump's new policy to the economic, trade and inflation prospects, the Federal Reserve will be more cautious in deciding the extent and timing of interest rate cuts in the future.

The Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan)(CBC) started a cycle of interest rate hikes since March 2022, raising the policy interest rate (rediscount rate) from 1.125% to 1.875% in March 2023, and then suspended raising interest rates. However, in March 2024, considering the effect of the electricity price increase and signs of economic improvement, the policy rate was raised by 12.5 basis points again, with the policy rate rising to 2.0%. In view of the booming housing market, credit resources of banks are highly concentrated in the real estate sector. In order to prevent financial risks, the CBC had successively implemented the sixth and seventh waves of selective credit control measures in June and September 2024, further tightening loan-to-value ratios and grace periods, and raising the required reserve ratio to achieve credit tightening.

In terms of exchange rates, in 2024, geopolitical tensions pushed up the demand for hedging, the U.S. economy outperformed developed countries, and the Federal Reserve cut interest rates in a prudent manner. As a result, the interest rate gap between the U.S. and major countries remained high, making the USD relatively strong. The USD index increased by 6.51% throughout the year. At the end of 2024, the exchange rate of the NTD against the USD closed at NT\$32.781, a new low in nine years, with the depreciation rate of 6.24% throughout the year.

II. Change in Organization Structure

In order to continuously optimize the Bank's organizational structure and enhance management efficiency, on January 1, 2024, the Appraisal Center was merged into the Credit Analysis Department, and the Regional Credit Management Division was renamed to the Regional Business Center to increase the function of supervising the business promotion of branches. Meanwhile, the General Administration Group structure was removed to align with actual operations. On May 10, 2024, the Compliance Action Committee under the Board of Directors was disbanded and the Digital Development Committee under the President was added in line with the operation of some committees.

III. Operating Results

Units: Millions in NT dollars, except as indicated

Item	Year	2024	2023	Change (%)
Deposits (including due to Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd)		3,033,608	2,895,738	4.76
Loans		2,216,375	2,075,709	6.78
Foreign Exchange Business (millions in US\$)		768,824	711,430	8.07
Securities Purchased		934,206	935,849	-0.18
Long-term Equity Investments		22,482	21,714	3.54
Credit Card Loans		1,633	1,752	-6.79
Trust Assets		866,382	710,014	22.02

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

Note 2: At the end of 2024, the amount of the Bank's non-performing loans was NT\$5,575 million, NPL ratio 0.24%, and coverage ratio was 701.91%.

IV. Budget Implementation

2024 Net Income (millions in NT dollars)	2024 Net Income Budget (millions in NT dollars)	Budget Achievement Rate (%)
28,370	27,124	104.59



President
Yung-Chen Huang

Summary of Business Plan for 2025

I. Business Plan

- Solidify corporate banking's core business, adjust the Bank's client structure, and enhance profitability.
- Promote diverse ESG-compliant consumer banking products with enhancements in digital and customized services.
- Continue to cultivate foreign markets and implement differential management for individual offshore locations.
- Continue to promote digital transformation and develop a financial ecosystem while expanding AI applications.
- Capitalize market trends to implement flexible financial operations and expand ESG-related investments.
- Enforce regulatory compliance and internal control mechanisms to establish a responsibility mapping framework.
- Fortify the risk management mechanism in compliance with regulatory and international standards.
- Exert positive impact on society by effectuating ESG sustainable finance policies and actively prevent financial fraud.

II. Business Objectives

With consideration of current economic and financial developments, the Bank has set up the following business targets based on competitive strategies for the year of 2025: total deposits of NT\$3,041,554 million, total loans of NT\$2,302,528 million and foreign exchange business of US\$779,770 million.

Development Strategies

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

■ In terms of financial and customers

- ❖ Scale up capital assets to boost the market status of Mega Financial Holdings group.
- ❖ Strengthen overseas businesses and identify opportunities to relocated Taiwanese businesses.
- ❖ Consolidate competitive advantages in corporate banking and foreign exchange and strengthen the cross-selling of the Group.
- ❖ Promote consumer banking and wealth management services to expand the scope of asset management.
- ❖ Strengthen non-bank core businesses and diversify the revenue sources of the Group.

■ In terms of internal procedures

- ❖ Increase corporate governance standards and pursue the Group's sustainable development.
- ❖ Deepen sustainable finance practices and implement environmental and social commitments.
- ❖ Improve the Group's management efficiency to optimize business operations and increase return.
- ❖ Reinforce the risk control of the Group and implement internal and external legal compliance.
- ❖ Deepen development of digital finance and strengthen the Group's information security.

■ In terms of learning and growth

- ❖ Motivate and enhance employee expertise and foster talent empowerment and development.
- ❖ Develop the Group's digital mindset and entrench sustainable culture in the Group.

Major Regulatory Changes and Influences

- In order to strengthen corporate governance and improve the accountability mechanism for senior managers, the FSC urges the Bankers Association of the Republic of China to formulate the Self-regulatory Guidelines for the Introduction of the Responsibility Map System in the Banking Industry on January 19, 2024. The content includes the scope and objects of the responsibility map system, the definition of the responsibility map system and senior management functions, the implementation structure of the responsibility map system, the powers and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, the powers and responsibilities of the committees with accountability functions, the content covered by the responsibility map and the compilation principles, etc. The system was implemented on January 1, 2025.
- In order to improve the Board meeting procedures and strengthen corporate governance, the FSC amended the Regulations Governing Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings of Public Companies on January 11, 2024. The amendments stipulate that in the event of insufficient attendees in the Board meeting, the Chairman shall announce the postponement of the meeting within the same day. In addition, in the event that the Chairman is unable to preside over the meeting for some reason, or fails to announce the adjournment of the meeting in accordance with the regulations during the meeting, the Regulations clearly stipulate the method of selecting the Chairman's proxy in order to avoid affecting the operation of the Board meeting.
- On March 29, 2024, the Bankers Association of the Republic of China amended the Self-regulatory Guidelines on Fair Treatment of the Elderly in the Banking Industry in accordance with the letter No. JGYH 1120150959 issued by the FSC dated December 11, 2023, to strengthen the control mechanism in relation to subscription for or conversion of high-risk products by elderly customers, including retaining relevant operating procedures in the form of audio/video recordings, and matters that should be followed when selling complex or volatile foreign currency-denominated financial products to elderly customers.

- The Bankers Association of the Republic of China issued the letter No. CH 1130001629 dated August 9, 2024, , informing the member institutions to refer to the FSC's "Regulations Governing Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies" and other relevant regulations to manage sustainability information, so as to strengthen the management of sustainability information by financial holding companies and the banking industry as well as improve the quality of disclosure.
- The FSC amended the Regulations Governing Insurance Agents on July 22, 2024 in line with the changes in the signing system, stipulating that insurance agent companies or bank agents may perform insurance agent business, review, compliance, audit or other related businesses, and should complete designated hours of pre-employment and on-the-job training.
- On July 31, 2024, the Ministry of Justice amended the Money Laundering Control Act regarding the definition of money laundering, the scope of specific crimes, the inclusion of virtual asset-related activities in the regulations, the penalties for failure to comply with the declaration requirements for carrying or transporting currency, securities, gold, or items in and out of the country, the detention of items seized by customs in violation of the declaration requirements, the analysis and use of information by declaration and reporting agencies, the constituent elements of special money laundering crimes, the aggravation of the liability of legal persons, the addition of the exemption of legal persons, the scope of confiscation, and the execution of delivery under control by prosecutors and judicial police agencies. In addition, a money laundering prevention registration and service capacity registration system for businesses or personnel that provide virtual assets and third-party payment services has also been added.

Credit Rating

Credit Rating Institute	Credit Rating		Outlook	Publication Date (Year/Month)
	Long-term	Short-term		
Moody's	A1	P-1	Stable	2025/05
S&P	A+	A-1	Stable	2024/10
Taiwan Ratings Corp.	twAAA	twA-1+	Stable	2024/10

Ray-Beam Dawn



Chairman

Yung-Chen Huang



President

Corporate Governance Report

Directors, Supervisors & Major Shareholders of the Institutional Shareholders

I. Board of Directors and Supervisors

As of December 31, 2024

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

II. Major Shareholders of the Institutional Shareholders

As of December 31, 2024

Name of the Institutional Shareholders	Top Shareholders (Percentage of Shares Ownership)
Mega Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	Ministry of Finance, R.O.C. (8.20%)
	National Development Fund, Executive Yuan, R.O.C. (6.19%)
	Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd. (3.59%)
	Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd. (2.62%)
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd (2.46%)
	Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (2.18%)
	New Labor Pension Fund (1.89%)
	Citibank Taiwan in custody for the government of Singapore (1.78%)
	Taishin Bank in custody for Cathay MSCI Taiwan ESG Sustainability High Dividend Yield ETF (1.76%)
	CTBC Bank in custody for Yuanta Taiwan Top 50 ETF (1.60%)

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

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

Execution of Corporate Governance

I. Attendance Record

A total of forty-seven meetings of the Board of Directors (including meetings of Board of Managing Directors) were held in 2024. The attendance of directors and supervisors was as follows:

Title	Name	Attendance in Person	By Proxy	Attendance Rate	Remarks
Chairman of the Board	Ray-Beam Dawn	20	0	100%	Assumed on Aug. 14, 2024
Chairman of the Board	Chung-Dar Lei	25	2	92.6%	Resigned on Aug. 13, 2024
Managing Director	Yung-Chen Huang	20	0	100%	Assumed on Aug. 14, 2024
Managing Director	Kuang-Hua Hu	27	0	100%	Resigned on Aug. 13, 2024
Managing Director	Yu-Mei Hsiao	46	1	97.9%	Assumed on May. 25, 2023
Managing Director	Chien-Liang Chiu	46	1	97.9%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Independent Managing Director	Fu-Long Chen	44	3	93.6%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Independent Director	Ying Wu	13	0	100%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Independent Director	Chih-Jen Hsu	12	1	92.3%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Director	Po-Cheng Chen	12	0	100%	Assumed on Jan. 24, 2024
Director	Chia-Chi Hsiao	1	0	100%	Resigned on Jan. 16, 2024
Director	Shin-Horng Chen	10	3	76.9%	Assumed on Dec. 29, 2021
Director	Chao-Huang Kuo	13	0	100%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Director	Yen-Te Wu	10	3	76.9%	Assumed on Dec. 29, 2021
Director	Chih-Yang Cheng	13	0	100%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Director	Ti-Jen Tsao	10	2	83.3%	Assumed on Jan. 24, 2024
Director	Hung-Chang Lee	11	2	84.6%	Assumed on May. 24, 2023
Director	Cheng-Chiang Hsu	13	0	100%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Resident Supervisor	Sheng-Chang Liu	45	-	95.7%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Supervisor	Miao-Hsiang Chen	12	-	92.3%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Supervisor	Yu-Ling Hung	12	-	92.3%	Re-elected on Dec. 29, 2021
Supervisor	Ming-Sung Kao	13	-	100%	Assumed on Dec. 29, 2021
Supervisor	Yung-Cheng Yang	11	-	84.6%	Assumed on Dec. 29, 2021

Note: 1. The Bank's directors and supervisors are appointed by the Mega Financial Holding Company. The current term of the Board of Directors was originally from Dec. 29, 2021 to Dec. 28, 2024. According to Articles 195 and 217 of the Company Act, if the term expires before re-election takes place, the execution of duties shall be extended until the newly elected directors and supervisors assume their positions.

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

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

Year 2024

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

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
			● Stakeholder transactions: The Bank has established “Related Party Transaction Principles”. Also, in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, the stakeholder transaction balance is submitted to the parent company, Mega FHC, regularly. Mega FHC then discloses the related information and submits it to the competent authority.
B. Composition and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors 1. Has the Board of Directors established a diversity policy and specific management objectives?	✓		■ The Bank’s sole institutional shareholder supports on the diversity, professional background, and experiences of the Board of Directors. ■ In the 17th Board of Directors (BOD) of Mega Bank, as of the end of December 2024, there are currently 15 directors and five supervisors. Among them are two directors with employee status (representing 13.3% of the current directors) and five combined female directors and supervisors (representing 25% of BOD). The average age is 59.4 years old. ■ The Board of Directors comprises members from different backgrounds in the financial industry, government agencies, industrial circles, and academia, including lawyers, accountants, financial scholars, and IT network specialists. Their professional backgrounds and experiences cover law, accounting, industrial economics, tax administration, financial management, FinTech, and online payment. The members’ professional skills consist of business management, risk management, regulatory compliance, anti-money laundering, internal control, finance and banking, economic analysis, knowledge in industrial finance, ESG and corporate sustainability, etc.
2. Does the Bank voluntarily establish other functional committees in addition to the Remuneration Committee and the Audit Committee?	✓		■ After joining Mega FHC, the Bank is delisted from the stock market and is not mandatory to set up a Remuneration Committee. The design and adjustment of the Bank’s remuneration is submitted to Mega FHC for approval. ■ Mega FHC has established an Audit Committee. According to regulations issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC), a financial institution wholly owned by a financial holding company (FHC) may choose to establish an audit committee or appoint supervisors. The Bank operates under a supervisory system and expects to

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		Abstract Illustration
	Yes	No	
			establish an Audit Committee to replace the supervisors. The Bank's supervisors have the authority to communicate with the Bank's employees, the head of internal audit, and shareholders at any time. They may also convene supervisor meetings on an ad hoc basis, with the attendance of an external auditor when necessary. ■ The Bank has set up the committees under the Board of Directors, including the Risk Management Committee, Compliance Committee, and Ethical Management Committee, and the related minutes were reported to the Board of Directors to grasp the Bank's business plan and important policies and effectively supervise the management.
3. Has the listed bank established and implemented methods for assessing the performance of the Board of Directors, conducted performance evaluation annually, presented the performance evaluation results to the Board of Directors, and used the results as reference for remuneration and re-election nominations of individual director?	✓		■ The Bank is not listed and not traded OTC and is a 100% owned subsidiary of Mega FHC. ■ In order to establish a sound corporate governance system, the Bank formulated the "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles" which includes detailed regulations about the operation of the Board of Directors to build an effective corporate governance framework. Reference was made to the relevant provisions of the "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for Banks" promulgated by the Bankers Association of the Republic of China. ■ To enhance corporate governance and improve the functionality and efficiency of BOD, the Bank amended its "Board Performance Evaluation Guidelines" on June 9, 2023. According to these guidelines, BOD should conduct a performance evaluation at the end of each fiscal year, following the prescribed evaluation procedures and criteria. The Bank reported the results of the performance evaluation for the year 2024 to its 17th BOD at its 42th meeting on January 10, 2025.
4. Does the company regularly evaluate the independence of CPAs?	✓		■ When appointing a CPA, the Bank shall assess its independence and request it to provide "Independence Declaration on the Auditing and Attestation of Financial Report by the Certified Public Accountant".
C. the Bank established adequate number of competent corporate governance personnel and officer who are in charge of corporate governance-	✓		■ The Bank has a chief corporate governance officer and relevant personnel of corporate governance to deal with the related affairs. The Bank's General Affairs and Occupational Safety & Health Department is in charge of matters related to company

