一一一年度年報

2022 ANNUAL REPORT

傳承沒有終點創新沒有界限

SKFH Shin Kong Bank

CONTENTS

Message to Our Shareholders

Operating Results for 2022

Domestic and External Financial Environments

The global financial market underwent rapid changes in 2022, with the outbreak of the Russia-Ukraine war sparking off an inflation crisis just as economies were recovering from covid. Rapid rises in energy and commodity prices intensified already-high inflation, with inflation rates in Europe reaching the double digits and speeding up even more; central banks rapidly tightened monetary policy to suppress inflation and the Federal Reserve boosted interest rates by a total of 425 basis points during the year, raising the interest rate cap from 0.25% t0 4.50%. The Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics has put Taiwan's inflation rate for 2022 at 2.95%, a 14-year high. The Central Bank of the Republic of China also adopted a tight monetary policy, raising interest rates by 62.5 basis points during the year and boosting the rediscount rate from 1.125% to 1.75%. Interest rate hikes by central banks everywhere caused inflation to begin falling back in the second half of the year; but strong job markets, severe worker shortages, and rapidly rising wages aroused worries about spiraling wage and price increases, prompting central banks to extend their tight monetary policies into 2023.

The Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics puts Taiwan's economic growth rate for 2022 at 2.45%. Due to weak external demand, the estimated economic growth rate for 2023 is 2.12%.

Budget Implementation, Income and Expenditures, and Profitability Analysis

The Bank's consolidated after-tax income for 2022 exceeded the internal budget target to reach NT$6,862million. Loans grew 4.7% and deposits increased 2.7% during the year, leading to an 8.8% rise in net interest income. In terms of profitability, before-tax ROA and ROE amounted to 0.69% and 12.46%, respectively, both above the average for all Taiwan banks. Faced with the impact of market uncertainties in the overall environment, the Bank promoted the loan business while giving due consideration to risk management and the exercise of caution in loan approval; at the same time, we carefully examined deposit and loan profitability and carried out timely interest-rate adjustments with the aim of heightening our earnings. Overall, despite the impact of fluctuations in market interest rates and the challenges of competition, our business strategies proved appropriate and our after-tax income grew 4.7% over 2021; in the area of asset quality, our non-performing loan ratio for 2022 was 0.12% and our coverage ratio was 1090.09%, both better than the average for all Taiwan banks.

Most recent credit ratings, and dates of ratings

Rating Institution	Credit Rating		Outlook	Date of Latest Rating
	Long-term	Short-term		
Taiwan Ratings	twAA-	twA-1+	Stable	May 30, 2022
S&P Global Ratings	BBB	A-2	Stable	May 30, 2022

*The adjustment of the Outlook from "Negative" in 2021 to "Stable" in 2022 reflects continued improvements in Shin Kong Bank's asset quality and provision for credit losses as well as our status as a core member of the Shin Kong Financial Holding Group.

Organizational Changes

- The Treasure Dept. was reorganized into the Financial Management Dept., Financial Marketing Dept., and Financial Trading Dept.
- An Insurance Agency Dept. was added.
- An SME Banking Dept. was added.
- A Public Relations and Marketing Communication Dept. was added.
- The Business Service Dept. was put in charge of branch management and its name changed to Channel Management Dept.

Research and Development

In recent years the budget growth rate for the Bank's digital finance plan has been in the double digits every year. In addition to the continuous strengthening of digital product and service processes, the upgrading of business efficiency, and the development and deepening of strategic alliance cooperation, we have vigorously assisted our branches in carrying out the digital transition, providing guidance to customers, and enhancing the willingness and experience of customers in the use of self-service digital platforms. This will allow our financial services to penetrate deeply into the lives of our customers and help us realize a uniform customer-oriented experience and boost the number of digital customers and income derived from them. In April of 2022, the Bank introduced its OU Credit Card; this combines the processes for opening an account and applying for a card, and links to an OU digital account, thus providing for one-stop customer payment, automatic debit, and large rewards. The OU Digital Loan service, introduced in June, provides a single process for the completion of online loan and digital account opening at the same time; once the verification process is completed through the APP, the loan funds can be allocated. Shin Kong is the first bank in the market to provide this kind of digital account funding service.

Message to Our Shareholders

Domestic and Overseas Awards

- Wealth Management Awards of Wealth Magazine for Best Domestic Bank Smart Digital Systems and Best Domestic Bank Graphic Marketing.
- German iF Design Award for 2022.
- 2022 Taiwan Sustainability Action Awards, Bronze Award in the Sustainable City category.
- HR Asia Magazine's 2022 Asia's Best Employer Award.
- Best Digital Banking Services Award and Best Financial Advisory Team Award in 2022 Excellent Bank Assessment.
- Corporate Sustainability Report Category – Banking and Insurance, Gold Award; and Talent Development Leadership Award from the Taiwan Institute for Sustainable Energy.
- Best Wealth Management Award from The Asset magazine.
- 2022 Buying Power - Social Innovation Products and Services Procurement Awards – Third Award.

Impact of the External Competitive, Regulatory, and Overall Business Environments

The global economy will confront the impact of rapid monetary tightening policies in 2023, causing demand to cool and prices to drop. Companies will constantly digest inventory and defer investment plans, facilitating a gradual reduction of inflation. Core inflation will remain high, however; central banks will likely continue their tight monetary policies in the first half of the year, with interest rates peaking or starting to fall in mid-year. Economic growth will slow down in the second half as demand weakens and the job market softens, creating room for interest-rate cuts; but the rapid relaxation of lockdowns in mainland China will add impetus to global economic growth, and the resulting impact on inflation needs watching. In Taiwan the issue of whether the Central Bank follows interest rate hikes in the U.S., slowing momentum in the global economy, and the ongoing risk posed by the Sino-American tech wars will suppress Taiwan's export performance.

Business Plans for 2023, and Future Development Strategy

In 2023 the Bank will continue giving due consideration to risk while striving for stable business growth under the central strategies of enhancement of capital efficiency, optimization of the profit structure, deepening of customer segmentation management, focus on the digital core, and advancement toward sustainable net-zero operations.

- Stable business development and enhancement of capital efficiency: We will work vigorously to develop opportunities to serve as lead bank for syndicated loans and will promote ESG loans to support environmental sustainability. We will also actively cultivate small and medium enterprises, extend credit loans, and examine loans from the aspect of return on capital in order to expand our capital efficiency.
- Optimization of profit structure: We will reinforce our branch financial consultant services, boost our financial management momentum through deposit programs and payroll-transfer promotion, build up a diversified mobile payment environment, heighten the number of active credit card customers, promote elderly care and insurance trust in line with the Trust 2.0 Program, and generate multiple incomes from the financial market so as to increase sources of stable income.
- Deepening of customer segmentation management: We will reinforce our product design, deepen the management of high-value customers and highly loyal customer groups, build a customer group management map platform, develop group customers, and carry out the overall heightening of product penetration and product coverage rate so as to create real earnings.
- Focus on the digital core: We plan to create a brand-new mobile banking APP, vigorously increase the number of online banking and mobile banking deposit accounts, and boost the ratio of automated credit card and credit loan applications.
- Advancement toward sustainable net-zero operations: We will constantly work toward sustainable financial management, follow the pathway of investment in and financing of carbon-reduction projects, set carbon-reduction targets, develop inclusive financial products, and expand customer base.

In gratitude for the care and support with which our customers, our parent financial holding company, our directors, and our shareholders have favored us over the years, Shin Kong Bank will continue working ceaselessly to carry our operating performance to new heights so that we can pay back something to our shareholders and to society.

董事長 Chairman 李增昌

Company Background

The forerunner of Shin Kong Bank was the Taipei Third Credit Cooperative, which was established in April of 1918 under the original name of "Manka Credit Union." In July of 1946 the Manka Credit Union was reorganized into the Manka Credit Cooperative. In 1947, restructuring resulted in another name change, this time to Limited Liability Taipei Third Credit Cooperative. In response to another restructuring the name was changed yet again in June of 1966, and it became a guarantee liability organization under the name Guarantee Liability Taipei Third Credit Cooperative—the Taipei Third Credit Cooperative, as the Bank was known before the final restructuring.

Substantial changes began reshaping Taiwan's financial environment in the late 1980s. Under the impact of interest-rate liberalization, banks steadily expanded their business scope and branch networks. Thus, they encroached upon the original market of credit unions. When the Ministry of Finance announced the "Measures for the Restructuring of Credit Unions into Commercial Banks" in November of 1995, the Taipei Third Credit Cooperative immediately applied for restructuring and in January of 1997 was reorganized into the Makoto Bank. Later on, the Bank moved in line with government policy to help resolve financial problems and expand the scale of its operations. It took over the Hsinchu Second Credit Cooperative and Taichung Eighth Credit Cooperative in 1997 and 1998, respectively, and took advantage of the provision in the Banking Law allowing the establishment of five branches a year. This expanded its operations throughout Taipei, Taoyuan, Hsinchu, and other areas. The Chiayi Second Credit Cooperative was absorbed in early September, 2001 and, pursuant to the operation of the Executive Yuan's Financial Reconstruction Fund, absorbed the Gangshan Credit Cooperative in the middle of that month. This smoothly expanded the range of the Bank's services to all of Taiwan, with a total of 80 branches.

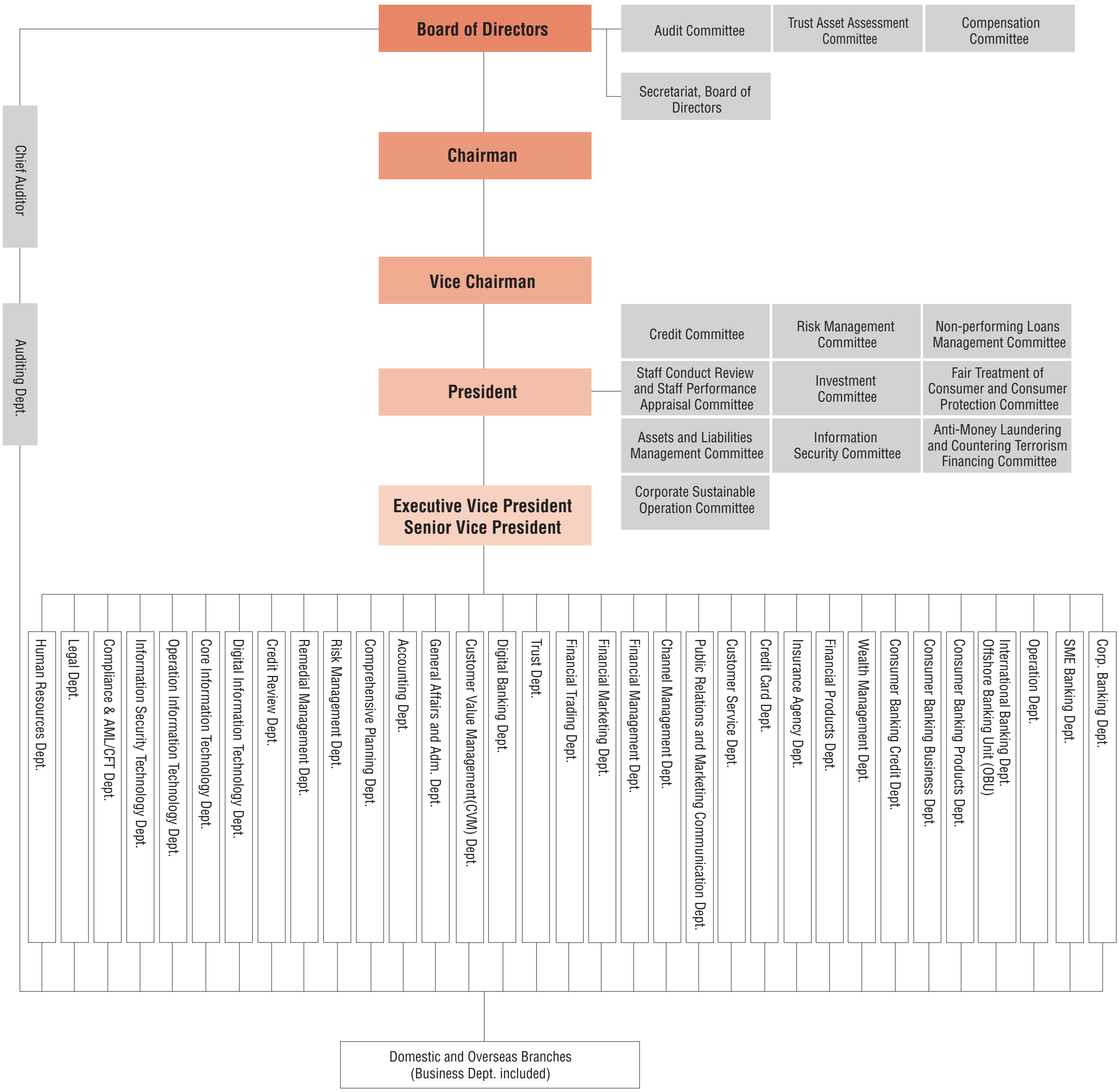
In response to development trends in the financial market and to comply with the government's policy of financial reform, the Bank joined the Shin Kong Financial Holding Co. in Oct. 3, 2005 as a reinvested wholly owned subsidiary. On Dec. 31 that same year, the Financial Holding Company moved to expand its operating scale of the banking system and strengthen its competitiveness by merging Makoto Bank with the Shin Kong Commercial Bank (itself the result of a July 1, 2000 merger between the Taichung Sixth Credit Cooperative and the Pingtung First Credit Cooperative to form the United-Credit Commercial Bank, which was renamed the Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank on Nov. 15, 2004). The Makoto Bank was the surviving bank after merging and renamed Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank. The number of SKB branches throughout Taiwan reached 104 in 2020.