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
related matters (including but not limited to providing information for directors and supervisors to perform their functions, assisting directors and supervisors in complying with laws and regulations, handling matters related to Board meetings and shareholders' meetings according to the law, and producing minutes of the Board meetings and shareholders' meetings, etc.)?			registration and registration change. The Secretarial Unit of the Bank's Board of Directors is in charge of matters related to the board of directors meetings, providing information regarding professional practice to directors and supervisors, and according to the requirements or regulations of the competent authority, notifying the directors and supervisors of relevant laws and regulations, restrictions or precautions in a timely manner, and cooperating in formulating internal relevant norms, such as the code of conduct for directors, the management guidelines for concurrent office-holding of persons-in-charge and the guidelines for the scope of duties of independent directors, so as to facilitate the compliance with laws and regulations.
D. Does the Bank set up channels of communication for stakeholders (including but not limited to shareholders, employees, customers and suppliers)	✓		■ The Bank's website provides service or complaint channels such as contact email and customer service hotline, as well as disclosure of legal issues, including information related to related party transactions, whistle-blowing channel, shareholder area, etc. Additionally, there is fair principle area for customers, consumers, related parties and employees to keep in touch with the Bank, inquire and use relevant information. ■ In terms of communicating with interested parties defined in The Banking Act and Financial Holding Company Act, the Bank's Head Office request all unites to check the interested parties list every three months and after being confirmed by the related interested parties, the interested parties profile shall be maintained in the Bank's e-Loan System and Mega FHC's network information system. Should there be any change in the duties of the interested parties, the person concerned shall be communicated, and the profile updated immediately.
E. Information Disclosure			
1. Does the Bank have a corporate website to disclose both financial standings and the status of corporate governance?	✓		■ The Bank's official website (https://www.megabank.com.tw) is maintained by dedicated personnels regularly to disclose information regarding the Bank's business, financials and corporate governance.
2. Does the Bank have other information disclosure channels (e.g. building an English website, appointing designated people to handle information collection and disclosure, creating a spokesman	✓		■ The Bank's official website has an English version, https://www.megabank.com.tw/en-us/english/index/ and is maintained regularly. ■ If there's information needed to be made public in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, the Bank shall, within the legal time limit, designate a personnel to

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
system, webcasting investor conferences)?			report and disclose immediately. ■ The Bank has established "Procedures for Releasing Information by Spokesperson and Acting Spokesperson". The Spokesperson and Deputy Spokesperson speak publicly on behalf of the Bank by means of press release, website disclosure or disclosure of information. ■ The investor conference is handled by the parent company, Mega FHC.
3. Does the Bank disclose its annual financial report at the end of the accounting year within the prescribed time limit in accordance with the Banking Act and the Securities and Exchange Act, and publicly disclose its Q1, Q2, and Q3 financial reports and monthly operation status ahead of the prescribed time limit?	✓		■ In addition to making public announcement in accordance with Article 36 of the Securities and Exchange Act and relevant decrees, the Bank also publishes individual financial business information on the Bank's website within three months after the end of each fiscal year, within two months after the end of each half year and within 45 days after the end of the first quarter and the third quarter in accordance with Article 32 of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks.
F. Is there any other important information to facilitate a better understanding of the Bank's corporate governance practices (e.g., including but not limited to employee rights, employee wellness, investor relations, rights of stakeholders, directors' and supervisors' training records, the implementation of risk management policies and risk evaluation measures, the implementation of customer relations policies, and purchasing insurance for directors and supervisors, and donations to political parties, stakeholders, and charity organizations)?	✓		■ Employees' rights: The Bank shall inform the employees in advance of any job relocation. If the change of business nature results in no suitable jobs for the employee, or the employee is incompetent in taking up the job, the Bank shall, according to the Labor Standards Act, inform the employee in advance of the termination of employment contract at least 10 to 30 days. In addition, the Bank and the Union have established a collective agreement. The Bank has set up the Personnel Appraisal Committee, formed by the Bank and union representatives, responsible for the review of awards and penalties of the employees. It has also established the Occupational Safety & Health Committee, responsible for the planning and handling, review and supervision of matters related to labor safety, hygiene and health. Employees' Retirement Fund Supervisory Committee is also set up to safeguard employees' pension. ■ Employee welfare: The Bank has established the Employee Welfare Committee, which reviews and plans employee welfare services and allocates funds. Additionally, to promote the healthy development of employees, the Bank has implemented the "Employee Health Examination Implementation Rules." These regulations involve conducting regular health check-ups and wellness seminars for employees.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status	
	Yes	No
		Abstract Illustration Furthermore, the Bank has integrated relevant health information into the Notes system for colleagues to access, aiming to achieve preventive healthcare objectives. ■ Investor relationship: The Bank is fully answerable to its parent company, Mega FHC, for its business performance. ■ Directors to recuse themselves from cases in which they have a material interest: As per Rules and Procedures of shareholders meeting of the Bank, interested parties with respect to proposals shall recuse themselves from discussions or voting to avoid the conflict of interest. ■ Advanced studies of directors and supervisors: the Bank provides directors and supervisors with opportunities enhancing their professional competency. ■ Execution of customer policies: According to the various regulations of the competent authority and bank union, the Bank shall state in the contract, regulations to be complied, whereby customers can claim the right based on the contracts. ■ Purchasing liability insurance for directors and supervisors: The Bank purchases “Directors’ and Officers’ Liability and Company Reimbursement Insurance” for all directors and supervisors. ■ Donations: The Bank has, over the years, organized various activities and donated to charities and non-profit organizations. The donation process strictly complies with the various internal and external laws and regulations.

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

III. Implementation status of Sustainable Development and Deviations from “Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”

Year 2024

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
A. Does the Bank have a governance structure for sustainability development and a dedicated (or ad-hoc) sustainable development organization with the Board of Directors' authorization for senior management, which is reviewed by the Board of Directors?	✓		■ Mega FHC is responsible for the coordination and promotion of the Group's corporate sustainability development. The Board of Directors of Mega FHC has established a Sustainable Development Committee. The Committee's organizational charter was amended on December 24, 2024, with the Chairman of the Board serving as the Chairman and convener. The remaining members will be appointed by the Board of Directors of Mega FHC from among the directors, of which more than half should be independent directors. In addition, six working groups have been set up under the Committee for promoting the implementation of tasks related to the Group's sustainable development. ■ In line with Mega FHC's plan, the Bank established the "ESG Steering Group" and appointed the Planning Department as agenda working group to hold the conferences periodically and report the implementation status of sustainable development to Mega FHC. In addition to reporting to the Bank's Board of Directors, the implementation status of the Bank's 2024 "ESG Promotion Plan" and 2025 "ESG Promotion Plan" have also been reported to Mega FHC, which will report to the Sustainable Development Committee and the Board of Directors of Mega FHC upon compilation. ■ The Bank has formulated a "Sustainable Finance Policy", which has been approved by the Board of Directors. The "Procedures for the Preparation and Verification of Sustainability Information" approved by the President regulate the principles and operating procedures for the preparation/provision of sustainability information disclosed to the public, such as Mega FHC's Sustainability Report, Mega Bank's Annual Report and Mega Bank's official website. It is also stipulated in the Procedures that if the sustainability information is of the nature of publicity, advertisement or any form of statement, it should comply with the "Guidelines for Financial Institutions on Greenwashing Prevention" issued by the FSC to confirm that the Bank or financial products and services provided by the Bank are in compliance with relevant financial laws and regulations. When making external "sustainability" or "green" related statements (including publicity, advertisements or any other form of statements), attention should be paid to the accuracy, completeness, comparability and compliance with relevant principles of the statements.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status						
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration				
	✓		■ In assessing the significant risk topics for the Bank in 2024, it conducted a matrix analysis of major themes introduced in the “2024 Sustainability Report” of its parent company, Mega FHC. Through communication with “Stakeholders Regarding their Level of Concern” and the “Impact of Sustainability Issues on Mega's Operations”, the Bank identified 14 material topics. These include information security, regulatory compliance, corporate governance, business ethics, sustainable finance, risk management, anti-money laundering, economic performance, customer relations, digital innovation, employee well-being, climate action, financial inclusion, and social responsibility (in order of priority). ■ The Bank’s Board of Directors has established the “Risk Management Committee”, responsible for reviewing various major risk issues. Additionally, to improve the Bank’s risk management system, climate risk management has been incorporated into the “Risk Management Policy and Guidelines” under the “Principles of Climate Risk Management.” Revisions of relevant major guidelines are as follows:				
			<table><tr><th colspan="2">Risk Management Policies /Strategies/Responses</th></tr><tr><td>Issues</td><td> ❖ The Bank established “Investment Guide” and “Credit Policy,” both of which incorporated issues regarding environmental protection. Additionally, the Bank officially joined the Equator Principles Association on August 17, 2021. The “Environmental and Social Risk Team” consists of internal professionals who assesses the environmental and social risks for applications meeting the criteria for the Equator Principles. Assessment results from external experts are taken into consideration where necessary. ❖ Corporate ESG implementation status is included in the credit reviews. If the borrower is involved with negativity or other risk issues, sufficient information regarding the occurrence and improvement of such issues is required to facilitate the assessment and serve as the reference or basis for relevant risk management. </td></tr></table>	Risk Management Policies /Strategies/Responses		Issues	❖ The Bank established “Investment Guide” and “Credit Policy,” both of which incorporated issues regarding environmental protection. Additionally, the Bank officially joined the Equator Principles Association on August 17, 2021. The “Environmental and Social Risk Team” consists of internal professionals who assesses the environmental and social risks for applications meeting the criteria for the Equator Principles. Assessment results from external experts are taken into consideration where necessary. ❖ Corporate ESG implementation status is included in the credit reviews. If the borrower is involved with negativity or other risk issues, sufficient information regarding the occurrence and improvement of such issues is required to facilitate the assessment and serve as the reference or basis for relevant risk management.
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Evaluation Item	Implementation Status	
	Yes	No
		❖ Corporate loans and equity investments are managed according to the level of relevant ESG risks. Via the list of banned companies, the list of sensitive industries or entities, and the ESG risk checklist, the Bank can improve the Know-Your-Client (KYC) and Customer Due Diligence (CDD) processes and categorizes customers into high, moderate, and low ESG risks. Additionally, for customers involved in industries contributing to sustainable development, the Bank will provide additional support and continue to monitor and manage their ESG-related risks throughout the contract term, including strategies implemented by customers to remediate identified ESG risks. However, if identified risks cannot be remediated effectively, the Bank will engage in negotiation, evaluate the cessation of new undertakings, or gradually reduce in investment and financing positions. ❖ In line with the Group's decarbonization strategy, the Bank controls investment and financing of "coal and non-traditional oil and gas enterprises". In an event that a client is engaged in a coal and non-traditional oil and gas industry, and has not provided clear evidence and plans for sustainable transformation, the Bank should refrain from undertaking or increasing its holdings, and should gradually reduce its investment and financing positions.
		❖ The Bank established the "Information Security Policy" to strengthen the management of information and network security and protect customer privacy. Information security meetings are held every six months to coordinate the information security management of the Bank. Additionally, the Bank's implementation status of information security is reviewed annually in accordance with Article 27 of the "Implementation Rules of Internal Audit and Internal Control System of Financial Holding Companies and Banking Industries," and the Chief Information Security Officer shall jointly sign-off the Bank's Statement of Internal Control.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
			❖ The Bank adopted the ISO 27001 Information Security Management System and verified by an independent third party. ❖ To enhance the communication with investors and other stakeholders, information regarding capital adequacy and risk management is disclosed on the Bank's official website on a regular basis.
		Corporate governance	❖ Regulatory compliance is one of the focal points of the internal control system. The Bank established "Directions of Regulatory Compliance" and assigned a senior executive as the Head Office Chief Compliance Officer to manage all compliance matters and develop regulatory compliance risk management and its supervisory framework. The relevant measures are as follows: (1) The "Implementation Standard on Compliance Risk Assessment" has been formulated, and the Bank's annual regulatory compliance risk assessment report is submitted to the Board of Directors and then the FSC. (2) Monitor the implementation status of key indicators and any improvement measures introduced to address internal control weaknesses as identified in the abovementioned report on a regular basis. The results are reported to the Board of Directors and Supervisors every six months. ❖ In accordance with the "Self-regulatory Guidelines for the Introduction of the Responsibility Map System in the Banking Industry" of the FSC, the Bank has formulated its "Responsibility Map and Accountability System", which stipulates that the Bank should prepare a responsibility map to enable senior managers to clearly understand the scope of their powers and responsibilities, and initiate investigation, accountability, and responsibility procedures in the event of a material breach of the Bank's business or management. The Bank has established a corporate governance structure based on responsibility accordingly, strengthened the accountability of senior managers, and shaped its corporate culture of ethical management.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
C. Environmental Topic 1. Has the Bank established an appropriate environmental management system suited to the banking industry's characteristics?	✓		■ The Bank adheres to Mega FHC's "Environmental Sustainability Management Procedures. The work plan and implementation status of relevant goals created by the "Environmental Sustainability Working Group" under Sustainable Development Committee are reported to Mega FHC on a regular basis. ■ The Bank's headquarters, the Chi-Lin Building, was the first to adopt the "ISO-14001 Environmental Management System" in the year 2021. In 2023, the Bank included all business units in northern Taiwan. In 2024, it expanded the coverage to include all domestic business units. In addition, the Bank has been verified by a third-party agency every year since 2021. (The certification remains valid from 2022/09/05 to 2025/09/04). ■ The Bank's headquarters, Chi-Lin Building, adopted the "ISO-50001 Energy Management System" and has since undergone third-party verification annually. (The certification remains valid from 2024/10/07 to 2027/10/07).
2. Is the Bank committed to improving resource efficiency and to the use of renewable materials with low environmental impact?	✓		■ The Bank appointed resource managers and uses renewable materials with a low environmental impact as it strives to improve resource efficiency. The relevant measures are as follows: (1) Improve energy efficiency: The Bank has replaced high-energy-consuming air conditioners, refrigerators and other equipment with Class 1 energy-efficient equipment, replaced traditional incandescent lamps with high-efficiency LEDs, and promoted the habit of turning off lights. The Bank has also reviewed the data changes of each unit and proposed improvement plans to units that have lagged behind in attaining the goal. (2) Water resource management: The Bank aligns with Mega FHC's water-saving targets and manages water resources by prioritizing purchasing and installing water-saving devices, such as sensor taps and dual-flush toilets. Additionally, the Bank reviews the data changes of each unit and guides the lagging units to develop improvement plans. It is planned to introduce a rainwater recycling system in the new office of Nan Tze Branch in 2025, and use the recycled water for purposes such as irrigating

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
			plants or washing floors. (3) Green procurement: The Bank strives to achieve the annual green procurement target of 2.5% of total procurement value and adopt a responsible procurement system. In 2024, the procurement value of renewable, recyclable, low environmental impact, and energy-saving products approved by the Environmental Protection Administration was NTD 52,816,015, 2.8% of the total procurement value. (4) The Bank has promoted the acquisition of Green Building Certifications for our own offices, with a total of 5 business locations having obtained Green Building Certifications by the end of 2024 (3 with Diamond Level, 1 with Gold Level and 1 with Bronze Level). The Bank has also promoted the use of green energy. In 2024, the green energy supply of the Bank's headquarters and non-headquarters locations amounted to approximately 6,105 kWh.
3. Does the Bank evaluate current and future climate change potential risks and opportunities and take measures related to climate-related topics?	✓		■ Climate risk has been integrated into the Bank's existing risk management processes to evaluate the potential negative impacts of climate for operation management decision-making purposes. Through a comprehensive review, the Bank identifies the risks and opportunities posed by physical and transitional risks to its operations. It establishes risk management strategies for significant risks as the core response to climate change action and develops low-carbon products and services. ■ Climate risk: Climate change risks: It is divided into "physical risk" and "transition risk". The former is affected by extreme weather events and may cause disruption of the Bank's operations or loss of the value of collateral. The latter is due to changes in policies or regulations that increase the operating costs of investment and financing targets, which exerts an indirect impact on the Bank. The relevant measures taken by the Bank are as follows: (1) The Bank established the "Operations Directions for Disaster/Crisis Response, Prevention, and Protection" to standardize the emergency notification process and the emergency response guidelines. To ensure operational continuity, on-site and off-site backup mechanisms were established, and corresponding capacity requirements were identified and monitored according to the nature of businesses

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status																																		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration																																
			and equipment functions. (2) Considering the results of climate change scenario testing across different pathways, the Bank assesses and adjusts its business strategies accordingly. ■ Opportunities associated with climate change: The Bank provides funds to support climate-friendly industries, such as green energy and public transportation, and actively assist clients in low-carbon transition and development of low-carbon technologies through related businesses such as responsible finance, green finance, and digital finance. By leveraging financial influence, the Bank promotes social sustainability and net-zero transition.																																
4. Does the Bank collect data for greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, and waste quantity in the past two years and set greenhouse gas emissions reduction, water usage reduction, and other waste management policies?	✓		■ Greenhouse gas: The Bank commits to achieving the goals established by Mega FHC Group. By 2030, it aims to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 total carbon emissions by 42% compared to the baseline year 2022. In 2024, this entails a reduction of at least 10.50% compared to 2022. Units: tCO₂ eq <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th><th>Year</th><th>2023</th><th>2024</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Amount of direct GHG emissions (Scope 1)</td><td></td><td>1842.4958</td><td>2,133.5703</td></tr> <tr> <td>Amount of indirect GHG emissions secondary to energy use (Scope 2)</td><td></td><td>13,944.9438</td><td>12,065.6933</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total amount of GHG emissions (Scope 1 + 2)</td><td></td><td>15,787.4396</td><td>14,199.2636</td></tr> <tr> <td>Scope 1 + 2 emission intensity (Scope 1 + 2 emissions / Net income in NTD million)</td><td></td><td>0.2296</td><td>0.2070</td></tr> <tr> <td>Amount of other indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3)</td><td></td><td>8,116,037.1479</td><td>8,080,937.3024</td></tr> <tr> <td>Source locations verified by third-party (including overseas locations)</td><td></td><td>162</td><td>162</td></tr> <tr> <td>Verification rate (including overseas locations)</td><td></td><td>100%</td><td>100%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Year	2023	2024	Amount of direct GHG emissions (Scope 1)		1842.4958	2,133.5703	Amount of indirect GHG emissions secondary to energy use (Scope 2)		13,944.9438	12,065.6933	Total amount of GHG emissions (Scope 1 + 2)		15,787.4396	14,199.2636	Scope 1 + 2 emission intensity (Scope 1 + 2 emissions / Net income in NTD million)		0.2296	0.2070	Amount of other indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3)		8,116,037.1479	8,080,937.3024	Source locations verified by third-party (including overseas locations)		162	162	Verification rate (including overseas locations)		100%	100%
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Evaluation Item	Implementation Status																		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration																
			Note1: The scope of the inventory in 2023 and 2024 was 162 locations at home and abroad. Note2: Data for 2024 is pending validation. The Bank's 2024 net income was NTD 68,609 million. Note3: Carbon reduction planning: In addition to continuously promoting energy conservation and waste reduction measures, the Bank also raises awareness of energy conservation through carbon pricing and setting rewards and penalties. It purchased 6,045 kWh of green energy in 2024 and plans to build solar-powered branches in 10 of its own offices from 2024 to 2030. ■ Water usage The Bank is committed to achieving the goal set out by Mega FHC of reducing 2% of water usage by 2025, 3.5% by 2028, and reaching 4.5% by 2030 (based on levels in 2021). <table><tr><th>Category</th><th colspan="2">Year</th><th>2021 (Baseline Year)</th></tr><tr><td>Water usage</td><td>2023</td><td>2024</td><td>132,273</td></tr><tr><td>Water usage per capita</td><td>137,017</td><td>143,195</td><td>22.38</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>22.28</td><td>22.93</td><td></td></tr></table> Note1: The Bank will actively promote water-saving initiatives in its branches. To implement water resource management effectively, priority will be given to procuring and replacing equipment with water-saving labels, such as sensor taps and dual-flush toilets. Additionally, the Bank will conduct regular reviews of data changes and guide lagging branches in developing improvement plans. ■ Waste management 1. In 2023, the Bank's headquarters at the Chi-Lin Building and domestic business units generated 309,747 kg of waste, of which 123,975 kg was recyclable, and the remaining 185,772 kg had been disposed of. In 2024, the total waste generated was 258,615 kg, with 103,019 kg being recyclable and 155,596 kg disposed of. 2. Reduction Measures: (1) Since 2018, the Bank has implemented the waste reduction plan formulated by Mega FHC by removing individual office waste bins and promoting and implementing waste classification and reduction to employees and floor supervisors on an ad-hoc basis. (2) In 2024, the Bank procured recycled materials, recyclable, low-pollution, or	Category	Year		2021 (Baseline Year)	Water usage	2023	2024	132,273	Water usage per capita	137,017	143,195	22.38		22.28	22.93	
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Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
			energy-saving products certified by the Environmental Protection Administration (under the Executive Yuan), with a total procurement amount of NTD 52,816,015. Note: Data for 2024 is pending validation by consultants.
D. Social Topic 1. Has the Bank adopted policies and procedures in accordance with applicable legislation and international human rights conventions?	✓		■ The Bank adheres to the “Human Rights Policy” established by Mega FHC, which has incorporated the essence and principles of human rights from international guidelines such as “United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights,” “United Nations Global Compact,” “United Nations International Labor Organization,” and “United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.” ■ The Bank’s relevant management policies and procedures fully protect employees’ legal rights and prevent discriminatory hiring practices. There is no discrimination against employees based on their gender, race, marital status, religion, etc. The Bank does not restrict or hinder the formation of unions or employee associations, nor impose compulsory or forced labor, and does not violate the indigenous rights or interests of the employees. ■ In order to implement the “Human Rights Policy”, the Bank regularly holds internal training on human rights protection (including sexual harassment prevention, occupational safety, and gender equality). Matters associated with a high risk of human rights violation or potential impact will be submitted to Mega FHC, which then consolidates the data from all subsidiaries and submits to Sustainable Development Committee and Board of Directors.
2. Has the Bank established appropriately managed employee welfare measures (including salary and compensation, leave, and others) and linked operational performance or achievements with employee salary and compensation?	✓		■ The Bank sets salary standards by job position. In addition to providing special leave days and paid family care leave that go beyond those in the Labor Standards Act, there are also employee welfare measures such as marriage and birth allowance, emergency relief fund, group insurance, traditional festival delivery order (or Gift Vouchers) and employee stock ownership trust system. ■ For years, the Bank has prioritized gender equality issues. In 2024, there were 2,334 permanent supervisors, accounting for 33.33% of total permanent employees. There was an addition of 49 female executives compared to the previous year, resulting in a male-to-female executive ratio of 1:1.30. ■ The Bank formulated standards on rewards and punishments of its employees. It has

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
3. Does the Bank provide a safe and healthy working environment for its employees, and offer them regular safety and health education?			set up a Personnel Appraisal Committee, which is composed of representatives of the Bank and the trade union to jointly review the rewards and punishments of its employees. Relevant rewards and punishments will also be reflected in the annual performance appraisal of employees, which will serve as the basis for subsequent salary adjustment and promotion. ■ In accordance with the Bank's relevant regulations on bonus distribution, the bonus distribution of employees has been appropriately linked to the operating performance of the units to which the employees belong.
	✓		■ In order to ensure the environmental quality of the workplace, the Bank conducts carbon dioxide and lighting tests every six months in accordance with the "Implementation Measures for Labor Working Environment Monitoring", so as to maintain the safety and health of employees. ■ The Bank conducts one hour of general safety and health education and training courses for employees every year to implement safety and health education. ■ The Bank regularly conducts staff health examinations and health video lectures every year, and monthly onsite visits to the branches and health consultations are provided by the staff of the labor safety department, doctors, and nurses. ■ The Bank adopted ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems in 2024 and obtained relevant certification. Both permanent and temporary employees are included in the above system. However, the Bank and the staffing agency have agreed that the staffing agency is responsible for providing all relevant education, training, and health checks for temporary employees. ■ In 2024, there were 4 cases of occupational injuries involving 4 employees, accounting for 0.06% of total permanent employees. The Bank initiates an incident investigation following a major incidence of occupational injury and actively investigates the cause of the accident and any health impact suffered by the employee involved. Subsequently, according to the Labor Insurance Act, the Bank assists employees in applying for occupational injury compensations relating to outpatient appointments, hospitalization, injury, or disability. Sick leaves are granted to the employee involved. The responsible nurse will follow up on the employee's health condition, analyze the cause of the accident and propose preventive and improvement measures. ■ In 2024, the Bank experienced no fire incidents, and there were no casualties or injuries resulting from fires.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
4. Has the Bank established a career skills development program for its employees?	✓		All units are required to nominate outstanding mid-level employees with ambition and development potential for professional development programs on a regular basis. The Bank also provides subsequent external professional training to equip them as management trainees, management associates or expatriates, etc.
5. Does the Bank comply with applicable legislation and international standards regarding customer health, safety, privacy, marketing and labeling in its products and services? Has the Bank adopted policies regarding the protection of consumer or customer interests? Has it established complaint procedures?	✓		- When providing goods or services, the Bank shall comply with the Financial Consumer Protection Act and relevant financial regulations. After fully understanding the customer's professional knowledge, trading experience, investment demand, risk tolerance, financial resources, and other factors, the Bank will provide appropriate commodities, and fully disclose the important contents and risks of various commodities. - To protect the privacy of customers and exercise the rights related to personal data, the Bank has formulated the "Personal Data Protection Management Policy," "Standards of Security Maintenance of Personal Data File" and "Personal Data Protection Control Notice" and other relevant regulations. When dealing with files or documents involving personal privacy data, the Bank shall comply with these regulations. The Bank implemented the PIMS system in 2022 and successfully obtained BS10012 Certification through third-party verification by SGS. - To protect investors, before they are offered to clients, the Bank's financial products must be selected and inspected by the law, and they must pass the examination of the relevant commercial examination committee. In addition, following the standard of the Securities Investment Trust & Consulting Association of the ROC, the Bank has established a classification of fund risk-reward levels to assist investors in selecting investment commodities suitable for their risk attributes. In addition, under the regulations of the competent authority, there are operating procedures for regular evaluation of offshore funds after they are offered to clients, to properly safeguard the rights and interests of investors. - In order to protect the rights and interests of customers, the advertisements or publicity of goods and services related to wealth management business shall be subject to the regulations of the competent authorities. Unless otherwise provided by laws and regulations, they shall be reviewed according to the internal review form to confirm that the content does not contain improper or false statements, mislead financial consumers, or violate relevant laws and regulations and self-regulatory guidelines. Prior to dissemination and announcement, the heads of various departments and units

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
			and the legal compliance supervisor shall confirm that the relevant approval process has been completed according to the importance of the content of the promotional materials. If it involves other relevant departments, it can only be distributed and used after being approved by the relevant departments. ■ To enhance the protection of consumers and enhance consumers' confidence in the Bank, the Bank's "Treating Customers Fairly Policy" was formulated in accordance with the "Financial Services Enterprise Treating Customers Fairly Principle" promulgated by the Financial Supervisory Commission. With reference to the "Consumer Protection Act", "Financial Consumer Protection Act", and relevant laws and regulations, the "Treating Customers Fairly and Financial Consumer Protection Standard" is formulated for all employees to follow. ■ The Bank has established guidelines such as the "Complaints and Financial Consumer Dispute Handling Guidelines", "Consumer Complaint and Customer Feedback Case Management Guidelines", "Insurance Consumer Dispute Handling Procedure Manual" and other regulations. Additionally, it has obtained "ISO 10002 Certification - Complaint handling management system certification" for its complaint quality management system, providing financial consumers with more transparent and streamlined complaint channels and processes to ensure prompt and appropriate handling of each complaint case. The Bank consolidates and analyzes complaint cases quarterly, reporting them to the BOD to review the causes of complaints and improvement measures. Furthermore, a 24-hour "Customer Services Special Area" has been set up to provide multiple complaint channels for consumers to lodge complaints. ■ In order to implement financial friendly service measures, the Bank has set up accessible service counters, accessible online banking and accessible ATMs for wheelchair users. The Bank regularly reviews and compiles statistics on its friendly service measures every year, and publishes the service measures in the accessibility section on the Bank's official website. In addition, the Bank has established the "Directions for Financial Friendly Services" for compliance by each unit to establish business processes and standards.
6. Has the Bank adopted supplier management policies that require suppliers to comply with legal requirements governing such matters as	✓		■ To implement supplier management, the Bank has formulated "The Management Guidelines for Supplier Sustainability" to incorporate labor rights and human rights, occupational safety and health, environmental sustainability, and ethical corporate