In years to come the SKB will, with a strategy of stable growth and due consideration to risk management, continue expanding its business scale and international development (establishment of overseas business units: 1. Ho Chi Minh Representative Office established on Dec. 20, 2007; 2. Hong Kong Branch opened for business on May 6, 2011; 3. Application for the establishment of a Bình Dương Branch submitted to the State Bank of Vietnam in November 2013; and 4. Yangon City Representative Office in Myanmar established on Sept. 19, 2015), and will actively practice sustainable development, fulfill its social responsibility, carry out fair treatment of customers, promote inclusive financing, and extend its financial services so as to serve economically disadvantaged groups. The Bank will continue holding to the five operating principles of "innovation, service, sincerity, giving back and teamwork" as it moves in line with technological trends in striving for the development of a full range of financial services, so that SKB will be the first choice of bank for the public. At the same time, the Bank will also espouse the value proposition of "getting close to life and thinking for customers," deepen customer management, and, through mutual cooperation with the other enterprises of the financial holding group, provide a full range of services and products, realize optimal synergies of integrated operations, strengthen operating scale, offer more comprehensive financial services, and strive constantly to achieve the parent financial holding company's sustainability spirit and value: "Shin Kong is with you, always and everywhere."

Organization Chart

Organizational Structure

Approved by the 134th meeting of the Ninth Board of Directors on February 22, 2023.



Data on Chairman and Directors

Up to February 28, 2023

Title	Name	Prime (Education) Experiences	Current Bank & Other Positions
Chairman	Tseng-Chang Lee	President of United-Credit Commercial Bank President of Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. EMBA, National Sun Yat-Sen University	Chairman of Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Director of Shin Kong Financial Holding Co. Ltd. Director of Shin Kong Bank Cultural and Educational Foundation
Vice Chairman	Jih Chu Lee	Chairman of Taiwan Financial Holding Co., Ltd and Bank of Taiwan Director of Mega Financial Holding Co., Ltd. Vice Chairman and President of Shin Kong Financial Holding Co. Ltd. Vice Chairman of Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan Chairman of Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd. The First Person Straight up to Doctor of Economics of National Taiwan University by recommendation	Vice Chairman of Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd Chairman of Monte Jade Global Science and Technology Association Supervisor of Cross-Strait CEO Summit
Director	Po Han Lin	Director of Shin Kong Financial Holding Co. Ltd. Director of United-Credit Commercial Bank Director of Shin Kong Life Insurance Co. Ltd. MBA, Meiji University	Director of Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Director of Shin Kong Life Insurance Co., Ltd Director of Shin Kong Financial Holding Co. Ltd.
Director	Hsin Chang Wu	Head of Shin Kong Mitsukoshi Business Group MBA, Waseda University	Director of Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd Vice Chairman of Taroko Development Corporation Chairman of Shin Kong CinePlex Co., Ltd
Director	Yu Yuan Wang	Ambassador of Embassy of the Republic of China to the Holy See Director of the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs M.A., Chinese Culture University	Director of Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd Chairman of Shin Kong Bank Cultural and Educational Foundation. Director of MasterLink Securities Corporation
Director	Ching Fa Chang	President of MasterLink Securities Corp. Senior Vice President of Capital Securities Corporation Master of Technology Management, State University of New York	Director of Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Director & President of MasterLink Securities Corp. Director & President of MasterLink Venture Management Corp.
Director	Cheng Kuo Lee	Senior Vice President of E.Sun Bank President of Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co. Ltd. Bachelor of Business Administration, Tamkang University	Director & President of Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.
Director	Che Sheng Su	Investment Manager of Hui Feng Investment Co., Ltd. Vice President of Taishin International Bank Master of Finance, EMBA, National Taiwan University	Director of Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Director of Shin Xian Construction Co., Ltd. Director of Hui Feng Investment Co., Ltd.
Independent Director	Wu Ling Wang	Chief Auditor of Shin Kong Financial Holding Co. Ltd. Executive Vice President of Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd Department of Law, National Taiwan University	Independent Director of Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd Director of Shin Kong Life Foundation
Independent Director	Yeun Ginn Chen	President of Chang Hwa Commercial Bank CEO of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd., Japan Business Group M.A., Nankai University	Independent Director of Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd
Independent Director	Chia Shi Lo	Independent Director of Shin Kong Life Insurance Co. Ltd. Independent Director of Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd M.S., University of Southern California	Independent Director of Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd Independent Director of Shin Kong Life Insurance Co. Ltd.

Information on President, Executive Vice Presidents, Senior Vice Presidents, Vice Presidents, and Managers of Departments

Title	Name
President	Cheng Kuo Lee
Chief Auditor	Mei Ching Yang
Chief Legal Officer & Chief Corporate Governance Officer	Daniel J. Chen
Executive Vice President	Niel Chang
Chief Information Security Technology Officer	K. T. Chang
Chief Compliance Officer	Ginger Chou
Senior Vice President	Bing Hsin Hsu
Senior Vice President	Ben Yang
Senior Vice President	Po-Yang Chiu
Senior Vice President	Anna Wu
Senior Vice President	Vincent Lin
Senior Vice President.	Judy Lin
Senior Vice President.	Cho Su Huang
Senior Vice President.	Jung Shan Chien
Senior Vice President	Judy Kuo
Senior Vice President	Tom Lin
Senior Vice President	Landy Tsou
Senior Vice President	Jerry Lin
Senior Vice President	Eddie Chung
Senior Vice President	Yi Mei Lin
Senior Vice President	Hung Hsu Yu
Senior Vice President	Fea Chin Huang
Senior Vice President	Yu Su Huang
Senior Vice President	Sean Lin

Title	Name
Senior Vice President	Jenny Tsai
Senior Vice President	Michelle Liu
Senior Vice President	Lisa Chiu
Senior Vice President	Juno Tsai
Senior Vice President	Ming Jen Yang
Vice President	Jacky Li
Vice President	You De Chiu
Vice President	Tony Kao
Vice President	Vivian Liang
Vice President	Vincent Chen
Vice President	Cindy Lien
Vice President	Tz Yung Ting
Vice President	Huei Ping Liao
Vice President	Chiang Chin Ta
Vice President	Chia Chih Lin
Vice President	Sheng Chin Lee
Vice President	Wade Lin
Vice President	Shu Ying Zhou
Vice President	Gavin Huang
Vice President	Ting Fei Wang
Vice President	Regina Lin
Vice President	Paul Ku
Vice President	Tung Shang Wu
Vice President	Jerry Chou

As of May 3, 2023

Review of Operations

1. Deposits Business

Deposits in the Bank in 2022 amounted to NT$1,072,479 million; this was an increase of NT$28,663 million over 2021, for a growth of 2.75%.

Deposit balances for the past two years

Unit: NT$ million

Items		2022	2021	Increase (Decrease)
Demand deposits	Checking deposits	8,313	8,145	168
	Public treasury deposits	354	298	56
	Demand deposits	188,178	199,708	(11,530)
	Demand savings deposits	269,486	266,377	3,109
	Subtotal	466,331	474,528	(8,197)
Time deposits	Time deposits	426,890	401,677	25,213
	Time savings deposits	179,258	167,611	11,647
	Subtotal	606,148	569,288	36,860
Total deposits		1,072,479	1,043,816	28,663

2. Loans Business

The Bank's outstanding loans in 2022 stood at NT$753,179 million, an increase of NT$33,803 million over 2021 for a growth of 4.70%.

Unit: NT$ million

Items	2022	2021	Increase (Decrease)
Secured loans	551,813	531,116	20,697
Unsecured loans	201,366	188,260	13,106
Total loans	753,179	719,376	33,803
Total Loans to Total Assets	62.15%	61.29%	

3. Corporate Banking Business

Corporate loans outstanding in 2022 (excluding the Hong Kong Branch) stood at NT$322,815 million; this was an increase of NT$16,743 million over the year before, for a growth of 5.47%. Corporate loans outstanding for the year (including the Hong Kong Branch) totaled NT$338,989 million, up NT$17,164 million or 5.33% over the previous year. Of this total, SME loans increased NT$6,700 million in 2022, for a growth of 4%; international syndicated loans were up NT$3,400 million, a growth of 16%; overseas loans by the SKB itself declined because of bond investment caused by rising interest rates, with the withdrawal of funds by large brokers cutting credit line usage. The amount of overseas loans extended by the SKB itself dropped by NT$5,100 million from 2021, for a reduction of 13%.

Unit: NT$ million

Items	2022 Loans	2021 Loans	Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	Amount	Amount
Corporate Banking (Excluding Hong Kong Branch)	322,815	306,072	16,743
Corporate Banking (Including Hong Kong Branch)	338,989	321,825	17,164

4. Consumer Banking Business

The Bank's mortgage loans outstanding in 2022 stood at NT$334,950 million, up NT$7,060 million from 2021 for a growth of 2.15%. Operating income from mortgage loans amounted to NT$6,750 million for the year. The Bank continued offering superior service quality and moved in line with control measures adopted by the government by stabilizing its share of the mortgage loan market and asset quality while heightening loan growth and overall profitability.

The amount of unsecured small loans outstanding in 2022 amounted to NT$69,990 million, an increase of NT$8,200 million over 2021 for a growth of 13.28%. Operating income from this business was NT$3,430 million. The Bank used the upgrading of digital processes to carry out the continuous optimization of the customer experience and system automation so as to heighten the performance of digital application and diverse service channels, allowing the public to enjoy more convenient, secure, and rapid channels for the acquisition of funds. Big data analysis is used to optimize risk model pricing and provide for rapid decisions on approval or disapproval; this strengthens competitiveness and assures a reasonable income, while fulfilling customers' needs and enhancing service satisfaction. At the same time, the Bank works toward the goal of sustainable development by offering unsecured-loan programs for assistance to single-parent families and for long-term care, allowing disadvantaged groups to enjoy financial services and realizing the target of inclusive financing.

Auto loans outstanding in 2022 amounted to NT$8,700 million, up NT$880 million from the year before for a growth of 11.25%. Operating income from this business reached NT$260 million. The Bank worked continuously to deepen auto dealership loyalty so as to maintain its market share and competitive advantage, and focused on social sustainability issues by expanding its electric vehicle market, developing green-energy opportunities, and creating new spotlights in the auto-loan market.

5. Wealth Management Business

Service fee income for the wealth management business totaled NT$2,550 million in 2022; this was down NT$19 million from 2021, for a growth of -0.7%. The growth of service fee income from the sale of insurance and portfolio products was relatively high, with increases of 20.3% and 80.9%, respectively. The amount of non-discretionary money trust funds under management in 2022 totaled NT$107,630 million, giving the Bank a market share of 2.24% and ranking it 16th in the industry.

The SKB was honored with the "Best Private Bank, Wealth Management" Taiwan award from The Asset magazine, "Best Domestic Bank for Smart Digital Systems" and "Best Domestic Bank for Graphic Marketing" awards from Wealth Magazine, and "Best Financial Advisory Team" award from Excellence magazine. The core emphasis of our wealth management business in on customer needs, with a focus on five major financial management for the different stages of life: insurance planning, education, retirement, wealth management, and estate planning, extending from the individual to the family and providing the best in wealth management services.

6. Digital Banking Business

The number of SKB digital bank users in 2022 was approximately 1.17 million, an increase of 10% over the 1.06 million users in 2021 and the digital transaction volume ratio is up to 89%. The Bank adheres to the value proposition of "holding close to life, considering customer interests" as it continuously provides rapid, convenient, and secure digital financial products and services, and works vigorously to develop a diverse mobile payments business that will satisfy customers' digital banking needs for consumption, payment, and financial planning. The Bank emphasizes an experiential orientation, using digital products, sales channels, and marketing to build customer acquisition and operating platforms. We also use digital innovation and agility basing to develop business, create digital products, lower operating costs, and enhance income and customer management performance. In 2022 we received Germany's iF Design Award for user interface and "Taiwan Sustainability Action Awards" in the Sustainable City category.

7. Credit Cards Business

The amount of consumption using SKB-issued cards reached NT$50,400 million in 2022, up 107% over 2021. The bank worked continuously to activate valid cards; the number of valid cards reached 609,154 in 2022, a growth of almost 106% over the year before, and the number continues to increase.

To reinforce existing products and channel linkages, and strive to optimize the customer card-use experience, we are working to strengthen product power and expand consumption channels with a focus on customer needs. We are also working vigorously to acquire new young digital customers and introduce brand-new credit card APPs so as to create a "Shin Kong card always at hand" for customers and provide considerate "anywhere, anytime" digital credit-card services that will burnish the Bank's digital-product brand. The newly introduced OU credit card and Taiwan's first "Consumption Carbon Footprint Calculation and Global Tree-planting Project," launched in cooperation with the international tree-planting program of Mastercard's Priceless Planet Coalition, allow card users to calculate the carbon footprint of their credit card consumption through the mobile-banking APP's digital channel service. This encourages a common credit-card customer experience and helped achieve the goal of carbon reduction in credit-card consumption with a target-busting 5,000 trees planted—an exemplary common effort toward environmental sustainability. These efforts were recognized by the awarding of the Taiwan Sustainability Action Awards, Bronze Award in the Sustainable City category to the Bank's "OU Credit Card Tree Planting Carbon Reduction" program.

8. Trust Business

Unit: NT$ million

Items	2022	2021	Increase (Decrease)
Non-discretionary money trust capital investments in domestic funds	3,037	4,137	(1,100)
Non-discretionary money trust capital investments in foreign funds (including OBU sales)	9,379	26,376	(16,997)
Non-discretionary money trust capital investments in foreign bonds (including OBU sales)	12,793	8,927	3,866
Securities certification	10,498	8,446	2,052
Securities recertification	315	82	233
Other money trust assets	1,883	2,327	(444)
Stock ownership trust assets	724	402	322
Real estate trust assets	49,127	48,861	266
Funds under custodianship	32,174	16,903	15,271

9. Investment Business

Unit: NT$ million

Items	2022		2021		Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Bonds	85,781	24.53%	73,382	20.93%	12,399
Financial debentures	6,650	1.90%	6,550	1.87%	100
Corporate Bonds	57,966	16.58%	64,265	18.33%	-6,298
Stocks	2,873	0.82%	4,114	1.17%	-1,241
Beneficiary Certificates	0	0.00%	2	0.00%	-2
Beneficiary Securities	171	0.05%	67	0.02%	104
Foreign Securities	82,501	23.60%	73,034	20.83%	9,468
Financial derivatives	4,579	1.31%	5,796	1.65%	-1,217
Inter bank call loan	12,999	3.72%	17,922	5.11%	-4,923
Re-deposits	90,350	25.84%	76,035	21.69%	14,315
Short-term notes and bills	5,784	1.65%	29,424	8.40%	-23,640
Total	349,655	100.00%	350,590	100.00%	-935

Market Analysis

The impact of Taiwan's major economic indexes on potential future supply and demand conditions in the market is briefly described below:

1. Supply

- Financial institutions: Domestic financial institutions were operating a total of 6,396 business units at the end of 2022, of which 428 were headquarters units and 5,968 were branches. (Source: Financial Statistics Monthly, published by the Central Bank)
- Deposits: Taiwan's banking system held a total of NT$45,732.9 billion in deposits at the end of 2022, an increase of 7.2% over a year earlier.