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status		
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration
environmental protection, occupational safety and health, and labor rights? What is the state of implementation of these policies?			management into the norms that suppliers should abide by. ■ Before engaging in business with suppliers, it is necessary to conduct a comparison through online systems provided by regulatory authorities (such as the Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Environment, etc.) to understand whether suppliers have any adverse records affecting the environment or society, which serve as references for assessment and screening. Additionally, the Bank prioritizes local and green-labeled products when procuring goods and services. ■ When signing the purchase or service contract with the supplier, the Bank asks the supplier to sign the Supplier Sustainability Statement. The statement requires the suppliers to meet the following requirement: comply with the labor laws, basic human rights; establish labor health, and occupational safety regulations and procedure; take various measures, including implementing assessment and management on environmental impact; operate with integrity and prohibit illegal practice to fulfill sustainability and avoid the impact on the Bank's reputation because of business relations. In 2024, the suppliers which signed the contract with the bank did not violate the laws or above mention legal or guidelines/statement.
E. Does the Bank follow internationally recognized standards or guidelines when preparing and publishing reports (such as corporate sustainability report) that disclose non-financial information? Does the Bank obtain a third-party verification institution's confirmation or guarantee for such reports?	✓		■ The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mega FHC. The information disclosed in the "2023 Sustainability Report" follows the GRI Universal Standards 2021 and United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and references some of the standards issued by SASB for commercial banks. Deloitte Taiwan issued an assurance report on the information disclosed in the report, as mentioned above, based on the ISAE 3000 standards. Verification of the 2024 Mega Holdings Sustainability Report is due for submission in May 2025.
F. If the Bank has compiled its own sustainable development best practice principles in accordance with the "Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies" please explain their operation and their divergences:			■ The Bank is a 100% owned subsidiary of Mega FHC. Mega FHC has established "Sustainable Development Policy" in accordance with the "Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies" for subsidiaries to comply. ■ The Bank's sustainable development operates in accordance with the policy of "Mega FHC Sustainable Development Policy" and has no significant difference with "Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies".
G. Other important information that would aid in understanding the promotion of sustainable development: Please refer to the sustainability section of Mega FHC's website: https://esg.megaholdings.com.tw/frontend			

IV. Implementation Status of the Year 2024 Climate Related Information

Year 2024

Item	Implementation Status
A. Elaborate on the supervision and governance of climate-related risks and opportunities by the board of directors and management.	■ Mega FHC coordinates the group's sustainability-related initiatives, and its BOD establishes the SDC. This committee oversees five working groups: Environmental Sustainability, Sustainable Finance, Employee Care, Social Prosperity, Customer Commitment and Corporate Governance. The "Environmental Sustainability Group" is responsible for environmental protection, green operations, green procurement and supply chain management; the "Sustainable Finance Group" is responsible for green and transitional finance, responsible investment and financing, climate and natural risk management; the "Customer Commitment Group" is responsible for inclusive finance, customer relations, information security and digital innovation. ■ In line with the implementation of ESG-related plans and tasks by the FHC, the Bank established the "Bank ESG Steering Group" in January 2021. The Group is chaired by the President and coordinated by the Planning Department. The group meetings are convened bi-monthly to monitor the progress of sustainability development initiatives. The achievement of ESG indicators (including climate metrics and targets) is reported to BOD semi-annually. ■ In order to promote the Bank's climate-related management mechanism and handle climate risk financial disclosure, the Bank established the "TCFD Task Group" in 2022, which holds a meeting every quarter to report on work progress and exchange views on issues related to climate change risk management and opportunities, as well as explore the best feasible practice. It was disbanded after the release of the Bank's climate-related financial disclosure report in June 2023. In 2024, in line with the Group's commitment to the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), the "SBTi Carbon Reduction Working Group" was established to hold a meeting every quarter to discuss action strategies and improvement practices based on the Group's short-term goals.
B. Elaborate on how identified climate risks and opportunities impact the business, strategy, and finances of the enterprise (short-term, medium-term, long-term).	■ Risks (1) Transition Risk: In the process of achieving a low-carbon transition, risks may arise from changes in policies and regulations, technology, market and reputation. ❖ Short and Medium Term Risks: The imposition of carbon taxes or fees may indirectly affect the Bank's investment income, and non-compliance with climate-related external regulations or internal regulations may increase operating costs.

Item	Implementation Status
C. Elaborate on the impact of extreme weather events and transition actions on finances.	❖ Long Term Risks: Failure of the Bank's investees and borrowers to complete low-carbon transition may affect their revenue, which may indirectly reduce the Bank's interest income or increase the proportion of allowance for doubtful accounts. (2) Physical Risk: The Bank will be affected financially by extreme weather events and progressive shifts in climate patterns. ❖ Short and Medium Term: Increased occurrences of flooding and landslide hazards leading to the loss of value in owned assets or collateral. ❖ Long Term: Sustained high temperatures leading to sea-level rises or prolonged heatwaves, impacting supply chain operations and increasing operating costs. ■ Opportunities ❖ Short Term: The Bank will leverage its core competence in business to drive the development of sustainable finance and to expand green banking products and services, such as sustainability-linked loans, green bonds, green funds, and green insurance products. In addition, the Bank will increase investment in green bonds to support corporate in pursuing sustainable development. ❖ Medium to Long Term: The Bank will increase the level of financial flows to enterprises for adopting concrete measures to address issues of energy conservation and emission reduction, enhancing carbon reduction technologies, developing and introducing new green products and technologies, as well as adopting low-carbon business models that promote environmental protection and provide climate solutions. Furthermore, the Bank will provide financial support for the replacement of energy-saving equipment and the development of new technologies such as hydrogen energy, biomass energy, carbon capture, and carbon storage to facilitate energy transition, industrial transition, lifestyle transition, and social transition to achieve the national goal of net-zero by 2050.
	■ The Bank has made financial disclosures related to climate risks in the previous year in accordance with the FSC's requirement outlined in the "Guidelines for Financial Disclosure of Climate Risks by Domestic Banks". The Bank adopts the "Financial Industry Climate Physical Risk Information Integration Platform Database" of the Joint Credit Information Center (JCIC) used by parent company to assess the physical risks of extreme climate in 108 domestic branches under the two climate scenarios of SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5 of the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) published by the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). It is assessed that the expected losses to the Bank's branches are not significant and will not result in a significant financial impact. In terms of transition

Item	Implementation Status
D. Elaborate on how the process of identifying, assessing, and managing climate risks is integrated into the overall risk management system.	risks, the Bank's actions to gradually increase the proportion of green energy use towards the goal of net zero carbon emissions will increase its own operating costs, but effectively reduce the carbon intensity of operations. Therefore, the carbon reduction benefits far outweigh the burden of increased costs and will not have a significant financial impact on the Bank. For relevant information on the expected losses of general corporate and personal exposure from physical and transition risks of the Bank's investment and financing business as a percentage to the net worth and pre-tax profit and loss in the baseline year under the climate scenarios of orderly transition, disorderly transition and no policy in 2030 and 2050, please refer to the Bank's website https://www.megabank.com.tw and click on "Climate Risk Financial Disclosures" under "Statutory Public Disclosures" of "Announcements" under "About Mega". ■ The Bank has established a "Risk Management Policy and Guidelines" approved by BOD and various risk management guidelines. These documents clearly outline the need to develop effective mechanisms for identifying, measuring, monitoring, reporting, and responding to risks. They also establish risk management objectives and ensure regular monitoring of their implementation. Additionally, the BOD has approved "Principles of Climate Risk Management," which define the governance framework for climate risk management across the Bank, including the responsibilities of the BOD, senior management, and relevant business units of the three lines of defense. These guidelines also establish the basic principles of climate risk identification, assessment, management, and reporting to strengthen the climate risk management mechanism and mitigate the impact of climate change risks. ■ The Bank considers climate risk a driving factor for various risks such as credit, market, and operational. It places equal importance on climate risk as other types of risks. The Bank is gradually integrating mechanisms for identifying, assessing, and managing climate risk into its overall risk management system. (1) Credit Risk Management: The Bank incorporates climate risk into its underwriting and management processes for investments and financing. It differentiates the management of investment and financing targets based on their credit risk and ESG risk levels. The Bank has established decarbonization policies and industry policies. It refrains from funding for industries or entities categorized as "prohibited" for high-risk industries or entities, gradually withdraws funding, limits engagement, or strengthens post-lending management. Risk mitigation measures are taken when it becomes aware that a credit recipient is not effectively managing its ESG risks.

Item	Implementation Status
E. If applying scenario analysis to assess resilience to climate change risks, explain the scenarios, parameters, assumptions, analysis factors, and key financial impacts utilized.	(2) Market Risk Management: The Bank is progressively establishing mechanisms to incorporate ESG and climate risk into pre-trade investment assessment and post-investment management. It continuously monitors the impact of climate risk on existing market risk positions and future investments. (3) Operational Risk Management: Considering the potential impact of climate risk events on the Bank's daily operations, the Bank has incorporated physical risks into its disaster (crisis) response, information system management, information security management, human resources management, and other operational risk-related management processes. (4) Other Risks: In the long term, climate risk may affect the Bank's operations and business trends. Therefore, the Bank also adopts necessary strategic adjustments to seize potential opportunities and ensure the Bank's good reputation.
	■ The Bank conducts its climate scenario analysis in accordance with the “Planning for Climate Change Scenario Analysis by Domestic Banks.” Its methodology relies on international best practices, incorporating scenario assumptions from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) concerning “Net Zero 2050,” “Delayed Transition,” and “Baseline.” These scenarios form the basis for macroeconomic factors such as GDP growth, unemployment, and long-term interest rates. Moreover, the analysis draws on assumptions from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) regarding RCP2.6 and RCP8.5 scenarios for environmental factors, precisely temperature change values, to derive physical risk-related factors. Finally, it integrates these factors into three climate change assumption scenarios: “Orderly Transition (2050 Net Zero Transition),” “Disorderly Transition,” and “No Policy.” ■ Climate risk types, impact factors, and linkage elements: (1) Climate Risk Types: ❖ Transition risk factors incorporate carbon pricing simulation data, corporate carbon emission data, and macroeconomic factor simulation data. ❖ Physical risks encompass “extreme rainfall/flooding” and “drought.”

Item	Implementation Status
	(2) Impact factors: ❖ “Macroeconomic Transmission Channels ”: The Bank estimates the overall economic impact on PD (probability of default) by multiplying the macroeconomic factors from the Joint Credit Information Center's output baseline default rate table and IAM and NiGEM models by the PD stress multiplier. Different PD tables are generated, reflecting overall default rate levels under various scenarios. ❖ “Microeconomic Transmission Channels ”: The Bank estimates revenue loss for individual companies due to changes in carbon tax prices and individual emissions. (3) Linkage Elements: The impacts of climate change on the Banks' individual counterparties are captured through accessing the financial flexibility and collateral value. Estimates of PD are obtained by examining the changes of “Revenue to Loan Ratio” and “Collateral Ratio” under different scenarios. ■ Based on the existing regulatory stress testing framework, the Bank incorporates the factors and pathways of climate change mentioned above into the estimation process. It combines PD under stressed scenarios with LGD and exposure at default (EAD) to calculate expected losses (EL).
F. If there is a transformation plan to address climate-related risks, explain the plan's content and the indicators and goals used to identify and manage physical and transition risks.	■ In response to the global trend towards net zero emissions, the Bank actively implements the decarbonization strategy of its parent company, Mega FHC, to continually enhance its financial influence in achieving this goal. (1) No longer financing investments in coal mining and unconventional oil and gas industries. (2) No longer investing in power plants where coal-fired generation exceeds 50%. (3) Ceasing project financing for coal-fired power plants. (4) Phasing out coal-fired power plant financing by 2040.
G. If applying internal carbon pricing as a planning tool, explain the basis for price determination.	■ In order to enhance internal carbon reduction efforts, the Bank adopted the estimated carbon price of approximately US\$142 (equivalent approximately NT\$4,363) per metric ton of the NGFS's net zero scenario in 2030 as the internal carbon price in 2024, which will be used as the basis for adjusting the profit under evaluation in the event that the domestic business units fail to achieve the annual reduction target of 5.25% in the electricity saving competition.

Item	Implementation Status
H. If setting climate-related goals, provide information on the activities covered, the scope of greenhouse gas emissions, planning timeline, annual progress achieved, etc. If using carbon offsets or Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) to accomplish these goals, explain the source and quantity of carbon offset credits exchanged or the amount of RECs used.	■ In the future, the Bank will continue to refer to the internal carbon pricing set by Mega FHC as an internal planning tool and review global carbon price trends to enhance the Bank's climate resilience. ■ Climate goal setting: The Bank's climate goals align with Mega FHC's Group greenhouse gas reduction plan and related policies. In line with the national goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, Mega FHC has adopted an absolute reduction approach since 2023, setting reduction targets for Scope 1 and Scope 2 carbon emissions to achieve a 42% reduction by 2030 compared to the baseline year (2022) based on the science-based target (SBT) of limiting temperature increase to 1.5°C. This translates to an annual reduction of at least 5.25% compared to 2022 since 2023. Additionally, the Bank implements various systematic carbon reduction measures. It integrates international ISO standards and green building schemes outlined in Mega FHC's "Sustainable Development Roadmap" to enhance its operational environmental and energy management efficiency. ■ Scope of carbon emission calculation: The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries have conducted verification and assurance procedures for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for 2023. Overseas operations have obtained verification statements from ARES Corporation, while domestic branches undergo DNV verification procedures. Carbon inventory verification standards are based on ISO 14064-1:2018. The total carbon emissions amount to 15,787.4396 tCO₂e. Scope 1 emissions mainly consist of fuel consumption in official vehicles, diesel generators, and gas usage, while Scope 2 emissions primarily originate from electricity consumption. ■ Progress in carbon reduction for 2024: The carbon reduction targets for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in 2024 were to achieve a total reduction by at least 10.50% compared to the baseline year (2022). The carbon emissions in 2024 were 14,199.2637 (verification and assurance are expected to be completed by the end of April), an actual increase of 121.5459 metric tons (0.86%) compared to the baseline year (2022) (excluding 6,037 thousand units of tradable renewable energy certificates in 2024, equivalent to a reduction of 2,982.2780 tCO₂e). The reason for the increase is the addition of 52 units to the inventory scope from 2023 onwards compared to 2022. Detailed comparisons of the units being audited in 2023 and 2024 are disclosed in Item I (1) note 2. ■ Carbon reduction plan: In addition to energy conservation and waste reduction measures, the Bank plans to purchase a total of 12,015 kWh of green energy from 2024 to 2025. In addition, the Bank plans to build a total of 10 of its own branches into solar-powered branches by 2030 according to Mega FHC's planning.

Item	Implementation Status																							
I. Greenhouse gas inventory verification and assurance status, reduction targets, strategies, and specific action plans.	■ The greenhouse gas inventory verification and assurance status for the past two years: (1) Greenhouse gas inventory verification information <table><tr><th colspan="2">Initiatives/ Year</th><th>2024 (Expected to complete verification and assurance by the end of April 2025)</th><th>2023</th></tr><tr><td>Direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1)</td><td>Total emissions (MT CO2e)</td><td>2,133.5703</td><td>1,842.4958</td></tr><tr><td>Energy indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 2)</td><td>Total emissions (MT CO2e)</td><td>12,065.6933</td><td>13,944.9438</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Scope 1 + Scope 2</td><td>Total emissions (MT CO2e)</td><td>14,199.2636</td><td>15,787.4396</td></tr><tr><td>Intensity (tCO2e /NTD million)</td><td>0.2070</td><td>0.2296</td></tr><tr><td>Other indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3)</td><td>Total emissions (MT CO2e)</td><td>8,080,937.3024</td><td>8,116,037.1479</td></tr></table> Note1: The greenhouse gas inventory verification standard is based on ISO 14064-1. Note2: The inventory scope in 2023 and 2024 covered 108 domestic branches, the Data Processing & Information Department, the Li-Zhi Building, 39 overseas branches (including subsidiaries in consolidated financial statements) and 13 non-business units at the headquarters, totaling 162 units. Note3: The greenhouse gas emission-related information for 2024 is pending verification by consultants. (2) Greenhouse gas assurance information The greenhouse gas inventory, verification and assurance of the Bank and its subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements have been consolidated with data from other subsidiaries of Mega FHC Group and jointly disclosed in the Mega FHC’s Sustainability Report. The greenhouse gas verification/ assurance status of the Bank for the past two years is as follows:	Initiatives/ Year		2024 (Expected to complete verification and assurance by the end of April 2025)	2023	Direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1)	Total emissions (MT CO2e)	2,133.5703	1,842.4958	Energy indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 2)	Total emissions (MT CO2e)	12,065.6933	13,944.9438	Scope 1 + Scope 2	Total emissions (MT CO2e)	14,199.2636	15,787.4396	Intensity (tCO2e /NTD million)	0.2070	0.2296	Other indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3)	Total emissions (MT CO2e)	8,080,937.3024	8,116,037.1479
Initiatives/ Year		2024 (Expected to complete verification and assurance by the end of April 2025)	2023																					
Direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1)	Total emissions (MT CO2e)	2,133.5703	1,842.4958																					
Energy indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 2)	Total emissions (MT CO2e)	12,065.6933	13,944.9438																					
Scope 1 + Scope 2	Total emissions (MT CO2e)	14,199.2636	15,787.4396																					
	Intensity (tCO2e /NTD million)	0.2070	0.2296																					
Other indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3)	Total emissions (MT CO2e)	8,080,937.3024	8,116,037.1479																					

Item	Implementation Status	
	Year	Greenhouse Gas Verification/Assurance Status
	2023	(1) Mega FHC has submitted its greenhouse gas assertion for verification in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018 requirements. A bilateral agreement has been reached with the verification body, Taiwan Inspections Co., Ltd. (SGS), to conduct greenhouse gas quantification, monitoring, and reporting in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018 and ISO 14064-3:2006. The verification covers both direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions from January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023. During this period, the Bank's greenhouse gas emissions amounted to 8,131,688.4396 tCO_{2e} equivalent. The SGS verification results categorize emission sources as reasonable assurance for categories one and two and limited assurance for categories three to six, with a verification report issued. (2) Deloitte Taiwan has planned and performed limited assurance work in accordance with ISAE 3000 "Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" to determine whether, in all material respects, the selected information in Mega FHC's 2023 Sustainability Report (total waste volume categorized, internal energy consumption, water intake) is free from material misstatement. A limited assurance report has been issued. (3) Assurance Opinion: Deloitte Taiwan did not find, in all material respects, that the selected information mentioned above fails to comply with the applicable measurement criteria and therefore requires correction.
	2024	The complete verification and assurance information will be disclosed in the Mega FHC's 2024 Sustainability Report.
	■ Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets, Strategies, and Specific Action Plans: (1) The Bank's greenhouse gas reduction targets: Taking 2022 as the baseline year, the Bank plans to reduce emissions by 42% in 2030 (at least 5.25% per year from the baseline year), and achieve net zero emissions in 2050. (2) The Bank adheres to the greenhouse gas reduction target, plan and related policies established by its parent company, Mega FHC, and actively implements various measures.	

Item	Implementation Status		
	Initiatives	Strategies, and Specific Action Plans	2024 Achievements
Total greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 + Scope 2)		Obtaining the “Green Building Certification”	Diamond Level: Chi-Lin Building Headquarters and Harbor City Branch. Gold Level: Hengyang Building. Bronze Level: Yung Kang Branch
		Headquarters operating locations use over 60% green energy.	Green energy of 1,418,980 kWh has been introduced, with a utilization rate of 68.74%.
		Operational locations outside the headquarters use over 20% green energy.	Green energy of 4,625,571 kWh has been introduced, with a utilization rate of 16.41%.
		Establishment of solar-powered branches.	The Harbor City Branch has completed the installation of solar modules, while the remaining nine locations will be progressively installed according to the annual planning schedule.
		Purchase electric cars (automobiles and scooters) or hybrid cars in quantities equivalent to 80% of the total number of corporate vehicles purchased in the current year.	The total number of leased corporate vehicles is 50, with 49 being hybrid cars, accounting for 98%.

Capital Overview

Capital & Shares

I. Source of Capital Stock

Unit: NT\$; share

Year/Month	Par Value (NT\$)	Authorized Capital		Paid-in Capital		Remark
		Shares	Amount (NT\$)	Shares	Amount (NT\$)	Source of Capital
2002/12	10	3,726,100,000	37,261,000,000	3,726,100,000	37,261,000,000	Public offering
2006/08	10	2,684,887,838	26,848,878,380	2,684,887,838	26,848,878,380	Issuance of new shares for merger
2011/10	10	389,012,162	3,890,121,620	389,012,162	3,890,121,620	Transference of un-appropriated earnings
2012/09	10	300,000,000	3,000,000,000	300,000,000	3,000,000,000	Issuance of common stock (Private placement)
2013/12	10	600,000,000	6,000,000,000	600,000,000	6,000,000,000	Issuance of common stock (Private placement)
2015/06	10	300,000,000	3,000,000,000	300,000,000	3,000,000,000	Issuance of common stock (Private placement)
2015/12	10	536,233,631	5,362,336,310	536,233,631	5,362,336,310	Issuance of common stock (Private placement)
2024/08	10	1,075,566,369	10,755,663,690	1,075,566,369	10,755,663,690	Transference of un-appropriated earnings

II. Type of Stock

Unit: share

Type	Authorized Capital			Remark
	Outstanding Shares	Unissued Shares	Total Shares	
Common Shares	9,611,800,000	0	9,611,800,000	Public offering

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

III. List of Major Shareholders

As of December 31, 2024

Shareholder's Name	Shareholding	
	Shares	Percentage
Mega Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	9,611,800,000	100.00%

Other Fund-Raising Activities

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

Overview of Business Operations

Business Activities

I. Business Scope

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

II. Distribution of Mega Bank's Net Operating Revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Item	Amount (thousands in NT\$)	As percentage of Net Operating Income (%)
NET INTEREST REVENUE	37,247,350	54.29
NET REVENUE OTHER THAN INTEREST	31,361,770	45.71
Net service fee revenue	9,295,912	13.55
Gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	16,056,571	23.40
Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,102,241	3.06
Loss arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	194,368	0.28
Foreign exchange gains	2,968,153	4.33
Impairment losses and (reversal gains) on assets	33,215	0.05
Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	266,573	0.39
Net other revenue other than interest income	444,737	0.65
NET REVENUE	68,609,120	100.00

Taiwan Banking Industry & Market Overview

- **The global economy remains on the steady growth track; however, it is also facing increased downward risks**
Looking ahead to 2025, due to easing of inflation in most countries, major international organizations expect that global economic growth will remain robust, with the U.S. and Asian countries remaining the main drivers. However, factors such as the resurgence of trade protectionism due to the tariff policy launched by Trump administration, the spillover effects of the U.S.-China conflict, the adjustments of monetary policy in major countries, the effectiveness of China's economic stimulus policies, and the volatility of commodity prices due to geopolitical tensions and abnormal climate, are all contributing to uncertainty and downward risks of the global economy.
- **Trump's new policies affect the global political and economic situation**
U.S. President Trump's second term upholds "America First" and "Contain China" policies, which will lead to major changes in tariffs, immigration, energy and regulatory policies, and exert an impact on the global economy, inflation and interest rates. The resurgence of global trade protectionism may lead to the rebound of inflation, forcing the Federal Reserve to maintain interest rates at a restrictive level, thus suppressing economic momentum. However, tax cuts, regulatory relaxation and accelerated AI applications will be conducive to profit performance of enterprises. In an environment of high policy uncertainty and relatively tight financial conditions, the increased market volatility will affect foreign exchange and the difficulty of capital deployment by banks, as well as the fee income from wealth management. At the same time, banks' credit risk management capabilities will be tested in response to trade protectionism and industrial policy adjustments. Demand for credit from manufacturers investing in the U.S. is expected to increase.
- **Favorable outlook for domestic and external demand supports economic performance**
Looking ahead to 2025, it is expected that the contribution of domestic demand to Taiwan's economic growth will remain higher than that of external demand. In terms of external demand, despite the uncertainties of global trade policies, the demand for AI and cloud applications will remain strong, which is expected to maintain the export growth momentum of related products. In terms of domestic demand, semiconductor and server supply chain companies will expand their production capacity, and foreign technology giants will set up factories in Taiwan, thereby strengthening the growth momentum of private investment. At the same time, the rise in the minimum wage, salaries for military, public and teaching personnel, and basic living expenses will increase people's disposable income and support the growth of private consumption. However, the development of the geopolitical situation, the timing and intensity of the implementation of the new U.S. government's policies, and the restructuring of the supply chain under trade protectionism will all exert an impact on Taiwan's economy and foreign trade.

I. Positive Factors

- The intensification of trade and technology conflicts between the U.S. and China, the continued decentralization of supply chains of domestic enterprises to India, ASEAN, and other countries, coupled with Trump's "America First" policy, will increase the willingness of global enterprise and overseas Taiwanese businesses to invest in the U.S., which will facilitate the expansion of overseas cross-border financing, foreign exchange, and hedging business.
- In response to the uncertainty of Trump's policies, the Federal Reserve will become more prudent in cutting interest rates, and the interest rate gap between the U.S. and Taiwan will stay high, contributing to the net interest spread income of banks.
- Domestically, the promotion of urban renewal will drive the development of related real estate industries. With the global wave of AI digitalization and green transformation, companies will increase related capital expenditure, thereby extending financing needs and improving returns from loans.
- The U.S. Dollar interest rate remains at a relatively high level, which will increase the willingness of companies and individuals to purchase U.S. Dollar-denominated wealth management products. Coupled with the demand for asset allocation in the era of aging and declining birth rates, this will boost the growth of banks' foreign exchange and wealth management fee income.
- The widespread use of electronic payments and the recovery of overseas travel will be conducive to an increase in credit card fee income.

II. Negative Factors

- The uncertainty of Trump's new policies and geopolitical risks will lead to rising debt financing costs for governments and private sectors, which may affect debt sustainability and be detrimental to the stable development of the global economy. This will in turn exacerbate financial market volatility and increase difficulty in financial operations of banks.
- Central banks at home and abroad will be cautious in cutting interest rates, with relatively tight market liquidity, putting pressure on the growth momentum of banks' net interest income.
- The intensified conflict between the U.S. and China will exert an impact on the deployment of the supply chain. At the same time, due to China's weak economy and overcapacity, companies with a high proportion of revenue from China should prevent credit-related risks.
- Due to the CBC's housing market control measures, customers will tend to speed up repayments or reduce their willingness to apply for loans, which in turn will affect the demand for loans.
- Higher base period and increased volatility in the capital markets will affect the growth momentum of income from foreign exchange transactions and fee income.

III. Winning Strategies

- The global economic landscape remains multifaceted. As banks expand their presence in overseas markets and diversify their business portfolios, it's crucial to bolster risk management practices, adhere to regulatory compliance mechanisms, and prioritize risk diversification principles.
- With the emergence of new operational models like digital transformation and financial technology, it's imperative to enhance cybersecurity awareness and fortify information systems to mitigate risks effectively.
- In response to changes in the geopolitical and economic situation, an aging society, climate change and other issues, while taking into account economic sustainability, industrial transformation, regional supply chain shift and other structural changes, the Bank will integrate the resources of Mega FHC, proactively explore potential business opportunities, and actively expand our business.

Business Plan

The Bank's 2025 core and prioritized operations are focused on the following:

■ Business

- ❖ The Bank aims to leverage on the foundation of major corporate finance customers to explore supply chain business opportunities and provide policy loans in a timely manner to boost SMEs' lending momentum. Taking into account the risks, the Bank will strive to secure high-yield syndicated loan cases such as green energy financing, project planning, M&A financing and OBU loans. In response to the government's policy to promote loans to the six core strategic industries, the Bank will cooperate with its domestic and foreign branches to seize business opportunities arising from the shift of the industrial chain and drive other ancillary business transactions.
- ❖ The Bank will keep abreast of the fluctuations in interest and exchange rates, and the pulse of the international stock and bond markets, utilize FXSWAP to flexibly allocate liquidity funds, and adjust investment positions in a timely manner to improve financial performance. Also, the Bank will strengthen cross-departmental marketing, strive for spot and forward exchange rates, FXSWAP and other product quotations for corporate finance customers, and seek TMU business opportunities to expand customer base and increase market share in foreign currency deposits.
- ❖ Through the "Digital Development Committee" and its working groups, the Bank will coordinate and manage its digital development plans, business innovation and R&D, cross-business cooperation, IT core system transformation and other projects to achieve digital transformation and sustainable business goals. Also, the Bank will deepen the development of AI and big data application scenarios, and expand the scope of smart financial services by introducing large-scale language models, strengthen overall risk control performance, improve the Bank's overall operational and management efficiency, and continue to introduce fintech.
- ❖ Through its core businesses, the Bank will exert a positive influence in shaping a sustainable society, promote products and services in line with sustainability concepts, guide customers to achieve low-carbon transitions through sustainable financial products such as green credit, renewable energy financing, and sustainability linked loans, as well as continue to strengthen customer engagement in an attempt to jointly practice the ESG concept.