2. Demand

With the major countries of the world all adopting policies of rising interest rates to combat inflation in 2022, causing turmoil in capital markets, plus numerous uncertainties including China's ongoing pandemic problems, the continuing Russia-Ukraine war, and the tech trade war between the U.S. and China, international institutions are generally predicting a slowdown in global economic growth in 2023. According to the World Bank's "Global Economic Prospects" report, global economic growth is expected to experience a major slowdown in 2023, with a growth of 1.7% for the year. Taiwan's Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics is forecasting a 2.12% domestic economic growth for the year, down from 2022, and a per-capita GDP of US$33,044.

3. Growth Prospects

Global economic growth will suffer a substantial slowdown in 2023, mainly because of the interactive impact of such factors as inflation, geopolitics, energy issues, reorganization of supply chains, and climate change. With the stimulation of travel and overseas spending by Taiwan's residents brought by the ongoing relaxation of pandemic and border controls, plus the increase in disposable household income caused by the upward adjustment of the minimum wage, private consumption is expected to show improvement over 2022. However, the slowdown in the momentum of global economic and trade growth in 2023, plus the sluggishness of spending on consumer electronics and the lengthening of inventory adjustment periods, will be unfavorable to Taiwan's export performance. Further, there is a strong linkage between private investment and commodity exports, and inventory pressures have not been alleviated, so businesses have turned conservative about the economic outlook. In addition, with the apparent gradual easing of the year-end inflation crisis, inflation is expected to be lower in 2023 but still higher than pre-pandemic levels. Hopefully the pace of interest-rate hikes will slow down, but the finance industry will still face the risk of economic downturn.

4. Favorable and Unfavorable Factors in Development Prospects:

(1) Favorable Factors

External environment:

- Since the government implemented the "Three Major Programs for Investing in Taiwan," investment has exceeded NT$1,900 billion; the programs will hopefully continue stimulating corporate investment and attracting foreign capital, accelerating the return of overseas Taiwanese businesses to invest on the island, and motivating small and medium enterprises to "leave their roots in Taiwan." This will stimulate domestic economic expansion by helping banks develop the corporate banking and wealth management businesses.
- Changes in post-pandemic business models and in lifestyles will greatly increase customer acceptance of and demand for digital finance; the combining of products, technology, and services will facilitate expansion of the financial services scope and upgrading of customers' service experience.

The SKB niche:

- The SKB's widespread network of business locations, with 105 domestic and overseas branches, favors the cultivation of local operations; this, together with its digital and physical operations, creates an all-channel service model that provides customers with high-quality integrated click-and-mortar services, heightening customer satisfaction and increasing the Bank's income.
- Integration of the financial holding company's resources and cooperation with its subsidiaries helps the SKB to expand customer-acquisition channels, realize cross-marketing synergies, and provide a full range of financial products and services that satisfy the diverse needs of its customers.

(2) Unfavorable Factors

- To cope with the inflation crisis, the U.S. Fed initiated a series of interest-rate hikes beginning in March 2022; the side effects of these hikes have shrouded the global economy in the haze of recession, and the loan business will contract in response to the decline in the real estate and manufacturing industries.
- The market turbulence and impact on manufacturing brought on by the Russia-Ukraine war have raised loan and investment risk for banks in Taiwan and abroad, and how to strengthen risk control while maintaining stable growth in the resulting complex geopolitical situation will become a major issue.
- The entry of pure internet banking, e-payment, e-commerce and retail industries has blurred the boundaries of financial services; the banking industry must quickly grasp the resulting market trends and carry out the agile adjustment of business strategies so as to assure its niche in the market.

Overview of Research on Financial Products, and Business Development

1. Scale and Profitability of Major Financial Products, and New Business Units for the Past Two Years

(1)In line with the government's requirement for compliance with the Basel III Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) standards by 2022, the SKB initiated an IRRBB Project in 2021, concentrating on interest rate risk in the banking book from the earnings aspect or the influence of economic value assessment on capital. The Bank adopted the development of its own model in cooperation with its information units; the model became operational at the end of 2021, and will be used in tandem with the Bankers Association's version to observe and analyze variances.

(2)In response to the withdrawal of LIBOR, the Bank's Risk Management Department assumed responsibility for planning the installation of front-office Numerix system alternative reference rates (ARR) to replace derivative products using interest rates, and for verifying evaluation results. The new system went online at the end of 2021. The switch from LIBOR to the ARR transaction module was completed at the end of the first quarter of 2022.

(3)The Bank set up a Libor task force in response to the withdrawal of Libor, and the Risk Management Dept. was charged with optimizing the internal funds system, adjusting the pricing-basis curve, and revising criteria for internal transfer pricing. This task was completed before the end of 2021, and the results are being used for new loans and the undertaking of new products in 2022.

(4)Addition of interest-rate futures and single-stock futures to Apex system products: To meet the needs of the Bank's business development, interest-rate futures and single-stock futures were added to the existing middle-office system so as to strengthen the risk-control mechanism. Application began in early 2022 and was completed before the end of the second quarter of that year.

(5)TMU CCR Control System Installation Project: The use of information from the integrated financial transaction platform was extended to the resources of the integrated central-office risk control system and TMU customers' pre-transaction risk limit quota logic of core system was revised; further, quota management was strengthened to achieve the instant checking of transaction quota limits. This helps the AO and TMU units of bank branches achieve instant position enquiry; in addition, the establishment of the Bank's information unit will add flexibility to future management targets. This project was initiated in 2022 and was put online on Oct. 17 that year.

2. R&D Costs and Results for the Past Two Years, and Future R&D Plans

(1)Integrated Financial Transaction Platform Project, Stage2 :

Stage 1 was put online by the headquarters in Taipei in mid-August, 2021 and Stage 2 was initiated in the first half of 2022, with cooperation between external system vendors and the Bank's information units. Front-office systems are incorporating foreign-currency option products, and the platform is installing related front- and middle-office management mechanisms. The integrated platform is being used to optimize operating procedures and promote business development, while at the same time providing complete risk management. System installation costs amount to approximately US$280,000, and the project is projected for completion before the end of 2023.

(2)Initiation of the "Hong Kong Bank Integrated Financial Transaction Platform Project" by the Hong Kong Branch: This project centers on foreign-exchange products, with the headquarters being responsible for project management and for helping the Hong Kong Branch carry out integration of front-, middle-, and back-office operating procedures, and providing strong risk management. At the same time, the introduction of Straight Through Processing (STP) for foreign exchange, docking with the forex Electronic Trading Platform, and coupling with the Bank's internal limit management system can reduce the time needed for the Bank to acquire knowledge about positions and facilitate the real-time control of intraday position limits. This project, for which a system installation budget has been allocated, was initiated in March of 2022 and will take an estimated 18 months to complete.

(3)Daily Securities-bonds Trading Management Report Automation Project: This project is being carried out by the Bank itself, with the interfacing of each product systems data and market data sources, along with use of the existing integrated financial transaction platform, automatically produced daily management reports, and off-market checking. A Risk Adjusted Return on Capital (RAROC) calculation engine is being developed for use in annual budgeting, quota calculation, and risk appetite measurement. This project was initiated in the second quarter of 2022 and is expected to be completed by the end of the second quarter of 2023.

(4)Installation of a task-oriented system: The establishment of a task-oriented management system will provide for the flexible setting of workflow steps and for a better customer management process through the joint customer management mechanism.

(5)Establishment of a wealth management encyclopedia: A friendly interface will be used to provide financial advisor with wealth-management related knowledge quickly and accurately, thereby upgrading their familiarity with know-how about wealth management products and processes so that they can resolve problems rapidly.

(6)Putting the robo-advisor platform online: In line with the SKB's trend toward digitization and the provision of online wealth management services, the Bank will use Big Data and algorithms to provide customers with automated investment portfolio suggestions in accordance with the investment goals and risk tolerance levels that they have established. Market changes will be monitored at all times, and rebalancing will be carried out as necessary, with the aim of expanding the scope of wealth management services and enhancing the degree of product and customer penetration.

(7)The budget for the SKB's digital finance plan has grown at double-digit annual rates over the past two years. In addition to the ongoing reinforcement of digital product and service processes, the enhancement of business efficiency, and the development and deepening of strategic alliance cooperation, the Bank is working actively to help branches with the digital transformation and provide guidance for customers in order to enhance customer willingness to use, and their experience in using, the automated services of digital platforms. In this way, financial services will be deeply implanted in their lives and consistent customer-oriented experiences will be realized, thus increasing the number of digital customers and the Bank's income.

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

(1) Short-term Business Plans

Corporate Banking Business

- Existing customers will be deeply cultivated and provided with differentiated services and products planning in accordance with their customer segments. Review of the customer management strategy will be strengthened, and overall income heightened.
- Customer segment management will be deepened, controllable exposure will be increased, customer relationships will be advanced, and multi-source income will be enhanced.
- The account-opening tool for Omni-U online digital securities account and relationship management for the offline deposited securities business will be continuously promoted to boost the volume of securities activity and expand the interest rate spread.
- Lead bank or participant bank status for syndicated loans to high-quality customers in Taiwan and overseas will be pursued vigorously so as to increase loan and commission fee income.
- The Financial Supervisory Commission's Green Finance 3.0 policy will be implemented, with continuous promotion of renewable and green energy financing; in addition, digitized tools will be brought in to heighten customer loyalty.

Consumer Banking Business

- Services to meet customer needs for home loans and on-lending will be developed, the funding needs of the youth group for housing procurement and of high-asset potential customers will be met, and a stable home-loan market share and asset quality will be pursued in line with relevant government regulatory measures.
- A diverse range of digital application channels will be matched with the sale of a range of credit loan products, and high-quality corporate personnel and internal business opportunities lists will be developed, so as to upgrade customer quality and quantity; at the same time, credit loan products will be continuously innovated and inclusive financing will be realized through the implementation of environmental social governance (ESG) plans.
- Car dealer relationships will be reinforced, the high-market-share advantage will be maintained, strategic platforms to maintain a high document-examination efficiency and asset quality will be introduced, and the Bank's brand will be burnished through the promotion of green energy and electric car business opportunities.

Market Analysis

Wealth Management Business

- High-potential customers will be constantly explored and the high-value customer segment will be boosted; operational performance will be enhanced through cross-product, cross-channel multiple coverage; and customer asset scale will be vigorously expanded.
- Personnel will be acquired through a special recruitment project, and internal personnel and high-performance financial consultants will be guided onto the road to comprehensive career planning and promotion in line with a detailed range-target mechanism, thereby elevating the business growth of wealth management throughout the Bank.
- Financial products that keep pace with the times will be introduced in line with the pulse of development of global financial markets, outstanding personnel will be vigorously recruited, and the financial professionalism of Bank employees will be cultivated in order to achieve an overall upgrading of per-capita output and boost overall commission-fee income growth in the wealth-management business.

Digital Banking Business

- Upgrading of customer-acquisition capability: Multiple customer-acquisition channels will be opened and multifunction accounts created; composite-type marketing offers will be provided; digital deposit accounts combined with a variety of products will be used to upgrade the frequency of account use; and third-party cross-industry alliances will be forged to create account usage scenarios that upgrade customer loyalty. The development of the digital channel customer segment will be continuously strengthened and, in line with the digitized operation of branches, localized digital services will be developed and customer satisfaction heightened.
- Strengthening the operation of the digital customer segment: End to end digital products will be created in five major businesses: loans, deposits, payments, foreign exchange, and wealth management; the product and service experience will be further improved; exclusive marketing activities will be developed and life-cycle management for digital customers will be strengthened; and customers' brand loyalty will be reinforced and their demand for quick, convenient, and secure digital services will be satisfied.
- Data first, focus on experience, agility at the core: Digital marketing capability will be upgraded, customers will be attracted through community and marketing motivation, and data analysis and precision marketing will be utilized to increase customer loyalty and the Bank's income.
- Introduction of new technology: Customer's feedback will be collected to observe the breakpoint of journey of experience; new technologies will be applied to the upgrading of business and operational performance; and the forms of services and products will be remolded.

Credit Card Business

- OU credit cards will stimulate cardholders to become deposit customers as well, manifesting the efficacy of digital usage and "cards bringing new accounts"; new customers will be acquired, and old customers encouraged to use digital services, through digital channels.
- Sources of Customer acquisition will be expanded through continuously increasing in cooperation with large chain stores, enhancing customer loyalty so as to boost card-use performance.
- High-asset customers will be further cultivated and the depth of services strengthened to boost the number of product holdings and reinforce customer loyalty.

Trust Business

- All-out efforts will be devoted to the promotion of the real estate trust, old/unsafe building reconstruction financing trust, advance payment trust (including for e-commerce platforms), escrow trust (including for equities trading), employee stock ownership trust, and foreign-currency trust businesses.
- Business promotion, education and training, and co-marketing will be carried out for the Bank's business units so as to strengthen the trust capabilities of employees and gain a grasp of potential customer segments.
- In line with the Trust 2.0 policy, the nursing care and insurance trust and employee stock ownership trust businesses will be promoted in combination with the Bank's wealth management and corporate banking resources in order to satisfy the diversified needs of the Bank's customers.
- Financial holding company synergies will be employed in undertaking the custodian bank business for investment trust funds and clearing bank business for book-entry central bank securities.

(2) Long-term Business Plans

Corporate Banking Business

- Overseas markets will be actively and continuously developed, international syndicated loans will be selectively undertaken, and cooperative relations among branch institutions in Taiwan and overseas will be constantly strengthened in order to expand asset scale and heighten overseas income.
- The loan structure will be continuously optimized and costs controlled to enhance the interest spread and commission fee income.
- ESG loan principles will be introduced and, in compliance with Equator Principles and the inclusion of ESG loans in credit processes, examination and effective control will be carried out so as to realize ESG principles and sustainable financing.
- Loans to highly controversial industries will be forbidden, careful assessment will be made of high-risk and high-carbon-emissions industries, ESG loans will be actively promoted, and the Bank will participate in loans to sustainable industries and sustainability-linked loans.
- The integration and division of front and back offices will be used to increase revenues by expanding the momentum for business promotion and cross-sales in the derivatives business.
- The Bank will strive to upgrade the Vietnam Representative Office to the Binh Duong Branch, and to establish a Singapore Branch.