■ Management

- ❖ The Bank will adopt a risk-oriented internal audit system to strengthen audits on key issues such as prevention of misappropriation of customer funds by financial specialists, credit and investment risk control in overseas and mainland China, ESG sustainable finance-related issues, suspicious account control and fraud prevention mechanism, protection of elderly consumers, digital finance and information security.
- ❖ The Bank will establish its responsibility map system to clearly define the internal management powers and responsibilities, enabling senior managers to understand their overall responsibilities and sign a responsibility statement. The established accountability system will conduct subsequent accountability and responsibility procedures through root cause analysis and other related mechanisms in an event of major violations.
- ❖ The Bank will gradually develop climate risk classification rules and climate risk assessment processes, and study high-risk industry management mechanisms based on the current status of Taiwan's industrial policies and banking management practices, in order to prepare for the transition risks arising from carbon border taxes and the decarbonization economy.
- ❖ In order to implement the Principle of Treating Clients Fairly, the Bank will expand elderly friendly service branches, create a friendly financial environment, set up a team handling customer complaint cases of Financial Ombudsman Institution, and entrust a third-party agency to conduct counter service quality inspections to improve customer satisfaction.

Human Resources Profile

Item		As of December 31,	
		2024	2023
Number of Employees	Domestic	6,221	6,122
	Overseas	781	772
	Total	7,002	6,894
Average Age		41.22	41.02
Average Years of Services		13.73	13.65
Education	Ph.D.	6	5
	Master's Degree	1,938	1,889
	Bachelor's Degree	4,921	4,858
	Senior High School	129	134
	Below Senior High School	8	8

Social Responsibility

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

The Bank has called on financial peers to join hands with the technology industry to form a "Fin+Tech Anti-Fraud Alliance" to combat financial fraud by combining cash flows with information flows. The Bank has also implemented various anti-fraud measures such as completely suspending advertising on non-real-name platforms, introducing the "68017" SMS anti-fraud service, manually reviewing credit card limit adjustment applications for elderly customers on a case-by-case basis and implementing "Whoscall Certified Business Numbers", demonstrating the Bank's business philosophy of taking customer trust as its core value.

Credit Risk Management System

Year 2024

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

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

Operational Risk Management System

Year 2024

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

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

Market Risk Management System

Year 2024

Item	Content
A. Market Risk Management Strategies and Procedures	- Strategies: ■ According to the risk management objectives and risk limits approved by the Board of Directors, supervise the entire bank's market risk position and tolerable loss. ■ According to the Bank's "Principles of Market Risk Management" and other relevant regulations, implement market risk management in order to maintain a healthy capital adequacy ratio. ■ Establish market risk information system to enable effective monitoring of limit management, profit and loss assessment, sensitivity factor analysis, execution of stress test, etc., of the financial products' position, and compile a risk report to be submitted to the head for review and use as reference for decision-making. - Procedures: Set different types of risk management rules for financial products based on their different business natures and include the process for risk identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting into the regulations. The Risk Management Department monitors the compliance status of the transaction unit. ■ Daily transactions: Prepare daily market risk position and income statement, compile and analyze domestic and overseas transaction unit data, summarize and analyze various financial products' position, assess profit and loss, sensitivity risk factor analysis, and submit monthly stress test results to enable the top management to understand the entire bank's market risk exposure; and regularly compile the balances, gains and losses, and market assessments of investments in securities and trades of derivative financial products and submit to the (Managing) Board of Directors for the Board of Directors to understand the market risk control of the Bank. ■ Exception management: Each transaction has limits and stop-loss rules. If the transaction reaches the stop-loss limit, action shall be taken immediately. If stop-loss is not executed, the transaction unit shall state the reason for not executing stop-loss and the contingency plan, submit to top management for approval, and report to the Risk Management Committee and Board of Directors based on the type of financial products.
B. Organization of Market Risk Management	- The Board of Directors is the Bank's highest supervisory unit for market risk, in charge of the approval of risk strategies and various risk limits, and sets up the Risk Management Committee which supervises market risk. - Conduct Risk Management Committee council regularly, and the Risk Management Department shall submit a report on the management of the Bank's various financial products position for reference by the committee. Besides submitting report on the Bank's management status such as market risk and liquidity risk, the business supervising unit shall submit a special report on the current period's major extraordinary event. - Risk Management Department is in charge of establishing risk control mechanism and formulating internal regulations. It compiles and analyzes data such as position, assesses the profit and loss, sensitivity risk factor analysis and stress test of various financial products regularly, and reports to the supervisory top management and Mega FHC. - Stress test is conducted on market risk factor changes on a monthly basis. Also, the Risk Management Department shall, according to market conditions, set the stress scenario every half a year and submit this to the top management for approval for execution of the stress test. The results are then submitted to the top management for review, and then to the competent authority according to the regulations of the competent authority. - Risk Management Department compiles and submits the balances, gains and losses, and market assessments of securities investments and derivative financial products to the (Managing) Board of Directors regularly to enable them to understand the Bank's market risk

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	management status. 6. The Treasury Department, the Direct Investment Department, Offshore Banking Branch, and overseas branches (including subsidiary banks) shall comply with relevant regulations and operating rules on market risks of the Bank and execute risk control based on business characteristics and scales; overseas branches (including subsidiary banks) shall also comply with the regulations of local supervisory authorities.
C. Scope and Characteristics of Market Risk Reporting and Measurement	1. The content of the Bank's market risk report includes exchange rate, interest rate, as well as the position, profit and loss assessment and sensitivity factor analysis of financial products such as equity securities, credit default swap, etc. 2. The domestic transaction units shall submit the financial products' positions and gain or loss to the management on a daily basis. When positions are near to stop-loss alert indicator, close monitoring of market changes will be carried out. 3. The risk management unit conducts monthly stress test and submits reports to the Risk Management Committee meetings regularly. 4. According to the Bank's financial product valuation mechanism, the valuation methods of the Bank include market price valuation, model valuation and valuation based on external sources. When adopting model valuation, the valuation model should to be verified to examine the accuracy and applicability of the model. 5. When stop-loss limits for loss assessment of securities such as shares, mutual funds, bonds, etc. and derivative financial products are reached, stop-loss shall be executed immediately. The transaction unit shall state the reasons for not executing stop-loss and the response measures, and submit the status to the management or the top management for approval. When these products exceeded a certain amount of loss, such incident shall be reported to the Risk Management Committee and Board of Directors based on the type of financial product.
D. Market Risk Hedging or Mitigation Policy, and Strategies and Procedures for Monitoring the Continuing Effectiveness of Hedging and Mitigation Instruments	1. The hedging strategy of the Bank is to use spot or derivative financial products as hedging tools to avoid market risk. Targeting the financial products to be hedged and the tools used to hedge, the Bank combines positions and profit/loss stop limits of both and evaluates whether the loss is within acceptable range and whether the currently used risk management measures are appropriate. 2. If the assessed risk is too high, the Bank will transfer the risk by reducing the exposure or adopting other approved hedging methods to reduce the risk to a tolerable range.
E. Method of Legal Capital Allocation	The Bank adopts the Standardized Approach for market risk capital charge.

Liquidity Risk Management System

Year 2024

Item	Content
A. Liquidity Risk Management Strategies and Procedures	- Strategies: ■ Monitor the Bank's overall liquidity risk limit according to the risk management objectives approved by the Board of Directors. ■ According to the regulations of the Bank's "Liquidity Risk Management Guidelines", "Guidance for Contingency Funding Plan", and "Guidance Governing Stress Test of Liquidity Risk", implement liquidity risk management to ensure the Bank's payment ability. ■ Conduct stress test regularly to ensure that when the Bank's internal operation or external financial environment suffers severe impact, the Bank's liquid funds are sufficient to meet asset increase requirements or fulfill due obligations, so that the Bank can attain sustainable operation. ■ Conduct emergency response plan drills regularly (at least once a year) and when necessary upon evaluation to ensure that the emergency response plan procedures and response measures (such as the division of labor for handling crises and the procedures for obtaining emergency funds) are executable and can quickly resolve the Bank's short-term liquidity problems. If the liquidity problem persists and leads to an operational crisis for the Bank, it will be handled in accordance with the Bank's "Standard on Contingency Plan for Business Crisis". - Process: ■ According to the Bank's "Liquidity Risk Management Guidelines", Treasury Department shall control intra-day liquidity positions and risks of NTD and foreign currencies held by domestic units on a daily basis, set aside deposit reserves and maintain liquidity reserves as per the regulations of the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan), and adjust the liquidity gap based on changes in daily cash flows and market status to ensure the proper liquidity. At the same time, the Public Relations Office monitors negative messages on social media on a daily basis and the Digital Banking Department monitors the large-amount transfer warning mechanism on the Internet on a daily basis to ensure that the Bank is able to address liquidity anomalies in a timely manner. Overseas branches (including subsidiaries) should comply with the regulations of both the home country and local competent authorities and hold appropriate current assets to maintain sufficient liquidity. ■ Risk Management Department monitors the liquidity risk management indicators of major currencies, inspects regulatory compliance regularly, and reports to the Fund Management Committee, Asset & Liability Management Committee, Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors. ■ Risk Management Department sets stress scenario for specific event crisis for individual organizations or overall market environmental crisis. Stress tests shall be conducted regularly, and the results submitted to the Asset & Liability Management Committee and the Board of Directors. ■ The Risk Management Department should formulate a liquidity risk emergency response plan in accordance with the provisions of the "Guidance for Liquidity Risk Contingency Plan", and work with relevant units on a regular basis to develop drill plans, carry out drills, and report the drill results to the Asset & Liability Management Committee.
B. Organization of Liquidity Risk Management	- The Board of Directors is the Bank's highest supervisory unit for liquidity risk, and is in charge of the approval of risk strategies and limits. - Treasury Department is the executive unit for managing liquidity risk. - Risk Management Department is the supervising unit responsible for monitoring all risk limits and reviewing the appropriateness of the implementation procedures by the implementing

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	units on a regular basis. It shall, on a regular basis, report the monitoring results of the liquidity risk to the Fund Management Committee, Asset & Liability Management Committee and the Board of Directors.
C. Scope and Characteristics of Liquidity Risk Reporting and Measurement	1. The main purpose of the Bank's liquidity risk report is to estimate the impact of various businesses' future cash flow on the Bank's capital movement, and control the cash flow gap or ratio under a tolerable risk limit. 2. When the liquidity indicator reaches an alert level, the Risk Management Department shall immediately report to the Chairman of the Fund Management Committee, and report at the meeting of the Fund Management Committee. 3. When the level for activating contingency plan is reached, the Risk Management Department shall immediately request the Chairman of the Fund Management Committee to convene a special meeting to review the liquidity contingency plan and implement it upon approval by the President. 4. Upon approval of the plan, the Treasury Department and Business Administration Department shall immediately implement liquidity contingency plan and the Overseas Business Management Department shall request overseas branches (including subsidiary banks) to cooperate according to the plan, so as to fill the funding gap. 5. The Bank conducts stress test regularly and analyzes test results from the perspective of cash flow, liquidity position, repayment ability, etc. If the test results are not up to expectation, and if the liquidity gap is mild, adjust the fund structure as a response measure within stipulated time. In case of high liquidity gap or difficulty in raising short-term funds in the market, activate fund emergency contingency plan to reduce the impact of liquidity risk.
D. Liquidity Risk Hedging or Mitigation Policy, and Strategies and Procedures for Monitoring the Continuing Effectiveness of Hedging and Mitigation Instruments	In response to liquidity crises such as abnormal deposit withdrawals, huge capital outflows or other severe liquidity shortages, the Bank has, in accordance with the provisions of the "Guidance for Liquidity Risk Contingency Plan", required relevant units to regularly monitor liquidity warning indicators and report the monitoring results to the Risk Management Department on a regular basis. When the liquidity warning indicators reach an alert level, the Treasury Department, Business Administration Department and overseas branches should raise funds to cover the funding gap, reduce liquidity risks, maintain normal operations of the Bank, and safeguard the Bank's goal of sustainable operation.

Financial Information

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

Unit: Thousands in NT dollars

Item	As of December 31,	
	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents, and due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	694,695,231	688,294,158
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	58,831,606	56,784,719
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	405,075,178	407,864,306
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	644,978,533	611,637,902
Securities purchased under resell agreements	6,806,137	11,317,301
Receivables, net	49,864,799	39,813,113
Current tax assets	34	1,130
Discounts and loans, net	2,294,640,812	2,133,342,011
Investments measured by equity method, net	5,364,968	5,718,101
Other financial assets, net	436,703	424,121
Property and equipment, net	15,412,516	15,221,658
Right-of-use assets, net	2,167,266	2,324,670
Investment property, net	582,256	582,564
Intangible assets, net	1,316,451	1,190,924
Deferred income tax assets	5,755,699	6,389,907
Other assets, net	6,625,121	7,411,241
Total assets	4,192,553,310	3,988,317,826
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	531,062,476	616,869,181
Due to the Central Bank and banks	2,655,613	2,870,805
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	25,792,579	24,715,665
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	14,967,551	39,912,828
Payables	35,586,276	43,478,915
Current tax liabilities	4,361,354	8,960,131
Deposits and remittances	3,156,535,891	2,857,119,005
Bank notes payable	28,700,000	15,500,000
Other financial liabilities	17,158,140	18,452,135
Provisions	15,009,528	15,693,882
Lease liabilities	2,236,900	2,384,592
Deferred income tax liabilities	2,080,114	2,708,630
Other liabilities	14,014,562	8,432,491
Total liabilities	3,850,160,984	3,657,098,260
Equity attributable to owners of parent	342,392,326	331,219,566
Capital	96,118,000	85,362,336
Capital surplus	62,444,438	62,437,396
Retained earnings	184,266,780	182,386,110
Other equity interest	(436,892)	1,033,724
Total equity	342,392,326	331,219,566

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Unit: Thousands in NT dollars

Item	2024	2023
Interest income	124,802,775	113,882,667
Interest expenses	(86,518,973)	(76,422,961)
Net interest revenue (expense)	38,283,802	37,459,706
Net revenue other than interest	31,448,000	31,803,949
Net revenue	69,731,802	69,263,655
Bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee liability provision	(7,601,265)	(6,742,457)
Operating expenses	(28,906,710)	(27,070,378)
Consolidated income from continuing operations before tax	33,223,827	35,450,820
Income tax expense	(4,854,308)	(4,426,226)
Consolidated income from continuing operations, net of tax	28,369,519	31,024,594
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax	4,307,508	14,288,693
Total comprehensive income	32,677,027	45,313,287
Consolidated profit attributable to owners of the parent	28,369,519	31,024,594
Consolidated comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent	32,677,027	45,313,287

Major Financial Analysis

Item		Consolidated		Stand-alone	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Financial Structure	Total Liabilities to Total Assets (%)	91.77	91.63	91.71	91.58
	Property and Equipment to Total Equity (%)	4.50	4.60	4.50	4.59
Solvency	Liquidity Reserve Ratio (%)	23.91	27.84	23.91	27.84
Operating Performance Analysis	Loans to Deposits Ratio (%)	74.12	76.12	73.97	75.83
	NPL Ratio (%)	0.28	0.18	0.24	0.17
	Total Assets Turnover (Number of Times)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
	Average Profit per Employee (Thousands in NT Dollars)	3,933	4,374	4,034	4,483
Profitability Analysis	Return on Tier 1 Capital (%)	10.27	11.85	10.22	11.79
	ROA (%)	0.69	0.81	0.70	0.81
	ROE (%)	8.42	9.99	8.42	9.99
	Net Income to Net Operating Income (%)	40.68	44.79	41.35	45.12
	Earnings per Share (NT Dollars)	2.95	3.23	2.95	3.23
	Cash Dividends per Share (NT Dollars) (Note)	2.48	2.52	2.48	2.52
	Equity per Share Before Appropriation (NT Dollars)	35.62	38.80	35.62	38.80
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)		14.79	15.30	14.81	15.32

Note: The 2024 earnings distribution will be resolved in the 2025 Board of Directors on the stockholders' behalf.

For the Bank's Consolidated Financial Statements, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and Stand-alone Financial Statements, please refer to the Bank's website :<https://www.megabank.com.tw/en-us/English/index/about-mega/report>.

Service Network

Head Office

No.100, Chi-lin Rd., Chung-shan Dist., Taipei 104489, Taiwan

Tel: +886-2-25633156

Fax: +886-2-23568936

As of May 15, 2025

Management Team

Ray-Beam Dawn, Chairman of the Board

Yung-Chen Huang, President

Chao-Jung Chen, Senior Executive Vice President

Chien-Chung Chen, Senior Executive Vice President

Yi-Ming Ko, Senior Executive Vice President

Ching-Yi Li, Senior Executive Vice President

Tai-Yu Hsieh, Senior Executive Vice President

Nian-Tzy Yeh, Chief Compliance Officer

Hung-Hui Chen, Chief Auditor

Domestic Branches

Branch Name	Address	Phone Number	Fax Number
Foreign Department	No.100, Chi-lin Rd., Chung-shan Dist., Taipei 104489, Taiwan	+886-2-25633156	+886-2-25632614
Cheng Chung Branch	No.42, Hsu-chang St., Chung-cheng Dist., Taipei 100008, Taiwan	+886-2-23122222	+886-2-23111645
Central Branch	No.123, Sec.2, Jhong-siao E. Rd., Chung- cheng Dist., Taipei 100013, Taiwan	+886-2-25633156	+886-2-23569750
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Branch	Room 129, No.2, Kaitakelan Blvd., Chung- cheng Dist., Taipei 100202, Taiwan	+886-2-23482065	+886-2-23811858
South Taipei Branch	No.9-1, Sec.2, Roosevelt Rd., Chung-cheng Dist., Taipei 100420, Taiwan	+886-2-23568700	+886-2-23922533
Heng Yang Branch	No.91, Heng-yang Rd., Chung-cheng Dist., Taipei 100505, Taiwan	+886-2-23888668	+886-2-23885000
Dah Tong Branch	No.113, Nan-king W. Rd., Dah-tong Dist., Taipei 103020, Taiwan	+886-2-25567515	+886-2-25580154
Ta Tao Cheng Branch	No.62-5, Hsi-ning N. Rd., Dah-tong Dist., Taipei 103601, Taiwan	+886-2-25523216	+886-2-25525627
Chung Shan Branch	1F.&2F.&B1., NO.70, Sec. 1, Chengde Rd., Datong Dist., Taipei City 103622, Taiwan	+886-2-25119231	+886-2-25635554
Yuan Shan Branch	No.133, Sec.2, Zhong-shan N. Rd., Zhong- shan Dist., Taipei 104015, Taiwan	+886-2-25671488	+886-2-25817690
Nanking East Road Branch	No.53, Sec.2, Nan-king E. Rd., Chung-shan Dist., Taipei 104489, Taiwan	+886-2-25712568	+886-2-25427152
Taipei Fusing Branch	No.198, Sec.3, Nan-king E. Rd., Chung- shan Dist., Taipei 104505, Taiwan	+886-2-27516041	+886-2-27511704
Taipei Airport Branch	Taipei Sungshan Airport Building, No.340- 9, Tun-hua N. Rd., Sung-shan Dist., Taipei 105008, Taiwan	+886-2-27152385	+886-2-27135420
East Taipei Branch	No.52, Sec.4, Min-sheng E. Rd., Sung-shan Dist., Taipei 105406, Taiwan	+886-2-27196128	+886-2-27196261
Dun Hua Branch	No.88-1, Dun-hua N. Rd., Sung-shan Dist., Taipei 105410, Taiwan	+886-2-87716355	+886-2-87738655
Min Sheng Branch	No.128, Sec.3, Min-sheng E. Rd., Sung- shan Dist., Taipei 105602, Taiwan	+886-2-27190690	+886-2-27190688
Sung Nan Branch	No.234, Sec.5, Nan-king E. Rd., Sung-shan Dist., Taipei 105611, Taiwan	+886-2-27535856	+886-2-27467271

Branch Name	Address	Phone Number	Fax Number
Ta An Branch	No.182, Sec.3, Hsin-yi Rd., Ta-an Dist., Taipei 106028, Taiwan	+886-2-27037576	+886-2-27006352
Chung Hsiao Branch	No.233, Sec.4, Chung-hsiao E. Rd., Ta-an Dist., Taipei 106077, Taiwan	+886-2-27711877	+886-2-27711486
Tun Nan Branch	No.62, Sec.2, Tun-hua S. Rd., Ta-an Dist., Taipei 106099, Taiwan	+886-2-27050136	+886-2-27050682
An Ho Branch	No.62, Sec.2, An-ho Rd., Ta-an Dist., Taipei 106418, Taiwan	+886-2-27042141	+886-2-27042075
Hsin Yi Branch	No.65, Sec.2, Keelung Rd., Hsin-yi Dist., Taipei 110008, Taiwan	+886-2-23788188	+886-2-23772515
Taipei Branch	No.550, Sec.4, Chung-hsiao E. Rd., Hsin-yi Dist., Taipei 110054, Taiwan	+886-2-27587590	+886-2-27581265
World Trade Center Branch	1F, No.333, Sec.1, Keelung Rd., Hsin-yi Dist., Taipei 110208, Taiwan	+886-2-27203566	+886-2-27576144
Lan Ya Branch	No.126, Sec.6, Chung-shan N. Rd., Shih-lin Dist., Taipei 111032, Taiwan	+886-2-28385225	+886-2-28341483
Tien Mou Branch	No.193, Sec.7, Chung-shan N. Rd., Shih-lin Dist., Taipei 111051, Taiwan	+886-2-28714125	+886-2-28714374
Nei Hu Branch	No.68, Sec.4, Cheng-kung Rd., Nei-hu Dist., Taipei 114049, Taiwan	+886-2-27932050	+886-2-27932048
Nei Hu Science Park Branch	No.472, Jui-kuang Rd., Nei-hu Dist., Taipei 114063, Taiwan	+886-2-87983588	+886-2-87983536
East Nei Hu Branch	No.202, Kang-chien Rd., Nei-hu Dist., Taipei 114721, Taiwan	+886-2-26275699	+886-2-26272988
Nan Gang Branch	No.21-1, Sec.6, Jhong-siao E. Rd., Nan-gang Dist., Taipei 115025, Taiwan	+886-2-27827588	+886-2-27826685
Keelung Branch	No.24, Nan-jung Rd., Ren-ai Dist., Keelung 200008, Taiwan	+886-2-24228558	+886-2-24294089
South Banqiao Branch	No.148, Sec.2, Nan-ya S. Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City 220057, Taiwan	+886-2-89663303	+886-2-89661421
Ban Qiao Branch	1F & 2F & B1, No. 67, Sec. 1, Zhong Shan Rd., Ban qiao Dist., New Taipei City 220067, Taiwan	+886-2-29608989	+886-2-29608687
Xin Dian Branch	No.173, Sec.2, Bei-xin Rd., Xindian Dist., New Taipei City 231008, Taiwan	+886-2-29182988	+886-2-29126480
Shuang He Branch	No.67, Sec.1, Yong-he Rd., Yonghe Dist., New Taipei City 234014, Taiwan	+886-2-22314567	+886-2-22315288

Branch Name	Address	Phone Number	Fax Number
Yong He Branch	No.201, Fuhe Rd., Yong-he Dist., New Taipei City 234030, Taiwan	+886-2-29240086	+886-2-29240074
Zhong He Branch	No.124, Sec.2, Zhong-shan Rd., Zhonghe Dist., New Taipei City 235022, Taiwan	+886-2-22433567	+886-2-22433568
Tu Cheng Branch	No.276, Sec.2, Zhong-yang Rd., Tucheng Dist., New Taipei City 236034, Taiwan	+886-2-22666866	+886-2-22668368
South San Chung Branch	No.128, Sec.3, Chong-xin Rd., Sanchong Dist., New Taipei City 241007, Taiwan	+886-2-29748811	+886-2-29724901
San Chung Branch	No.99, Sec.3, Chong-yang Rd., Sanchong Dist., New Taipei City 241459, Taiwan	+886-2-29884455	+886-2-29837225
Xin Du Branch	1 st Floor, No.216, 218, 220, Sec.3, Zhonghua Rd., Xinzhuang Dist., New Taipei City 242018, Taiwan	+886-2-29986661	+886-2-29985973
Xin Zhuang Branch	No.421, Si-yuan Rd., Xinzhuang Dist., New Taipei City 242034, Taiwan	+886-2-22772888	+886-2-22772881
Yi Lan Branch	No.338, Min-zu Rd., Yilan City, Yilan County 260008, Taiwan	+886-3-9310666	+886-3-9311167
Lo Tung Branch	No.195, Sec.2, Chun-ching Rd., Lo-tung Town, Ilan County 265603, Taiwan	+886-3-9611262	+886-3-9611260
Qing Pu Branch	No.358,360, Sec. 2, Linghang S. Rd., Chung-li Dist., Tao-yuan City 320016, Taiwan	+886-3-4262366	+886-3-4262135
Chung Li Branch	No.46, Fu-hsing Rd., Chung-li Dist., Tao-yuan City 320061, Taiwan	+886-3-4228469	+886-3-4228455
Tao Yuan Branch	No.2, Sec.2, Cheng-kung Rd., Tao-yuan Dist., Tao-yuan City 330014, Taiwan	+886-3-3376611	+886-3-3351257
Tao Hsin Branch	No.180, Fu-hsin Rd., Tao-yuan Dist., Tao-yuan City 330046, Taiwan	+886-3-3327126	+886-3-3339434
Lin Kou Branch	No.199, Fuxing 1st Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City 333005, Taiwan	+886-3-3272191	+886-3-3273965
Pa Teh Branch	No.19, Da-jhih Rd., Pa-teh Dist., Tao-yuan City 334010, Taiwan	+886-3-3665211	+886-3-3764012
Tao Yuan International Airport Branch	No.15, Hang-jan S. Rd., Da-yuan Dist., Tao-yuan City 337041, Taiwan	+886-3-3982200	+886-3-3834315
Nan Kan Branch	No.33, Zhong-zheng Rd., Luzhu Dist., Tao-yuan City 338023, Taiwan	+886-3-3525288	+886-3-3525290
North Hsinchu Branch	No.129, Chung-cheng Rd., Hsinchu City 300025, Taiwan	+886-3-5217171	+886-3-5262642

Branch Name	Address	Phone Number	Fax Number
Hsinchu Branch	1F、2F.,No.417-419, Sec.2, Gongdao 5th Rd., Hsinchu City 300042, Taiwan	+886-3-5733399	+886-3-5733311
Hsinchu Science Park Chu-tsuen Branch	No.21, Chu-tsuen 7th Rd., Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu City 300091, Taiwan	+886-3-5773155	+886-3-5778794
Hsinchu Science Park Hsin-an Branch	No.1, Hsin-an Rd., Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu City 300091, Taiwan	+886-3-5775151	+886-3-5774044
Jhu Bei Branch	No.155, Guang-ming 1st Rd., Jhu-bei City, Hsinchu County 302002, Taiwan	+886-3-5589968	+886-3-5589998
Zhunan Science Park Branch	Rm.105, 1F No.36, Ke-yan Rd., Zhunan Township, Miaoli County 350401 Taiwan	+886-37-682288	+886-37-682416
Tou Fen Branch	No.916, Chung-hwa Rd., Tou-fen City, Miao-li County 351029, Taiwan	+886-37-688168	+886-37-688118
Taichung Branch	No.216, Ming-chuan Rd., Central Dist., Taichung 400612, Taiwan	+886-4-22281171	+886-4-22241855
Central Taichung Branch	No.194, Sec.1, San-min Rd., West Dist., Taichung 403027, Taiwan	+886-4-22234021	+886-4-22246812
South Taichung Branch	No.257, Sec.1, Wu-chuan W. Rd., West Dist., Taichung 403536, Taiwan	+886-4-23752529	+886-4-23761670
East Taichung Branch	No.330, Chin-hwa N. Rd., North Dist., Taichung 404431, Taiwan	+886-4-22321111	+886-4-22368621
Pouchen Branch	No.600, Sec.4, Taiwan Blvd., Xitun Dist., Taichung 407149, Taiwan	+886-4-24619000	+886-4-24613300
North Taichung Branch	No.96, Sec.3, Taiwan Blvd., Xitun Dist., Taichung 407602, Taiwan	+886-4-23115119	+886-4-23118743
Xiang Shang Branch	No. 111, Sec. 3, Xiangshang Rd., Nantun Dist., Taichung City 408022, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-4-23828998	+886-4-23827997
Tai Ping Branch	No.152, Zhong-xing E. Rd., Taiping Dist., Taichung 411027, Taiwan	+886-4-22789111	+886-4-22777546
Da Li Branch	No.600, Shuang-wen Rd., Dali Dist., Taichung 412017, Taiwan	+886-4-24180929	+886-4-24180629
Feng Yuan Branch	No.519, Zhong-zheng Rd., Fengyuan Dist., Taichung 420019, Taiwan	+886-4-25285566	+886-4-25274580
Hou Li Branch	No.665, Sec.1, Jia-hou Rd., Houli Dist., Taichung 421202, Taiwan	+886-4-25588855	+886-4-25580166