Wealth Management Business

- In line with the development of global financial market's pulse, the Bank will provide a diverse range of products, constantly strengthen team professionalism, develop digital platforms, integrate digital and physical channels, and build a complete range of customer services through the joint business coverage mechanism.
- Financial products with market competitiveness will be developed continuously in order to offer a more complete, more professionalized range of asset-allocation planning services to satisfy different levels of customer needs, and the Bank's operating scale will be further expanded through the use of bank-wide marketing and promotion synergies.
- In response to the trend toward an ageing society, the Bank will develop professional financial planners for the elderly who can understand customer needs from a sincere professional angle and provide more suitable household estate inheritance and nursing-care planning for the elderly.
- Internationally recognized Certified Financial Planners (CFPs) will be continuously developed, and customers will be provided with a more complete range of financial planning services through a full range of professional services that deepen customer relationships and loyalty to the Bank.

Market Analysis

Digital Banking Business

- Three networks in one—transformation of three major digital platforms: The Three networks in one encompass the new official website, new mobile bank, and new cloud service platform; the aim is to create an unparalleled One Bank experience, with the three major platforms remolding a new positioning and creating new value. In coordination with the digital transformation of branches, customers will be encouraged to carry out digital migration and interaction; this will upgrade the experience of channel customers while motivating them to join in the promotion of integrated virtual and physical, online and offline services.
- Step-by-step creation of a digital brand: The "consumption for life, financial planning for consumption, life assisted by financial planning" mobile strategy will be developed, with continuous satisfaction of consumer needs for digital banking in the various aspects of life; and, through innovative technology and cross-industry alliances, a digital banking ecosphere and integrated virtual and physical scenarios with services that fill customer needs will be built up so that customers will feel the warmth of digital banking services. In this way, willingness to choose the SKB brand will be upgraded and loyalty will be cultivated.

Credit Card Business

- Credit card holders and other digital channel customer segments will be analyzed to gain an understanding of data power, undertake customer segmentation, develop new customers by segment, stabilize the consumption of existing customers, and boost the amount of card consumption and commission fee income.
- New products will be generated through quick development and new flow node automation plus smart OCR services, strengthening the functions and processing performance of digital service systems. This will simplify work flows and reduce operating costs.

Trust Business

- Cooperation with external channels will be strengthened to boost the quantity and energy of such channels, increase sources of trust cases, and boost revenue growth.
- Staff training for the trust business and cultivation of the professional self-development, negotiation, contract signing, and customer maintenance abilities of sales staff will be reinforced in order to build up an outstanding sales team.
- The Bank will continuously install and optimize computer system functions for the trust and custody businesses in order to build up a complete back-office support system and expand the asset scale of trust and custody businesses.
- Opportunities for discretionary custody of investments referred by the MasterLink Securities Investment Advisory Co. and Shin Kong Investment Trust will be seized, and the Bank's high-quality services and business efficiency will be used to expand the undertaking of discretionary custody businesses for other investment trust advisory companies.

Business Plans for 2023

1. Deposit Business

- The Bank will use digital account combined with e-payment account trading to provide preferential deposit treatment, and will continuously promote exclusive preferences for OU digital deposits so as to acquire the youth segment. New customers will be boosted to enhance the product holdings, heighten loyalty, and increase the raising of new customers and deposits, thereby creating energy for the wealth management business and boosting opportunities for reinvestment.
- The foreign-currency exchange and deposit module will be continuously optimized and developed to provide customers with a wide range of foreign-currency exchange and deposit services; preferential deposit and exchange programs will be planned in accordance with forex and interest rate trends in order to achieve both cost control and market competitiveness; and preferential programs for New Taiwan dollar/foreign-currency fixed deposits will be introduced in line with overall consideration of the rhythm of the capital market and the Bank's demand for capital while at the same time boosting the amount of deposits and the ratio of demand deposits.
- Relations with high-quality payroll-transfer corporate customers will be strengthened by offering them integrated programs involving customized preferential banking products in accordance with their corporate characteristics; the high-income payroll-transfer customer group will be continuously cultivated; and account-upgrade preferences and preferential-interest deposit programs will be offered to maintain and increase customers with assets under management, and to motivate them to become part of the Bank's high-asset customer group.
- Deposits will be taken with prevailing interest rates and together with localized cultivation by the branches, to develop SME customer basis and improve the Bank's market competitiveness and market share, optimize the deposit structure, and constantly lower the cost of deposits.
- A full range of consultant-type trade financing and cash management services will be built up, transactional-type financial services will be developed, customer-oriented niche products will be strengthened, and service and operations quality will be enhanced in order to boost customer satisfaction and upgrade the Bank's current cash-flow position.
- Preferential demand deposit programs will be continuously introduced to attract new funds, enhance the Bank's demand-deposit position, and optimize the ratio of demand deposits.
- Omni-U digital securities accounts will be used, along with the promotion of online account-opening tools and offline securities deposit DS business relations, to accumulate customers rapidly and raise the level of securities demand deposits.

2. Corporate Banking Business

- Use will be made of SME Credit Guarantee Fund products to lower loan risk, reduce capital consumption, and increase the number of loan customers to boost profits.
- A focus on industrial parks along with the deep cultivation of SMEs in the vicinity of branches and the development of customers in accordance with industrial supply chains will be used to expand the Bank's customer base and boost customer loyalty and product dimensionality; in addition, loan risk will be reduced and income increased through a thorough understanding of customers' core assets as well as the solicitation of customers with self-liquidating and transactional repayment capability.
- The Bank will strive to act as lead bank for syndicated loans with a total amount of NT$3 billion or less, take advantage of opportunities to refinance existing lead-bank loans, use debt consolidation for existing customers to package loans from other banks into syndicated loans, and seize opportunities for the refinancing of loans with SKB participation while seeking lead-bank status for those syndicated loans. The aim is to use lead-bank status as a stepping stone for the development of SKB loans to high-quality domestic and foreign customers, thereby increasing loan and processing-fee income by boosting accounts receivable, trade financing, and other businesses.
- The Bank will support corporate sustainable development, use green loans to help guide customer capital into green projects, encourage industries to seek sustainable development and achieve carbon-reduction targets, and help realize the role and the function of the financial system in promoting the pursuit of sustainable development by society as a whole.

3. Consumer Banking Business

- Optimization of business processes, and enhancement of employee productivity and service quality: The power of technology will be used to optimize processes and data; one-stop services for online application, identity verification, and automatic dispersal of funds will be promoted continuously so that manpower can be replaced by automated equipment and the performance of sales personnel can be upgraded; big-data analysis will be used to create a forecasting model that will provide a marketing list and increase the number of products held by SKB customers; and digital services together with physical branches will be used to deeply cultivate business dealings with customers. In this way, the Bank will constantly manifest its superior service quality and expand the scale of its consumer banking business.
- Creation of a smooth, no-chokepoint digital experience centered on the customer experience: Key business processes will be constantly optimized and improved with a focus on the customer experience, and the digital-application loan platform will be expanded; consumer loan products will be repackaged, and products, marketing, and processes will be advanced in tandem; in response to digital trends and the rapid development of financial technology, digital platforms will be used to heighten service efficiency; and new business models will be vigorously developed to facilitate integration into customers' consumption scenarios, satisfy their need for immediate funding, expand the coverage of consumer loan products, and provide high-quality and convenient financial services that meet customers' needs.
- Continuous development of the auto-loan business and development of loans through car dealerships: Loans through car dealerships will be continuously developed and the used-car and foreign-currency auto-loan business will be strengthened so as to achieve stable expansion of the Bank's business base, develop the new-car market, and boost the opening of new-car channels. At the same time, the Bank will constantly strengthen the control of business costs and reduce non-performing loans with an equal emphasis on broadening income sources and reducing expenditures so as to create maximum profits for the Bank.
- Strengthening of credit-risk controls and reduction of non-performing loans so as to upgrade asset quality: The Bank will actively solicit high-quality customers and strengthen the control of credit risk so as to reduce non-performing loans; the credit scorecard system and automated loan-approval strategy will be applied in the standardization of loan approval; the strategic management system will be used to continuously optimize loan-approval strategies and upgrade the efficiency of loan review while balancing profit and risk; preliminary review, price negotiation, and compensatory strategies will be designed with the aim of upgrading the quality of the Bank's business strategy, providing uniform risk controls, and enhancing the overall quality of loan assets in the consumer banking business.
- Relatively preferential loan-to-value ratios and interest rates will be provided to purchasers of non-self-use residential properties, and loan policies will be adjusted as necessary to conform to regulatory changes, internal policy directions, and conditions in the real estate market so as to give due consideration to both the Bank's capital adequacy and its loan quality.
- Loan applications will be reviewed strictly, credit-risk controls will be strengthened, borrowers' repayment sources and capability will be reviewed, and high-quality customers will be selected in order to reduce non-performing loans. The credit scorecard system will be used to standardize risk controls, enhance business quality and quantity, and reinforce the overall quality of loan assets.

4. Wealth Management Business

- **Business management system:** The performance management system will be constantly optimized to upgrade management efficiency; system control will be reinforced; a checking function for the review period system, an out-of-office recording function for the SFA system, and joint online credit checking will be built up; and branch visits and discussions will be used to gain a thorough understanding of branch-bank needs. Recruitment will be upgraded, the evaluation of management skills quantified, and competency methods used to carry out system management training with the aim of enhancing the professional skills and management capabilities of financial planners.
- **Further development of customer segmentation:** The loyalty of the wealth-management customer segment will be constantly strengthened, and a rich array of product options will be provided in accordance with customer segments, to satisfy the needs of different segments. The wealth-management points program will be employed continuously to enhance the rights and interests of high-asset customers, paybacks to high-contribution customers will be boosted, and customer relationships will be constantly deepened through a diversified range of customer-reward services. Questionnaires and analysis models will be used to pinpoint potential customer needs, and customers will be carefully selected to strengthen operations in order to boost customers' product holdings.
- **Establishment of digital platforms:** Trading systems will be constantly optimized, with a core focus on the customer experience, in order to improve trading efficiency; the hours of foreign-exchange trading through digital channels will be extended and the fixed-time, fixed-amount foreign exchange function will be optimized to encourage customers to set up the SKB as their main bank for foreign-exchange transactions; investment will be made in putting the Quick Go and Wealth Management Mastermind Electronic Out-of-Office Application platforms, telephone ordering, online banking electronic currency exchange online; and projects to build work-oriented systems and a wealth-management encyclopedia will be initiated so as to expand the service field for large customers, boost transaction efficiency, and enhance service quality.
- **Mastering of the product rhythm:** AUM base products will be enhanced and the balanced allocation of different products will be improved in line with the upgrading of wealth management; insurance coverage ratios will be heightened through time payments, and retirement planning products will be mapped out, in response to changes in the insurance environment; and online and offline asset allocation and investment portfolio assembly will be integrated with the aim of providing financial advisory services to different customer segments.

5. Digital Banking Business

- **Strengthening of the digital product and service experience:** With a core focus on the customer experience and technology as the accelerator, the Bank will continuously optimize digital products and services and, with a strategy that prioritizes mobile services, will reinforce the experience of mobile banking users so that their needs for enquiry, payment, financial management, and everyday life preferences will be satisfied at any time and any place. This will create digital banking with warmth and accuracy.
- **Upgrading of digital innovation to improve business efficiency:** New versions of digital products will be repeatedly developed to provide innovative experiences and enhance efficiency; in OU micro business loans, for example, AI quick-screening robots will be used to increase the loan approval rate and lower marketing and business costs; also, conversational services will be used to complete simple conversation content that will enable the quick understanding of the credit status of enterprises or individuals. This will change the traditional credit-checking- and function-oriented design thinking into an experience-oriented design model.

Business Plans for 2023

- **Guiding bank branches through the digital transformation:** Branches will be guided in helping customers boost their usage of self-service options. The digital transformation at branches starts with the reduction of small teller transactions by guiding customers' small transactions to self-service equipment plus online and mobile services, allowing branches to make better use of opportunities to develop new businesses and customers to cut the time they spend waiting at bank counters. This will boost the efficiency of customer services. The Bank will also deploy digital point-men and -women to help branches promote the migration of customers to digital interactivity, branch feedback will be used in the continuous addition and optimization of online banking functions, customers' willingness to use and experience in using the interactive services of digital platforms will be enhanced, and the Bank will be brought closer to user needs.
- **Development and deepening of strategic alliance cooperation:** In response to the trend toward digital e-payment, the Bank will work in full cooperation with e-payment institutions in offering a full range of payment services that bring the Bank close to customers' lives and satisfy the consumer financial needs for all kinds of life scenarios.
- **Integration of group resources and realization of group synergies:** With a focus on OU digital deposit accounts, connections will be established with the products of Shin Kong Financial Holding subsidiaries in order to create multifunction accounts and provide customers with special package-type marketing offers, thereby strengthening customer-acquisition energy while boosting the product holdings of the holding company's subsidiaries. The linking of cooperation in products and technology will increase the breadth of digital financial services and make full use of group synergies. The cross-occupation establishment of an agile project team and the creation of digital products will satisfy the needs for consumption financing for all life scenarios.
- **Boosting of digital customer satisfaction:** To carry through with customer relationship management, third-party market surveys are carried out each year and seminars and questionnaires are used to learn about customers' needs and feelings in regard to the Bank's digital platforms, customer group management, and marketing strategies. Starting from the standpoint of the customer journey, the Bank will move toward service transparency, interaction, personalization, immediacy, consistency, and ease of operation in order to upgrade customer satisfaction with digital services.
- **Digital transformation and personnel deployment:** The training and deployment of product management, digital marketing, experience design, data analysis, digital technology, and other key personnel will be accelerated; the quantity and quality of digital personnel will be enhanced; and a cross-function agile team operating model will be established through product management and process re-engineering.

6. Credit Card Business

- In response to the acceleration of the digital transformation in the post-epidemic era, the Bank will vigorously engage in alliance cooperation with chain stores supplying the needs of daily consumption and expand the variety of customer sources through cross-industry alliances in order to improve the Bank's diverse-customer-group aspect.
- Online card application, online adjustment of credit limits, and other digital channel services will be expanded in order to create the best customer experience and acquire formerly unreachable customer groups.
- The special features of existing products will be reinforced and different products provided in accordance with different customer needs, and customer segment management value will be maximized through the deep cultivation of customer groups through the combination of products and channels.
- Efforts will be focused on the high-value customer segment with the aim of deepening customer relationships, customer loyalty will be strengthened through the integrated use of internal resources, and motivation for card use and customer contribution will be enhanced.

7. Trust Business

- Real estate trust: Development-type real estate projects will be coupled with trust will reduce credit risk while strengthening stakeholder protection, complying with market needs; the Bank will also respond to the government's implementation of the policies of urban renewal and the reconstruction of old buildings by actively pursuing the old-building reconstruction and urban renewal trust business so as to boost trust-commission income, loan-interest income, and deposit performance; in this way, trust will be promoted as the ideal protection platform and generator of the greatest income for the Bank.
- Advance-payment trust: Issuers will be assisted with the consignment, in accordance with regulations, of advance-payment funds for the issuance of gift certificates (or prepaid cards) to trust management; this assures protection for purchasers of deferred-consumption products while increasing the business scale of issuers. Because of the impact of Covid-19, however, there has been a slight contraction in the traditional gift-certificate and stored-value card businesses, so development of the e-commerce advance-payment trust business will be used in response to market developments so as to assure stable income from the advance-payment trust business.
- Real estate escrow trust: There is demand for this business in the market because it protects both buyer and seller in real estate transactions. The home-loan and corporate-banking businesses of SKB branches will be matched with escrow trust to increase the Bank's trust commission income, deposit performance, and financial management income, thus providing cross-marketing benefits.
- Nursing care and insurance trust: In response to the implementation of the government's Trust 2.0 policy, the Bank has mapped out a "Shin Kong makes an appointment with you for the future" project which encompasses both nursing care and insurance trust. The main objective of this project is to provide for the real needs of the elderly and disabled for nursing care; standardized procedures, information systems, and standard contracts have been planned out to help bank branches promote this project and thus burnish the Bank's public-welfare image.
- Employee stock ownership trust: In response to the government's implementation of the Trust 2.0 policy, besides operating the employee stock ownership trust business for employees of Shin Kong Financial Holding Co. subsidiaries the Bank will vigorously expand this trust business in compliance with the requirements of the authorities in regard to the promotion of employee retirement planning and directions for the development of the trust business.
- Custody business: The Bank makes use of holding company synergies in undertaking custody of investment-type insurance products, discretionary investments and book-entry central government securities clearing bank of Shin Kong Life Insurance, custody of discretionary trust investments referred by the MasterLink Securities Investment Advisory Co. and Shin Kong Investment Trust, and custody of foreign investment funds referred by the MasterLink Securities Corp. The Bank also strives to expand profit sources by cooperating actively with external channels in soliciting custody of fully fiduciary discretionary investment and central government book-entry securities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholder
Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The following are the descriptions of the key audit matters in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2022:

Expected Credit Losses of Discounted and Loans, Net

As described in Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements, the discounted and loans amounted to NT$743,341,305 thousand, which accounted for 61% of total assets as of December 31, 2022, and the expected credit losses of the discounted and loans amounted to NT$535,000 thousand, which accounted for 3% of net revenue for the year ended December 31, 2022. The expected credit loss of discounted and loans is material to the consolidated financial statements as a whole. In addition, as stated in Note 5 of the consolidated financial statements, the measurement of expected credit losses of discounted and loans involves various financial factors, such as the probability of default and loss given default, and required compliance with relevant laws and regulations. Therefore, the expected credit loss of the discounted and loans was identified as a key audit matter.

The relevant accounting policies, estimations, assumptions and other information are referred to in Notes 4, 5, 12, 31 and 37 to the consolidated financial statements.

The audit procedures for the expected credit losses of the discounted and loans are as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of and tested the internal controls related to the expected credit losses of the discounted and loans of Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.

- We sampled from the schedule of the expected credit losses of discounted and loans, assessed by Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd., and evaluated the feasibility of expected credit losses.

- We obtained an understanding of and tested the key parameters for the expected credit losses of discounted and loans (such as the probability of default and loss given default). We confirmed that the expected credit losses are reasonable and meet the current experience and economic situation.

- We recalculated the appropriated amounts in conformity with the relevant decrees and ordinances of the competent authority.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Wang-Sheng Lin and Yin-Chou Chen.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

林旺生 陳盈州

February 22, 2023

<u>*Notice to Readers*</u>

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

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

TAIWAN SHIN KONG COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022		2021	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Note 6)	$ 47,127,490	4	$ 34,162,502	3
PLACEMENT WITH CENTRAL BANK AND CALL LOANS TO OTHER BANKS (Notes 7 and 35)	61,584,518	5	68,361,483	6
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 8 and 34)	102,836,659	9	117,955,094	10
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Notes 9 and 35)	182,417,824	15	195,001,611	17
DEBT INVESTMENTS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST (Note 10)	44,270,051	4	20,917,241	2
RECEIVABLES, NET (Notes 11 and 34)	14,065,352	1	13,398,663	1
DISCOUNTED AND LOANS, NET (Notes 12 and 34)	743,341,305	61	710,072,377	60
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET (Note 15)	5,951,380	1	5,892,490	1
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS, NET (Notes 16 and 34)	2,835,891	-	3,096,892	-
INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (Note 17)	802,390	-	798,792	-
GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET (Note 18)	1,658,746	-	1,577,798	-
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (Note 4)	754,141	-	628,837	-
OTHER ASSETS, NET (Notes 19 and 34)	4,248,530	-	1,856,680	-
TOTAL	$ 1,211,894,277	100	$ 1,173,720,460	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
Deposits of Central Bank and other banks (Note 20)	$ 323,880	-	$ 5,596,682	1
Funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks (Note 21)	-	-	225,050	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 8 and 34)	6,560,818	1	1,718,874	-
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements (Note 22)	6,234,281	1	2,331,297	-
Payables (Note 23)	8,286,434	1	8,726,853	1
Income tax liabilities, current (Notes 4 and 34)	1,127,318	-	494,959	-
Deposits and remittances (Notes 24 and 34)	1,072,608,164	88	1,043,922,167	89
Bank debentures (Note 25)	26,800,000	2	27,000,000	2
Other financial liabilities (Note 26)	20,316,450	2	8,493,890	1
Provisions (Notes 4 and 27)	1,116,719	-	974,636	-
Lease liabilities (Notes 16 and 34)	2,982,625	-	3,235,320	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 4)	459,874	-	459,054	-
Other liabilities (Note 28)	1,469,746	-	1,091,388	-
Total liabilities	1,148,286,309	95	1,104,270,170	94
EQUITY (Note 29)				
Common stock				
Capital - common stock	49,815,329	4	47,585,921	4
Capital surplus				
Premium on capital stock	2,516,058	-	1,697,749	-
Other capital reserve	94,063	-	80,586	-
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	16,713,649	1	14,976,346	1
Special reserve	1,433,694	-	261,605	-
Unappropriated retained earnings	6,518,887	1	6,036,689	1
Other equity				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	96,320	-	(78,862)	-
Unrealized (loss) gain on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(59,231)	-	312,505	-
Unrealized (loss) gain on investments in debit instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(13,520,801)	(1)	(1,422,249)	-
Total equity	63,607,968	5	69,450,290	6
TOTAL	$ 1,211,894,277	100	$ 1,173,720,460	100

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

TAIWAN SHIN KONG COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Per Share Amounts)

	2022		2021		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**	**%**
INTEREST INCOME (Notes 31 and 34)	$ 21,194,870	112	$ 16,552,835	89	28
INTEREST EXPENSE (Notes 31 and 34)	(7,483,290)	(40)	(3,949,720)	(21)	89
NET INTEREST INCOME	13,711,580	72	12,603,115	68	9
NON-INTEREST INCOME, NET					
Service fee, net (Notes 31 and 34)	3,215,758	17	3,470,350	19	(7)
Gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, net (Note 31)	226,677	1	60,269	-	276
Realized gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, net (Note 31)	253,712	2	1,374,524	7	(82)
Foreign exchange gain	1,368,779	7	900,382	5	52
Reversal of (impairment loss) recognized on assets (Note 31)	7,789	-	(1,390)	-	660
Gain on investment properties (Note 17)	3,598	-	4,349	-	(17)
Net other revenue except for interest revenue	149,057	1	117,482	1	27
Total non-interest income, net	5,225,370	28	5,925,966	32	(12)
NET REVENUE	18,936,950	100	18,529,081	100	2
BAD DEBT EXPENSE AND PROVISION FOR LOSSES ON COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES (Notes 11, 12, 27 and 31)	(869,657)	(4)	(1,465,980)	(8)	(41)
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Employee benefits expenses (Note 31)	(5,293,259)	(28)	(5,466,841)	(29)	(3)
Depreciation and amortization expenses (Note 31)	(1,087,880)	(6)	(1,062,563)	(6)	2
General and administrative expenses (Notes 31 and 34)	(3,393,324)	(18)	(3,084,611)	(17)	10
Total operating expenses	(9,774,463)	(52)	(9,614,015)	(52)	2

(Continued)

TAIWAN SHIN KONG COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Per Share Amounts)

	2022		2021		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**	**%**
CONSOLIDATED INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	$ 8,292,830	44	$ 7,449,086	40	11
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 32)	(1,431,173)	(8)	(896,894)	(5)	60
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME	6,861,657	36	6,552,192	35	5
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Notes 4 and 27)	156,717	1	(52,026)	-	401
Unrealized loss on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,085,559)	(6)	(655,205)	(4)	66
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 32)	(31,344)	-	10,405	-	(401)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	175,182	1	(100,222)	-	275
Unrealized loss on investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(12,098,552)	(64)	(4,204,297)	(23)	188
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax	(12,883,556)	(68)	(5,001,345)	(27)	158
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME FOR THE YEAR	$ (6,021,899)	(32)	$ 1,550,847	8	(488)
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:					
Owner of the Company	$ 6,861,657	36	$ 6,552,192	35	5
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 6,861,657	36	$ 6,552,192	35	5

(Continued)

TAIWAN SHIN KONG COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Per Share Amounts)

	2022		2021		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:					
Owner of the Company	$ (6,021,899)	(32)	$ 1,550,847	8	(488)
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-
	$ (6,021,899)	(32)	$ 1,550,847	8	(488)
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 33)					
Basic	$ 1.41		$ 1.37		
Diluted	$ 1.40		$ 1.37		

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

TAIWAN SHIN KONG COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company								
	Capital Stock	Capital Surplus		Retained Earnings			Other Equity		
	Ordinary Shares	Premium on Capital Stock	Other	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Retained Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translating Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Instruments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2021 AS RESTATED	$ 46,331,158	$ 1,697,749	$ 31,343	$ 13,589,901	$ 126,988	$ 5,021,506	$ 21,360	$ 3,030,195	$ 69,850,200
Special reserve appropriated under Rule No. 10310000140 issued by the FSC	-	-	-	-	154,341	(154,341)	-	-	-
Appropriations of 2020 earnings									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	1,386,445	-	(1,386,445)	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	-	(19,724)	19,724	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(2,000,000)	-	-	(2,000,000)
Stock dividends	1,254,763	-	-	-	-	(1,254,763)	-	-	-
Share-based payment (Notes 4 and 30)	-	-	49,243	-	-	-	-	-	49,243
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	6,552,192	-	-	6,552,192
Other comprehensive loss after tax for the year ended December 31, 2021, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(41,621)	(100,222)	(4,859,502)	(5,001,345)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	6,510,571	(100,222)	(4,859,502)	1,550,847
Disposals of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(719,563)	-	719,563	-
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2021	47,585,921	1,697,749	80,586	14,976,346	261,605	6,036,689	(78,862)	(1,109,744)	69,450,290
Appropriations of 2021 earnings									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	1,737,303	-	(1,737,303)	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	1,192,239	(1,192,239)	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	-	(20,150)	20,150	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(2,800,000)	-	-	(2,800,000)
Stock dividends	81,617	-	-	-	-	(81,617)	-	-	-
Issuance of ordinary shares for cash	2,147,791	818,309	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,966,100
Share-based payment (Notes 4 and 30)	-	-	13,477	-	-	-	-	-	13,477
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	6,861,657	-	-	6,861,657
Other comprehensive income (loss) after tax for the year ended December 31, 2022, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	125,373	175,182	(13,184,111)	(12,883,556)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	6,987,030	175,182	(13,184,111)	(6,021,899)
Disposals of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(713,823)	-	713,823	-
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2022	$ 49,815,329	$ 2,516,058	$ 94,063	$ 16,713,649	$ 1,433,694	$ 6,518,887	$ 96,320	$(13,580,032)	$ 63,607,968

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

TAIWAN SHIN KONG COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Consolidated income before income tax	$ 8,292,830	$ 7,449,086
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	914,917	885,880
Amortization expense	172,963	176,683
Expected credit loss recognized	869,657	1,465,980
Gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(226,677)	(60,269)
Interest expense	7,483,290	3,949,720
Interest income	(21,194,870)	(16,552,835)
Dividend income	(308,136)	(788,095)
Compensation costs of employee share options	13,477	49,243
Loss on disposal of property and equipment, net	78	444
Loss (gain) on disposal of financial assets, net	54,424	(586,429)
(Reversal of) impairment loss of financial assets	(7,789)	1,390
Unrealized (gain) loss on foreign currency exchange	(6,547,804)	2,206,506
Gain on fair value adjustment of investment property	(3,598)	(4,349)
Gain on lease modifications	(8,374)	(4,403)
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to other banks	(2,351,918)	(3,676,687)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	21,581,757	4,081,755
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,545,985	(46,024,287)
Investment in debt instruments at amortized cost	(23,226,105)	(682,184)
Receivables	(169,843)	4,892,905
Discounted and loans	(33,851,105)	(66,634,089)
Other financial assets	(3,447)	(112,764)
Other assets	4,091	(34,536)
Deposits of the Central Bank and other banks	(5,272,802)	948,127
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(1,394,701)	(699,352)
Payables	(292,901)	(4,000,156)
Deposits and remittances	28,685,997	133,821,617
Other financial liabilities	11,822,560	2,409,658
Employee benefits provision	(2,598)	737
Other liabilities	(33,342)	(846,953)
Cash (used in) generated from operations	(10,453,984)	21,632,343
Interest received	20,861,209	16,618,787
Dividends received	308,422	785,543
Interest paid	(6,548,981)	(3,994,332)
Income taxes paid	(954,642)	(675,407)
Net cash generated from operating activities	3,212,024	34,366,934