Branch Name	Address	Phone Number	Fax Number
Tan Zi Branch	No.3, Nan 2nd Rd., Tanzi Dist., Taichung 427058, Taiwan	+886-4-25335111	+886-4-25335110
Central Taiwan Science Park Branch	2F., No.28, Ke-ya Rd., Daya Dist., Taichung 428015, Taiwan	+886-4-25658108	+886-4-25609230
Sha Lu Branch	No.533, Zhong-shan Rd., Shalu Dist., Taichung 433107, Taiwan	+886-4-26656778	+886-4-26656399
Da Jia Branch	No.1033, Sec.1, Zhong-shan Rd., Dajia Dist., Taichung 437003, Taiwan	+886-4-26867777	+886-4-26868333
South Changhwa Branch	No.401, Sec.1, Chung-shan Rd., Changhwa City, Changhwa County 500032, Taiwan	+886-4-7613111	+886-4-7622656
North Changhua Branch	No.39, Kuang-fuh Rd., Changhua City, Changhua County 500058, Taiwan	+886-4-7232111	+886-4-7243958
Lu Gang Branch	No.254, Zhong-shan Rd., Lu-gang Town, Changhua County 505024, Taiwan	+886-4-7788111	+886-4-7788600
Yuan Lin Branch	No.338, Sec.1, Da-tong Rd., Yuan-lin City, Changhua County 510019, Taiwan	+886-4-8332561	+886-4-8359359
Nan Tou Branch	No.45, Wen-chang St., Nan-tou City, Nan-tou County 540009, Taiwan	+886-49-2232223	+886-49-2232758
Dou Liu Branch	No.1, Shang-hai Rd., Dou-liu City, Yun-lin County 640008, Taiwan	+886-5-5361779	+886-5-5337830
Chia Yi Branch	No.259, Wen-hua Rd., Chia-yi City 600012, Taiwan	+886-5-2241166	+886-5-2255025
Chia Hsin Branch	No.379, Wu-fong N. Rd., Chia-yi City 600016, Taiwan	+886-5-2780148	+886-5-2769252
Tainan Fucheng Branch	No.90, Chung-shan Rd., Tainan 700007, Taiwan	+886-6-2231231	+886-6-2203771
Tainan Branch	No.14, Sec.2, Chung-yi Rd., Tainan 700024, Taiwan	+886-6-2292131	+886-6-2224826
East Tainan Branch	No.225, Sec.1, Chang-jung Rd., Tainan 701037, Taiwan	+886-6-2381611	+886-6-2378008
Yung Kang Branch	No.180, Zhong-shan Rd., Yongkang Dist., Tainan 710056, Taiwan	+886-6-2019389	+886-6-2016251
Tainan Science Park Branch	No.13, Nan-ke 3rd Rd., Xinshi Dist., Tainan 744094, Taiwan	+886-6-5052828	+886-6-5051791
Wu Fu Branch	No.82, Wu-fu 2nd Rd., Hsin-hsing Dist., Kaohsiung 800003, Taiwan	+886-7-2265181	+886-7-2260919
Hsin Hsing Branch	No.308, Chung-shan 1st Rd., Hsin-hsing Dist., Kaohsiung 800052, Taiwan	+886-7-2353001	+886-7-2350962
Kaohsiung Metropolitan Branch	No.253, Chung-cheng 4th Rd., Qian-jin Dist., Kaohsiung 801614, Taiwan	+886-7-2510141	+886-7-2811426

Branch Name	Address	Phone Number	Fax Number
Kaohsiung Branch	No.235, Chung-cheng 4th Rd., Qian-jin Dist., Kaohsiung 801648, Taiwan	+886-7-2515111	+886-7-2212554
Ling Ya Branch	No.8, Sze-wei 4th Rd., Ling-ya Dist., Kaohsiung 802754, Taiwan	+886-7-3355595	+886-7-3355695
San Min Branch	No.225, Chung-hua 1st Rd., Gu-shan Dist., Kaohsiung 804063, Taiwan	+886-7-5536511	+886-7-5224202
Ya Wan Branch	1F, No.15, Guanghua 2nd Rd., Qianzhen Dist., Kaohsiung City 806005, Taiwan	+886-7-3310380	+886-7-3310390
Kaohsiung Technology Park Branch	NO. 3-1 and 3F, No.3-1, Chung 1st Road, Cianjhen Dist., Kaohsiung 806011, Taiwan	+886-7-8316131	+886-7-8314393
Kaohsiung Fishing Port Branch	Room 107, No.3, Yu-kang E. 2nd Rd., Kaohsiung 806617, Taiwan	+886-7-8219630	+886-7-8117912
Cheng Gong Branch	No.88, Chenggong 2nd Rd., Qianzhen Dist., Kaohsiung 806618, Taiwan.	+886-7-5352000	+886-7-3312866
North Kaohsiung Branch	No.532, Chiu-ju 2nd Rd., Kaohsiung 807012, Taiwan	+886-7-3157777	+886-7-3155506
East Kaohsiung Branch	No.419, Ta-shun 2nd Rd., Kaohsiung 807449, Taiwan	+886-7-3806456	+886-7-3806608
Nan Tze Branch	NO.600-1, Chia-Chang Road, Nanzi Dist., Kaohsiung City 811651, Taiwan	+886-7-3615131	+886-7-3633043
Kaohsiung International Airport Branch	Kaohsiung International Airport, No.2, Chung-shan 4th Rd., Kaohsiung 812201, Taiwan	+886-7-8067866	+886-7-8068841
Chung Kang Branch	No.1, Chung-kang Rd., Kaohsiung 812401, Taiwan	+886-7-8021111	+886-7-8034911
Ren Wu Branch	No.2, Zhong-zheng Rd., Renwu Dist., Kaohsiung 814013, Taiwan	+886-7-3726289	+886-7-3740764
Gang Shan Branch	No.138, Zhong-shan N. Rd., Gangshan Dist., Kaohsiung 820116, Taiwan	+886-7-6230300	+886-7-6230608
Feng Shan Branch	No.248, Zhong-shan W. Rd., Fengshan Dist., Kaohsiung 830031, Taiwan	+886-7-7473566	+886-7-7477566
Ping Tung Branch	No.213, Ming-tsu Rd., Ping-tung City, Ping-tung County 900012, Taiwan	+886-8-7323586	+886-8-7321651
Hua Lien Branch	No.26, Kung-yuan Rd., Hua-lien City, Hua-lien County 970008, Taiwan	+886-3-8350191	+886-3-8360443
Kin Men Branch	No.37-5, Min-sheng Rd., Jin-cheng Town, Kin-men County 893013, Taiwan	+886-82-375800	+886-82-375900

Offshore Banking Branch, Overseas Branches & Representative Offices

Branch Name	Address	Phone Number	Fax Number
Offshore Banking Branch	No.100, Chi-lin Rd., Chung-shan Dist., Taipei 104489, Taiwan	+886-2-25633156	+886-2-25637138
New York Branch	65 Liberty Street, New York, NY 10005, U.S.A.	+1-212-6084222	+1-212-6084943
Los Angeles Branch	445 South Figueroa Street, Suite 1900, Los Angeles, CA 90071, U.S.A.	+1-213-4893000	+1-213-4891183
Chicago Branch	222 West Adams Street, Suite 1985, Chicago IL60606	+1-312-7829900	+1-312-7822402
Silicon Valley Branch	333 West San Carlos Street, Suite 100, San Jose, CA 95110, U.S.A.	+1-408-2831888	+1-408-2831678
Panama Branch	Avenida Balboa, Torre Davivienda, Piso 9, Oficina No. 9A-B, Panama City, Republic of Panama	+507-2638108	+507-2638392
Paris Branch	102 Terrasse Boieldieu, Tour W, 92800 Puteaux, France	+33-1-44230868	+33-1-45821844
Amsterdam Branch	World Trade Center, Strawinskylaan 387, 1077 XX Amsterdam, The Netherlands	+31-20-6621566	+31-20-6649599
London Branch	4th Floor, Michael House, 35 Chiswell Street, London, EC1Y 4SE, United Kingdom	+44-20-75627350	+44-20-75627369
Sydney Branch	Level 8, 10 Spring Street, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia	+61-2-92301300	+61-2-92335859
Brisbane Branch	Suite 1-3, 3 Zamia Street, Sunnybank, QLD 4109, Australia	+61-7-32195300	+61-7-32195200
Melbourne Branch	Level 20, 459 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000, Australia	+61-3-86108500	+61-3-96200600
Tokyo Branch	7F, Kishimoto Bldg. No.2-1, Marunouchi 2-Chome, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 100-0005, Japan	+81-3-32116688	+81-3-32165686
Osaka Branch	3F Osaka U2 Bldg.2-4-7 Uchihommachi, Chuo-ku, Osaka, 540-0026, Japan	+81-6-69438805	+81-6-69438663
Manila Branch	3rd Floor, Pacific Star Bldg., Makati Avenue, Makati City, Philippines	+63-2-88115807	+63-2-88115815
Ho Chi Minh City Branch	Ground Floor, Landmark Building, 5B Ton Duc Thang, Dist 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	+84-28-38225697	+84-28-38229191
Representative Office in Hai Phong	6F., Thanh Dat Building Lot 01/10B, Le Hong Phong St., Nga Nam Intersection, Hai An District, Hai Phong City, Vietnam	+84-225-3556188	+84-225-3556168
Singapore Branch	80 Raffles Place, #23-20 UOB Plaza 2, Singapore 048624	+65-62277667	+65-62271858

Branch Name	Address	Phone Number	Fax Number
Labuan Branch	Level 7 (E2), Main Office Tower, Financial Park Labuan Complex, Jalan Merdeka, 87000 F. T. Labuan, Malaysia	+60-87-581688	+60-87-581668
Kuala Lumpur Marketing Office	Suite 12-04, Level 12, Wisma Goldhill 67, Jalan Raja Chulan, 50200 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	+60-3-20266966	+60-3-20266799
Suzhou Branch	RM 104,1F, Jianwu Building, No.188, Wangdun Rd., Suzhou Industrial Park, Jiangsu, China	+86-512-62966568	+86-512-62966698
Wujiang Sub-Branch	No.768, Yundong Road, Wujiang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Suzhou, Jiangsu, China	+86-512-66086088	+86-512-66086006
Kunshan Sub-Branch	Room 202,207,No.858 Qianjin East Road,Kunshan,Jiangsu,China	+86-512-50376166	+86-512-50376169
Ningbo Branch	21st Floor (21-3)(21-4), Hongtai Plaza Office Building B,No.55 Haiyan North Road. Yinzhou Distict. Ningbo City. Zhejiang Province. 315040, China	+86-574-87283939	+86-574-87283737
Hong Kong Branch	Suite 2201-05& 08-10, 22/F, Prudential Tower, The Gateway, Harbour City, 21 Canton Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong	+852-25259687	+852-25259014
Phnom Penh Branch	No. 139,St. No.274 corner street No.41,Phum Phum 5, Sangkat Boeng Keng Kang Ti Muoy, Khan Boeng Keng Kang, Phnom Penh, Cambodia	+855-23-988101	+855-23-217982
Phnom Penh Airport Sub-Branch	NO.601, Russian Federation Blvd., Phum Paprak Khang Cheung, Sangkat Kakab 1, Khan Pur SenChey, Phnom Penh, Cambodia	+855-23-890588	+855-23-890582
Olympic Sub-Branch	No. 38B, Preah Monireth Blvd. (Street 217) , Phum 10, Sangkat Toul Svay Prey 2, Khan Boeng Keng Kang, Phnom Penh, Cambodia	+855-23-988130	+855-23-988134
Tuol Kouk Sub-Branch	No.2A-2B, Street 315, Phum 8, Sangkat Boeng Kak 1, Khan Tuol Kouk, Phnom Penh, Cambodia	+855-23-884558	+855-23-884589
Chamkar Mon Sub-Branch	No. 462 AB, Preah Monivong Boulevard 93, Phum 12, Sangkat Toul Basak, Khan Chamkar Mon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia	+855-23-902035	
Ta Khmau Sub-Branch	No.368 & 369, Street No.21, Phum Thmei 1, Sangkat Ta Khmao, Krong Ta Khmau, Kandal Province, Cambodia	+855-23-425261	
Mumbai Representative Office	203, Fl. 2, Accord, Opp. Bus Depot, Station Road, Goregoan (E), Mumbai 400 063, India	+91-8657973009	

Branch Name	Address	Phone Number	Fax Number
Yangon Branch	Unit No.12-08/09/10, Level 12, Junction City Tower, Corner of Bogyoke Aung San Road and 27th Street, Pabedan Township, Yangon, Myanmar	+95-1-9253688	+95-1-9253699
Canada Branch-Toronto Principal Office	4950 Yonge Street, Suite 1002, Toronto, Ontario, M2N 6K1, Canada	+1-416-9472800	+1-416-9479964
Canada Branch-Vancouver Office	1095 West Pender Street, Suite 1250, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 2M6, Canada	+1-604-6895650	+1-604-6895625

Subsidiaries

Branch Name	Address	Phone Number	Fax Number
Head Office	36/12 P.S. Tower, Asoke, Sukhumvit 21 Road, Klongtoey-nua, Wattana, Bangkok 10110, Thailand	+66-2-2592000	+66-2-2591330
Chonburi Branch	88/89 Moo 1, Sukhumvit Road, Huaykapi Sub-District, Muang District, Chonburi Province 20000, Thailand	+66-38-192158	+66-38-192117
Bangna Branch	MD Tower, 2nd Floor, Unit B, No.1, Soi Bangna-Trad 25, Bangna Sub-District, Bangna District Bangkok Province 10260, Thailand	+66-2-3986161	+66-2-3986157
Rayong Branch	500/125 Moo 3 Tambol Tasith, Amphur Pluak Daeng, Rayong Province 21140, Thailand	+66-33-211188	+66-33-211181
Ban Pong Branch	99/47-48 Sonpong Road, Ban Pong, Ratchaburi 70110, Thailand	+66-32-222882	+66-32-221666



兆豐國際商業銀行



兆豐銀行
Mega Bank

兆豐銀行
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Annual Report 2024



Mega International Commercial Bank

No. 100, Chi-lin Road, Taipei 104489, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Tel: 886-2-2563-3156 Fax: 886-2-2356-8936

www.megabank.com.tw