(Continued)

TAIWAN SHIN KONG COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property and equipment	$ (493,631)	$ (435,565)
Proceeds on disposal of property and equipment	-	8
Increase in refundable deposits	(2,395,941)	-
Decrease in refundable deposits	-	32,679
Acquisition for intangible assets	(148,206)	(109,015)
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,037,778)	(511,893)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease in funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks	(225,050)	(42,690)
Issuance of bank debenture	2,800,000	1,000,000
Repayment of bank debenture	(3,000,000)	(1,500,000)
Increase in bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	3,902,984	266,509
Increase in guarantee deposits received	411,699	5,453
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(565,909)	(535,373)
Cash dividends distributed	(2,800,000)	(2,000,000)
Proceeds from issuing shares	2,966,100	-
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	3,489,824	(2,806,101)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	172,035	(96,646)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	3,836,105	30,952,294
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	76,289,096	45,336,802
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 80,125,201	$ 76,289,096

Reconciliation of the amounts in the consolidated statements of cash flows with the equivalent items reported in the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents in consolidated balance sheets	$ 47,127,490	$ 34,162,502
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to other banks qualified for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	32,997,711	42,126,594
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	$ 80,125,201	$ 76,289,096

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

TAIWAN SHIN KONG COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

On September 23, 1996, the Third Credit Cooperative of Taipei, a credit union, was approved by the Republic of China ("ROC") Ministry of Finance (MOF) under Letter Tai-Tsai-Rong No. 85546025 to reorganize into a commercial bank named Macoto Bank.

Macoto Bank acquired all of the assets and assumed all of the liabilities of the Second Credit Cooperative of Hsinchu, the Eighth Credit Cooperative of Taichung, the Second Credit Cooperative of Chiayi, and the Credit Cooperative of Gang Shang (credit unions) on January 5, 1997, January 1, 1998, August 31, 2001, and September 14, 2001, respectively. The acquisitions were approved by the ROC MOF.

Responding to financial development trend and the government policy to promote financial institutions, Macoto Bank agreed to be acquired by Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd. by means of share swap in the stockholders' meeting on June 10, 2005. The share swap was completed on October 3, 2005 and Macoto Bank became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd. On October 4, 2005, the board of directors resolved Macoto Bank's merger with Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. ("TSKCB"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd., with Macoto Bank as the surviving entity and Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. as the eliminated entity. Macoto Bank issued new shares to exchange TSKCB's total assets and liabilities. For this share swap, Macoto Bank issued 708,727 thousand common shares at the share exchange ratio of 1.5040 common shares of TSKCB for every Macoto Bank share. On December 26, 2005, Macoto Bank obtained approval of the transaction from the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC). On December 31, 2005, this transaction was completed. At the same time, Macoto Bank was renamed into Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. (the "Bank" referred to in these financial statements).

On September 14, 2022, the board of directors of the Bank resolved to merge with Shin Fu Insurance Agency Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary, in order to integrate the resources, strengthen management and business synergy. The effective date of this merger was December 30, 2022.

As of December 31, 2022 the Bank had a trust department, a foreign exchange transaction department, an offshore banking branch in Taiwan, 104 domestic branches including a business department and a branch in Hong Kong. The Bank is engaged mainly in financial operations regulated by the Banking Law and others approved by competent authority. The Bank's ultimate parent is Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (SKFHC).

The consolidated financial statements are presented in the Bank's functional currency, New Taiwan dollars.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorized for issue on February 22, 2023.

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

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

The initial application of the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Group's accounting policies.

b. The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2023

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"	January 1, 2023 (Note 1)
Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"	January 1, 2023 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"	January 1, 2023 (Note 3)

Note 1: The amendments will be applied prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 2: The amendments will be applicable to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 3: Except for deferred taxes that were recognized on January 1, 2022 for temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations, the amendments were applied prospectively to transactions that occurred on or after January 1, 2022.

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group is continuously assessing the possible impact of the application of other standards and interpretations on the Group's financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

c. New IFRSs in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between An Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"	January 1, 2024 (Note 2)
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 - Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"	January 1, 2024

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

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

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group is continuously assessing the possible impact of the application of other standards and interpretations on the Group's financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks and IFRSs as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments which are measured at fair values, investments properties and net defined benefit liabilities which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

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

a. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

b. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

c. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Classification of Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities

Accounts included in the Group's financial statements are not classified as current or non-current but are stated in the order of their liquidity. Please see Note 37 for the maturity analysis of assets and liabilities.

Basis of Consolidation

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

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

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

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

Foreign Currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date.

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

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

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

Bonds Purchased under Resell/Bills and Bonds Sold under Repurchase Agreements

A bond purchased under resell/a bill and bond sold under repurchase agreements is considered as a financing transaction if the risk and reward are attributed to the dealer. When a bond is purchased under a resell agreement, its purchase price is listed as "bonds purchased under resell agreements," an asset account. For a bill and bond sold under repurchase agreement, the selling price is listed as "bill and bond sold under repurchase agreements," a liability account. The difference between purchase (sale) price under the agreement and actual sale (purchase) price is recorded as interest income (expense).

Financial Instruments

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

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

<u>Financial assets</u>

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

a. Measurement category

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

1) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such financial assets are mandatorily classified or designated as at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at FVTOCI and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria.

A financial asset may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, and any dividends, interest earned and remeasurement gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains or losses. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 37.

2) Financial assets at amortized cost

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

a) The financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

b) The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset, except for:

a) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets; and

b) Financial asset that is not credit impaired on purchase or origination but has subsequently become credit impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets in subsequent reporting periods.

Cash equivalents include time deposits and certificates of deposits investments with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

3) Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

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

a) The debt instrument is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both the collecting of contractual cash flows and the selling of such financial assets; and

b) The contractual terms of the debt instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

4) Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation as at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

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

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

b. Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

According to the Regulations, the Group determines the allowance for credit losses by evaluating the recoverability of the outstanding balances of various loans at the balance sheet date. The allowances for doubtful accounts are determined based on management's evaluation of the collectability of individual accounts, the borrowers'/clients' financial condition and payment history. Such doubtful accounts are classified into: Normal loans, need attention, less likely to be collectible in full, difficult to collect, and uncollectible accounts and the allowance should be provided at 1%, 2%, 10%, 50%, and 100%, respectively, of the loan amount to meet the minimum requirement. Under the rule No. 10010006830 issued by the Banking Bureau of the FSC, additional allowance for doubtful accounts should be provided at 1% of the total loans. Under the rule No. 10300329440 issued by the Banking Bureau of the FSC, allowance for doubtful accounts should be provided at 1.5% or more of the loans for real estate. Furthermore, the FSC stipulated that banks should make at least 1.5% provisions each for sound credit assets in Mainland China (pertaining to short-term advance for trade finance) and loans for house purchases, renovations and constructions, respectively.

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

c. Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. However, on derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss, and the cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

a. Subsequent measurement

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

1) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities held for trading are stated at fair value, with any gain or loss arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest or dividends paid on such financial liability.

Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 37.

2) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

a) The amount of the loss allowance reflecting expected credit losses; and

b) The amount initially recognized less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the revenue recognition policies.

Besides subsequently measuring financial guarantee contracts at the higher of the abovementioned amounts as IFRS assessment result, the assessment is also performed in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans" as regulatory assessment result. The higher adequacy provision between above IFRS and regulatory assessment results is recognized.

b. Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including those which are linked to interest rate, exchange rate, index and good.

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

Derivatives embedded in hybrid contracts that contain financial asset hosts within the scope of IFRS 9 are not separated; instead, the classification is determined in accordance with the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts that are not financial assets that is within the scope of IFRS 9 (e.g. financial liabilities) are treated as separate derivatives when they meet the definition of a derivative, their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

Modification of financial instruments

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

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

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

Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

Investment Properties

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

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

From January 1, 2021, all investment properties are subsequently measured using the fair value model. Changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

For a transfer of classification from property and equipment to investment properties, any difference between the fair value of an item of property at the transfer date and its previous carrying amount is recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

Goodwill

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

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group’s cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

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

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

The Group evaluates the impairment of investments accounted for using the equity method on the basis of the consolidated financial statements of the invested company as a whole as the cash generating unit. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases, the Group recognizes a reversal of the impairment loss; the adjusted post-reversal carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been recognized (net of amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years.

Intangible Assets

a. Intangible assets acquired separately

   Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life, residual value, and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. The residual value of an intangible asset with a finite useful life shall be assumed to be zero unless the Group expects to dispose of the intangible asset before the end of its economic life.

b. Derecognition of intangible assets

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

Impairment of Property and Equipment, Right-of-use Asset and Intangible Assets Other Than Goodwill

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

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

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

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

Provisions

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the discounted cash flows of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Revenue Recognition

a. Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis with reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

b. Service fee income

The transaction price of service fee revenue which were generated from loans and other services will be allocated to performance obligations when performance obligations are identified from a contract with a customer by the Group, and revenue will be recognized when performance obligations are satisfied. For contracts where the period between the date on which the Group transfers a service to a customer and the date on which the customer pays for that good or service is one year or less, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component.

Leases

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

a. The Group as lessor

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

Under finance leases, the net investment in a lease is measured at the present value of the sum of the lease payments receivable by a lessor and any unguaranteed residual value accrued to the lessor plus initial direct costs and is presented as a finance lease receivable. Finance lease income is allocated to the relevant accounting periods so as to reflect a constant, periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of leases.

Lease payments (less any lease incentives payable) from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases.

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

b. The Group as lessee

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

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

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

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

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, a change in the assessment of an option to purchase an underlying asset, or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Group remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Group negotiates with the lessor for rent concessions as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 to change the lease payments originally due by June 30, 2022, that results in the revised consideration for the lease substantially less than the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change. There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions. The Group elects to apply the practical expedient to lease contracts, and therefore, does not assess whether the rent concessions are lease modifications. Instead, the Group recognizes the reduction in lease payment in profit or loss in the period in which the events or conditions that trigger the concession occurs, and makes a corresponding adjustment to the lease liability.

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

Employee Benefits

a. Short-term employee benefits

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

b. Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as expenses when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

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

Net defined benefit liability (asset) represents the actual deficit (surplus) in the Group’s defined benefit plan. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Share-based Payment Arrangements

Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (SKFHC) who is the Group’s ultimate parent granted to the Group’s employees’ equity-settled share-based payment arrangements.

The fair value at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group’s best estimates of the number of shares or options that are expected to ultimately vest, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus - employee share options. It is recognized as an expense in full at the grant date if vested immediately.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expenses reflect the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to capital surplus - employee share options.

Taxation

a. Current tax

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

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

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

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused loss carryforward to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

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

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

c. Current and deferred tax for the period

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current tax and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Business Combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss when they are incurred.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interests in the acquiree over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

If the initial accounting of a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group will report the provisional amounts of the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted retrospectively during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained on facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized as of that date.

Business combinations involving entities under common control are not accounted for using the acquisition method but are accounted for at the carrying amounts of the entities. Comparative information of the prior period in the consolidated financial statements is restated as if a business combination involving entities under common control have already occurred in that period.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The Group considers the recent development of the COVID-19 in Taiwan and its economic environment implications/climate change and related government policies and regulations when making its critical accounting estimates in cash flow projections, growth rate, discount rate, profitability, etc. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that period or in the period of the revisions and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

<u>Estimated impairment of financial assets</u>

The provision for impairment of notes discounted and loans, receivables, investments in debt instruments and financial guarantee contracts is based on assumptions about probability of default and loss given default. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's historical experience, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates as of the end of each reporting period. Where the actual future cash inflows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. Furthermore, the estimate of the probability of default is subject to greater uncertainties due to impact on credit risk of financial assets arising from the uncertainty on COVID-19 pandemic and volatility in financial markets.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Cash	$ 7,107,334	$ 3,556,462
Notes and checks for clearing	2,138,459	2,162,620
Deposits in other banks	37,881,697	28,443,420
	$ 47,127,490	$ 34,162,502

Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the consolidated balance sheets as follows:

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Cash and cash equivalents in consolidated balance sheets	$ 47,127,490	$ 34,162,502
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to other banks qualified for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	32,997,711	42,126,594
	$ 80,125,201	$ 76,289,096

7. PLACEMENT WITH CENTRAL BANK AND CALL LOANS TO OTHER BANKS

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Reserve - checking account	$ 15,804,560	$ 21,539,190
Reserve - demand account	28,586,807	26,234,889
Inter-bank clearing account	4,000,643	2,500,578
Reserve - foreign currency deposit	193,460	164,756
Call loans to other banks	12,999,048	17,922,070
	$ 61,584,518	$ 68,361,483

The monthly depositary reserves to be deposited in the Central Bank of the Republic of China are calculated by applying the legally required reserve ratio to the monthly average balance of the reserve accounts. These reserve accounts can be used any time but the demand account can only be used for monthly deposit reserve adjustments.

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Financial assets at FVTPL		
Derivative financial assets (not under hedge accounting)		
Foreign exchange swap contracts	$ 2,273,180	$ 618,467
Foreign exchange options	236,045	231,098
Foreign exchange forward contracts	101,967	23,647

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Interest rate swap contracts	$ 4,890,099	$ 823,636
Equity swap contracts	14,470	21,686
Futures	149	-
Non-derivative financial assets		
Negotiable certificates of deposits	81,841,730	81,717,685
Commercial paper	5,783,539	23,720,707
Beneficiary certificate	-	1,601
Corporate bonds	2,385,528	2,669,166
Government bonds	499,971	-
Bank debentures	-	500,752
Stocks listed on domestic markets	-	60,727
Hybrid financial assets		
Foreign structured notes	912,308	1,081,723
Asset swap structured bonds	-	5,809,109
Credit linked loan contracts	-	663,914
Convertible corporate bonds	3,897,673	11,176
	$ 102,836,659	$ 117,955,094
Financial liabilities at FVTPL		
Derivative financial liabilities (not under hedge accounting)		
Foreign exchange swap contracts	$ 1,937,941	$ 559,655
Foreign exchange options	236,047	231,108
Foreign exchange forward contracts	75,928	103,971
Interest rate swap contracts	4,296,077	802,454
Equity swap contracts	14,471	21,686
Futures	354	-
	$ 6,560,818	$ 1,718,874

(Concluded)

At the end of the reporting period, outstanding derivative financial instruments not under hedge accounting were as follows:

	Contract Amount (Notional Principals in Thousand Dollars)	
	2022	2021
Foreign exchange swap contracts	$ 162,064,728	$ 172,808,611
Interest rate swap contracts	122,512,719	69,691,784
Foreign exchange forward contracts	16,707,008	25,217,822
Foreign exchange options	2,588,165	3,372,323
Equity swap contracts	592,441	579,219
Futures	87,852	-

The Bank is engaged in derivative financial instruments in order to accommodate customer demand, arrangement of foreign currencies and risk management.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
FVTOCI		
Investments in debt instruments	$ 179,432,811	$ 190,567,969
Investments in equity instruments	2,985,013	4,433,642
	$ 182,417,824	$ 195,001,611

a. Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Government bonds	$ 72,738,568	$ 72,644,177
Corporate bonds	39,617,248	44,283,192
Foreign bonds	61,681,890	68,607,791
Bank debentures	5,395,105	5,032,809
	$ 179,432,811	$ 190,567,969

The foreign bonds denominated in foreign currencies are as below:

Unit: In Thousands of Foreign Currencies

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
USD	$ 1,677,616	$ 2,001,687
AUD	101,839	78,131
CNY	1,081,748	1,852,059
ZAR	1,609,040	1,836,013
NZD	17,746	19,135

1) The Group recognized gain on reversal of impairment loss of $7,301 thousand and impairment loss of $(2,331) thousand in 2022 and 2021, after assessing the expected credit losses of the investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI.

2) Refer to Note 37 for information relating to their credit risk management and impairment.

3) Financial assets at FVTOCI - government bonds are pledged to district courts for litigation and for issuing financial debenture. Please refer to Note 35.

b. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Listed shares	$ 2,183,046	$ 3,709,340
Unlisted shares	638,265	660,732
Real Estate Investment Trusts	163,702	63,570
	$ 2,985,013	$ 4,433,642

These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI.

10. DEBT INVESTMENTS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Corporate bonds	$ 14,553,998	$ 17,380,917
Bank debentures	1,000,000	1,000,000
Foreign bonds	11,049,462	2,544,708
Government bonds	9,174,508	-
Negotiable time deposits	8,500,000	-
	44,277,968	20,925,625
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(7,917)	(8,384)
	$ 44,270,051	$ 20,917,241

The foreign bonds denominated in foreign currencies are as below:

Unit: In Thousands of Foreign Currencies

	December 31	
	2022	2021
ZAR	$ 799,697	$ 499,785
USD	288,233	60,582
CNY	98,782	-
AUD	15,039	-

a. Upon assessment of expected credit losses of debt instruments measured at amortized cost in 2022 and 2021, gain on reversal of asset impairment of $488 thousand and $941 thousand were recognized by the Group.

b. Refer to Note 37 for information relating to their credit risk management and impairment.

11. RECEIVABLES, NET

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Accounts receivable	$ 10,161,597	$ 10,183,951
Settlements receivable	29,623	1,030
Acceptance notes receivable	555,433	397,827
Interests receivable	2,656,362	1,992,925
Receivable of derivative products	1,824,044	1,756,040
Other receivables	659,574	765,524
	15,886,633	15,097,297
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,821,281)	(1,698,634)
	$ 14,065,352	$ 13,398,663

a. The following table shows the reconciliation of the total carrying amount of receivables and other financial assets (including deposits in other banks, placement with Central Bank and call loans to other banks, receivables, delinquent receivables not arising from loans and refundable deposits):

2022

Items	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Collective Assessment)	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Individual Assessment)	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Asset)	Total
Balance, beginning of year	$ 110,966,751	$ 597,483	$ -	$ 1,987,868	$ 113,552,102
Reconciliation arising from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of year:					
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(153,320)	187,703	-	(18,478)	15,905
Transfer to credit-impaired financial asset	(14,077)	(7,877)	-	33,150	11,196
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	89,610	(99,669)	-	(386)	(10,445)
Derecognition in current period	(15,455,132)	(83,077)	-	(15,323)	(15,553,532)
Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset	20,871,016	24,979	-	86,578	20,982,573
Write offs	-	-	-	(163,927)	(163,927)
Exchange influence or others	(217,693)	(36,922)	-	155,990	336,761
Balance, end of year	$ 116,522,541	$ 582,620	$ -	$ 2,065,472	$ 119,170,633

2021

Items	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Collective Assessment)	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Individual Assessment)	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Asset)	Total
Balance, beginning of year	$ 75,965,263	$ 632,413	$ 4,680	$ 2,271,836	$ 78,874,192
Reconciliation arising from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of year:					
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(152,210)	178,127	-	(20,974)	4,943
Transfer to credit-impaired financial asset	(13,283)	(3,775)	(4,680)	28,793	7,055
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	80,630	(92,433)	-	(1,123)	(12,926)
Derecognition in current period	(2,717,403)	(96,661)	-	(162,673)	(2,976,737)
Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset	38,443,370	30,001	-	6,280	38,479,651
Write offs	-	-	-	(183,485)	(183,485)
Exchange influence or others	(639,616)	(50,189)	-	49,214	(640,591)
Balance, end of year	$ 110,966,751	$ 597,483	$ -	$ 1,987,868	$ 113,552,102

b. The following table shows the reconciliation of the allowance for doubtful accounts of receivables and other financial assets:

2022

Items	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Collective Assessment)	12-month Expected Credit Losses (Individual Assessment)	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Non purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Asset)	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Asset)	Impairment Loss Accessed Under IFRS 9	Difference of Impairment under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
Balance, beginning of year	$ 37,770	$ 33,389	$ -	$ 1,553,453	$ -	$ 1,624,612	$ 84,186	$ 1,708,798
Reconciliation arising from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of year:								
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(291)	7,018	-	(12,271)	-	(5,544)	-	(5,544)
Transfer to credit-impaired financial asset	(28)	(350)	-	20,598	-	20,220	-	20,220
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	173	(2,665)	-	(219)	-	(2,711)	-	(2,711)
Derecognition in current period	(15,057)	(3,430)	-	(7,135)	-	(25,622)	-	(25,622)
Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset	11,783	346	-	78,503	-	90,632	-	90,632
Difference of impairment under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,219	57,219
Write offs	-	-	-	(163,927)	-	(163,927)	-	(163,927)
Recovery of write offs	-	-	-	91,676	-	91,676	-	91,676
Exchange influence or others	377	(5,559)	-	69,333	-	64,151	-	64,151
Balance, end of year	$ 34,727	$ 28,749	$ -	$ 1,630,011	$ -	$ 1,693,487	$ 141,405	$ 1,834,892

2021

Items	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Collective Assessment)	12-month Expected Credit Losses (Individual Assessment)	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Non purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Asset)	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Asset)	Impairment Loss Accessed Under IFRS 9	Difference of Impairment under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
Balance, beginning of year	$ 29,540	$ 36,310	$ 94	$ 1,402,371	$ -	$ 1,468,315	$ 98,742	$ 1,567,057
Reconciliation arising from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of year:								
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(298)	7,366	-	(14,202)	-	(7,134)	-	(7,134)
Transfer to credit-impaired financial asset	(27)	(248)	(94)	17,054	-	16,685	-	16,685
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	160	(2,531)	-	(143)	-	(2,514)	-	(2,514)
Derecognition in current period	(7,439)	(4,147)	-	(8,915)	-	(20,501)	-	(20,501)
Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset	16,361	1,101	-	217,831	-	235,293	-	235,293
Difference of impairment under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,556)	(14,556)
Write offs	-	-	-	(183,485)	-	(183,485)	-	(183,485)
Recovery of write offs	-	-	-	89,805	-	89,805	-	89,805
Exchange influence or others	(527)	(4,462)	-	33,137	-	28,148	-	28,148
Balance, end of year	$ 37,770	$ 33,389	$ -	$ 1,553,453	$ -	$ 1,624,612	$ 84,186	$ 1,708,798

12. DISCOUNTED AND LOANS, NET

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Discounted and export negotiated	$ 425,742	$ 639,009
Accounts receivable financing	120,062	257,838
Short-term loans	127,922,039	131,350,710
Medium-term loans	243,427,504	217,929,748
Long-term loans	380,735,172	368,483,046
Delinquent loans	548,693	715,732
	753,179,212	719,376,083
Premium or discount	182,787	138,217
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(10,020,694)	(9,441,923)
	$ 743,341,305	$ 710,072,377

a. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the delinquent loans on which interest ceased to accrue amounted to $548,693 thousand and $715,732 thousand, respectively.

b. The following table shows the reconciliation of the total carrying amount of discounted and loans:

2022

Items	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Collective Assessment)	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Individual Assessment)	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Asset)	Total
Balance, beginning of year	$ 677,129,328	$ 35,450,136	$ -	$ 6,934,836	$ 719,514,300
Reconciliation arising from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of year:					
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(13,936,991)	13,568,483	-	(73,228)	(441,736)
Transfer to credit-impaired financial asset	(456,489)	(99,633)	-	536,082	(20,040)
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	6,577,199	(6,599,172)	-	(32,671)	(54,644)
Derecognition in current period	(243,431,045)	(15,503,163)	-	(1,258,632)	(260,192,840)
Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset	306,749,311	14,405,659	-	61,126	321,216,096
Write offs	(155,547)	(170,804)	-	(646,419)	(972,770)
Exchange influence or others	(24,806,316)	(702,884)	-	(177,167)	(25,686,367)
Balance, end of year	$ 707,669,450	$ 40,348,622	$ -	$ 5,343,927	$ 753,361,999

2021

Items	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Collective Assessment)	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Individual Assessment)	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Asset)	Total
Balance, beginning of year	$ 614,071,270	$ 29,518,409	$ 328,852	$ 9,033,240	$ 652,951,771
Reconciliation arising from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of year:					
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(12,480,777)	12,182,795	-	(148,643)	(446,625)
Transfer to credit-impaired financial asset	(410,603)	(416,998)	(328,852)	1,126,986	(29,467)
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	5,030,759	(4,640,070)	-	(392,413)	(1,724)
Derecognition in current period	(234,648,744)	(13,993,682)	-	(1,782,809)	(250,425,235)
Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset	330,980,984	13,336,141	-	30,102	344,347,227
Write offs	(122,615)	(144,393)	-	(743,823)	(1,010,831)
Exchange influence or others	(25,290,946)	(392,066)	-	(187,804)	(25,870,816)
Balance, end of year	$ 677,129,328	$ 35,450,136	$ -	$ 6,934,836	$ 719,514,300

c. The following table shows the reconciliation of the allowance for doubtful accounts of discounted and loans:

2022

Items	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Collective Assessment)	12-month Expected Credit Losses (Individual Assessment)	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Non Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Asset)	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Asset)	Impairment Loss Accessed Under IFRS 9	Difference of Impairment under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
Balance, beginning of year	$ 1,726,846	$ 1,479,612	$ -	$ 1,882,024	$ -	$ 5,088,482	$ 4,353,441	$ 9,441,923
Reconciliation arising from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of year:								
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(38,760)	518,294	-	(17,329)	-	462,205	-	462,205
Transfer to credit-impaired financial asset	(1,286)	(4,634)	-	174,194	-	168,274	-	168,274
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	17,946	(290,485)	-	(7,070)	-	(279,609)	-	(279,609)
Derecognition in current period	(976,712)	(660,359)	-	(270,212)	-	(1,907,283)	-	(1,907,283)
Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset	1,121,587	590,696	-	31,001	-	1,743,284	-	1,743,284
Difference of impairment under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	712,932	712,932
Write offs	(206)	(8,464)	-	(964,100)	-	(972,770)	-	(972,770)
Recovery of write offs	-	-	-	969,364	-	969,364	-	969,364
Exchange influence or others	(58,085)	(61,036)	-	(198,505)	-	(317,626)	-	(317,626)
Balance, end of year	$ 1,791,330	$ 1,563,624	$ -	$ 1,599,367	$ -	$ 4,954,321	$ 5,066,373	$ 10,020,694

2021

Items	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Collective Assessment)	12-month Expected Credit Losses (Individual Assessment)	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Non Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Asset)	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Asset)	Impairment Loss Accessed Under IFRS 9	Difference of Impairment under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
Balance, beginning of year	$ 1,823,575	$ 1,663,906	$ 6,577	$ 2,901,777	$ -	$ 6,395,835	$ 2,085,495	$ 8,481,330
Reconciliation arising from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of year:								
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(19,718)	492,891	-	(66,257)	-	406,916	-	406,916
Transfer to credit-impaired financial asset	(586)	(17,438)	(6,577)	283,017	-	258,416	-	258,416
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	15,939	(334,965)	-	(194,261)	-	(513,287)	-	(513,287)
Derecognition in current period	(1,062,810)	(732,371)	-	(478,914)	-	(2,274,095)	-	(2,274,095)
Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset	1,142,954	627,596	-	8,817	-	1,779,367	-	1,779,367
Difference of impairment under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,267,946	2,267,946
Write offs	(261)	(6,334)	-	(1,004,236)	-	(1,010,831)	-	(1,010,831)
Recovery of write offs	-	-	-	939,272	-	939,272	-	939,272
Exchange influence or others	(172,247)	(213,673)	-	(507,191)	-	(893,111)	-	(893,111)
Balance, end of year	$ 1,726,846	$ 1,479,612	$ -	$ 1,882,024	$ -	$ 5,088,482	$ 4,353,441	$ 9,441,923

13. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS, NET

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Other delinquent receivables, net	$ -	$ -

Details of other delinquent receivables, net are summarized as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Delinquent receivables not arising from loans	$ 13,611	$ 10,164
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 11)	(13,611)	(10,164)
	$ -	$ -

14. SUBSIDIARIES

a. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

Those subsidiaries included in the consolidated entities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

Investor	Investee	Nature of Activities	Proportion of Ownership December 31 2022	Proportion of Ownership December 31 2021
The Bank	Shin Kong Marketing Consultant Co., Ltd.	Marketing and consultant	100	100

On September 14, 2022, the board of directors of the Bank resolved to merge with Shin Fu Insurance Agency Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary, in order to integrate the resources, strengthen management and business synergy. The effective date of this merger was December 30, 2022.

b. Subsidiaries excluded from the consolidated financial statements: None.

15. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Land	$ 3,906,521	$ 3,906,521
Building and structures	981,584	1,023,519
Computers	309,004	340,707
Transportations	4,944	2,444
Other equipment	456,907	382,969
Construction in process	292,420	236,330
	$ 5,951,380	$ 5,892,490

2022	Land	Building and Structures	Computers	Transportations	Other Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
Cost							
Balance, beginning of year	$ 3,906,521	$ 2,030,920	$ 725,666	$ 7,700	$ 1,370,979	$ 236,330	$ 8,278,116
Addition	-	-	98,068	3,730	192,933	198,900	493,631
Reduction	-	-	(84,963)	(5,500)	(87,073)	-	(177,536)
Reclassifications	-	-	2,542	-	36,565	(142,800)	(103,693)
Exchange influence	-	-	2,012	-	2,690	(10)	4,692
Balance, end of year	3,906,521	2,030,920	743,325	5,930	1,516,094	292,420	8,495,210
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance, beginning of year	-	1,007,401	384,959	5,256	988,010	-	2,385,626
Addition	-	41,935	133,292	1,230	157,021	-	333,478
Reduction	-	-	(84,942)	(5,500)	(87,016)	-	(177,458)
Exchange influence	-	-	1,012	-	1,172	-	2,184
Balance, end of year	-	1,049,336	434,321	986	1,059,187	-	2,543,830
Balance, end of year, net	$ 3,906,521	$ 981,584	$ 309,004	$ 4,944	$ 456,907	$ 292,420	$ 5,951,380

	2021						
	Land	Building and Structures	Computers	Transportations	Other Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
Cost							
Balance, beginning of year (restated)	$ 3,902,201	$ 2,019,170	$ 1,346,495	$ 5,500	$ 1,278,860	$ 193,195	$ 8,745,421
Addition	-	-	125,825	2,200	118,345	189,195	435,565
Reduction	-	(1,930)	(792,628)	-	(34,649)	-	(829,207)
Reclassifications	4,320	13,680	46,581	-	9,300	(145,911)	(72,030)
Exchange influence	-	-	(607)	-	(877)	(149)	(1,633)
Balance, end of year	3,906,521	2,030,920	725,666	7,700	1,370,979	236,330	8,278,116
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance, beginning of year (restated)	-	967,664	1,056,986	4,649	868,606	-	2,897,905
Addition	-	41,667	120,733	607	153,832	-	316,839
Reduction	-	(1,930)	(792,518)	-	(34,307)	-	(828,755)
Exchange influence	-	-	(242)	-	(121)	-	(363)
Balance, end of year	-	1,007,401	384,959	5,256	988,010	-	2,385,626
Balance, end of year, net	$ 3,906,521	$ 1,023,519	$ 340,707	$ 2,444	$ 382,969	$ 236,330	$ 5,892,490

The above items of property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Building and structures	
Buildings	40-55 years
Decorating project	2-10 years
Computers	2-5 years
Transportations	2-5 years
Other equipment	2-5 years

16. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Carrying amounts		
Land and Buildings	$ 2,752,813	$ 3,063,738
Other	83,078	33,154
	$ 2,835,891	$ 3,096,892

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year	$ 3,096,892	$ 3,283,170
Additions	425,958	432,623
Disposals	(117,682)	(61,287)
Remeasurement	9,552	13,436
Depreciation expenses		
Land and buildings	(569,802)	(558,736)
Other	(11,637)	(10,305)
	(581,439)	(569,041)
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	2,610	(2,009)
Balance, end of year	$ 2,835,891	$ 3,096,892

The Group did not have significant sublease or impairment of right-of-use assets for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Carrying amount	$ 2,982,625	$ 3,235,320

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the discount rate for lease liabilities was 0.75%-2.56% and 0.86%-2.56%, respectively.

c. Material leasing activities and terms

The Group leases domestic offices, ATM sites and business cars with lease terms of 1 to 7 years. The lease contract specifies that lease payments will be adjusted on the basis of changes in market rental rates. The Group does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold land and buildings at the end of the lease terms.

d. Other lease information

Lease arrangements under operating leases for the leasing of investment properties are set out in Note 17.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Expenses relating to recognition exemption and not required for mandatory application	$ 169,747	$ 155,937
Total cash outflow for leases	$ (799,001)	$ (769,730)

The Group leases certain land and buildings which qualify as short-term leases and certain office equipment which qualify as low-value asset leases; the related variable lease payments are not included in the measurement of lease liabilities and lease intangible assets which are not required for mandatory application. The Group has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the amount of refundable deposits for operating lease was $250,960 thousand and $249,164 thousand, respectively.

17. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

a. Investment properties measured at fair value

	2022		
	Land	**Building and Structures**	**Total**
January 1, 2022	$ 655,293	$ 143,499	$ 798,792
Gain on changes in fair value of investment properties	2,361	1,237	3,598
December 31, 2022	$ 657,654	$ 144,736	$ 802,390
January 1, 2021	$ 656,376	$ 156,067	$ 812,443
Transferred to property and equipment	(4,320)	(13,680)	(18,000)
Gain on changes in fair value of investment properties	3,237	1,112	4,349
December 31, 2021	$ 655,293	$ 143,499	$ 798,792

Valuation of the investment property of TSKCB had been performed by the appraiser Hong-yuan, Wang and Jian-Hao, Huang of Shang-shang Real Estate Appraiser Firm in Taiwan in accordance with the rules for assessment of fair value on a recurring basis of the Technical Rules for Real Estate Valuation with valuation dates on December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

As office buildings have market liquidity and their rent levels are similar to comparable properties in neighboring areas, their fair values have been mainly determined using the comparison approach and income approach.

Net rental income is based on current market practices, assuming an annual rent increase of between 0% to 1.5% when extrapolating the total income of the underlying property, excluding losses as a result of idle and other reasons and related operations costs.

According to the R.O.C. Real Estate Appraisers Association Gazette No. 5, the house tax is determined based on the reference table of current house values assessed for each city/county to estimate the total current house value assessed. House tax is calculated based on the tax rates stipulated in the House Tax Act and the actual payment data.

Land value tax is based on the changes in the announced land values of the underlying property in the past years and the actual payment data, to further extrapolate the announced land value in the future.

In accordance with the R.O.C. Real Estate Appraisers Association Gazette No. 5, the replacement allowance for significant renovation costs is calculated based on 0.5% to 1.5% of construction costs and is amortized over its estimated useful life of 20 years.

The main inputs used are as follows. If the direct capitalization rate or the overall capital interest rate decreases, the fair value will increase.

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Direct capitalization rate	1.80%-3.73%	1.80%-3.73%
Overall capital interest rate	1.71%-2.85%	1.33%-2.22%

The second type of residential area, the third type of residential area and buildings have exceeded the residential areas that can be developed on land, and because the buildings have exceeded the economic and durable years, and the market has fewer homogeneous products, the buildings on the ground are not the most effective basis of valuation. Therefore, their fair values are determined by the method of land development analysis and comparison approach. The important assumptions are as follows. If estimated total sales increase, rate of return or overall capital interest rate decreases, the fair value will increase.

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Estimated total sales	$ 1,229,576	$ 1,196,260
Rate of return	12%-14%	12%-14%
Overall capital interest rate	2.52%-3.88%	1.96%-3.02%

All investment properties owned by the Group are leased out under operating leases, and the lease term is 5 to 10 years. At the end of the lease period, the lessee has no preferential rights to purchase the properties.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the guarantee deposits received by the Group due to operating lease contracts were $2,891 thousand and $2,569 thousand, respectively.

b. The movements in the fair value of investment properties within Level 3 of the hierarchy

The Group measured investment properties subsequently using the fair value model. The movements in the fair value of investment properties within Level 3 of the hierarchy were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	$ 798,792	$ 812,443
Recognized in profit or loss gain arising from the change in fair value of investment properties	3,598	4,349
Transferred to property and equipment	-	(18,000)
Balance at December 31	$ 802,390	$ 798,792

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating leases of investment properties as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 was as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Year 1	$ 13,437	$ 12,030
Year 2	11,607	10,858
Year 3	9,676	9,819
Year 4	5,850	8,601
Year 5	1,194	5,041
Year 6 onwards	348	1,424
	$ 42,112	$ 47,773

18. INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Goodwill	$ 1,243,924	$ 1,243,924
Computer software	414,822	333,874
	$ 1,658,746	$ 1,577,798

The excess of purchase price (cash) over net asset was recognized as goodwill. As of December 31, 2022, no impairment loss should be charged.

Movements of computer software were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31 2022	For the Year Ended December 31 2021
Balance, beginning of year	$ 333,874	$ 311,803
Addition	148,206	109,015
Amortization	(172,963)	(176,683)
Reclassifications	103,693	90,030
Exchange influence	2,012	(291)
Balance, ending of year	$ 414,822	$ 333,874

19. OTHER ASSETS, NET

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Refundable deposits	$ 4,019,372	$ 1,623,431
Prepayments	229,158	233,249
Collateral assumed, net	-	-
	$ 4,248,530	$ 1,856,680

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the refundable deposit held for trading financial instruments amounted to $3,386,330 thousand and $1,006,988 thousand, respectively.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, collateral assumed, net consisted of the following:

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Land	$ 111,790	$ 111,790
Buildings	992	992
Less: Allowance for collaterals assumed	(112,782)	(112,782)
	$ -	$ -

20. DEPOSITS OF CENTRAL BANK AND OTHER BANKS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Call loans from banks	$ -	$ 5,272,719
Postal deposits transferred	313,602	313,602
Deposits of other banks	10,278	10,361
	$ 323,880	$ 5,596,682

21. FUNDS BORROWED FROM CENTRAL BANK AND OTHER BANKS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Funds borrowed from Central Bank	$ -	$ 225,050
The rate of funds borrowed from Central Bank	-	0.10%

Please refer to Note 35 for the above-mentioned funds borrowed from Central Bank collateral.

22. BILLS AND BONDS SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Foreign bonds	$ 6,234,281	$ 2,331,297

The post-year repurchase price and interest rate are as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Foreign bonds	$ 6,307,060	$ 2,333,159
	4.09%-4.20%	0.05%-0.34%

The foreign bonds are denominated in foreign currency:

Unit: In Thousands of Foreign Currencies

	December 31	
	2022	2021
USD	$ 203,018	$ 77,287
AUD	-	9,517

23. PAYABLES

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Notes and checks in clearing	$ 2,138,459	$ 2,162,620
Bankers' acceptances	555,433	397,827
Accrued expenses	2,515,686	2,659,609
Interests payable	1,596,194	661,885
Receipts under custody	499,078	660,632
Pending settlement payable	9,711	1,091,537
Trust exchange payable	47,948	130,404
Accounts payable	237,531	235,611
Interbank clearing payable	268,158	318,889
Other payables	418,236	407,839
	$ 8,286,434	$ 8,726,853

24. DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Savings account deposits	$ 448,743,630	$ 433,987,384
Time deposits	396,226,611	391,178,246
Demand deposits	188,532,447	200,006,656
Checking account deposits	8,313,415	8,144,930
Negotiable certificates of deposit	30,663,300	10,498,900
Remittances outstanding	128,761	106,051
	$ 1,072,608,164	$ 1,043,922,167

25. BANK DEBENTURES

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Senior financial debenture	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000
Secondary financial debenture	25,800,000	26,000,000
	$ 26,800,000	$ 27,000,000

The Bank issued first secondary financial debenture on December 28, 2012, which was approved under ruling reference No. 10100401120 issued by the Banking Bureau of the FSC on December 21, 2012. Details of the financial debenture issuance are summarized as follows:

a. Total approved principal: $4,000,000 thousand.

b. Principal issued: $4,000,000 thousand.

c. Denomination: $10,000 thousand, issued at par.

d. Period: Debenture I: 7 years with maturity on December 28, 2020; Debenture II: 10 years with maturity on December 28, 2022.

e. Nominal interest rate: Principal issued $1,000,000 thousand and fixed interest rate 1.51% for Debenture I; Principal issued $3,000,000 thousand and fixed interest rate 1.63% for Debenture II.

f. Repayment: The financial debenture will be paid on the maturity date.

g. The interest will be paid annually from the issuance date.

The Bank issued second secondary financial debenture on December 15, 2014, which was approved under ruling reference No. 10300114440 issued by the Banking Bureau of the FSC on April 30, 2014. Details of the financial debenture issuance are summarized as follows:

a. Total approved principal: $5,000,000 thousand.

b. Principal issued: $2,500,000 thousand.

c. Denomination: $10,000 thousand, issued at par.

d. Period: 10 years with maturity on December 15, 2024.

e. Nominal interest rate: Fixed interest rate, 2.10%.

f. Repayment: The financial debenture will be paid on the maturity date.

g. The interest will be paid annually from the issuance date.

The Bank issued first secondary financial debenture on January 29, 2016, which was approved under ruling reference No. 10400308600 issued by the Banking Bureau of the FSC on December 22, 2015. Details of the financial debenture issuance are summarized as follows:

a. Total approved principal: $3,000,000 thousand.

b. Principal issued: $3,000,000 thousand.

c. Denomination: $10,000 thousand, issued at par.

d. Period: Debenture I: 7 years with maturity on January 29, 2023; Debenture II: 10 years with maturity on January 29, 2026.

e. Nominal interest rate: Principal issued $800,000 thousand and fixed interest rate 1.60% for Debenture I; Principal issued $2,200,000 thousand and fixed interest rate 1.80% for Debenture II.

f. Repayment: The financial debenture will be paid on the maturity date.

g. The interest will be paid annually from the issuance date.

The Bank issued first no due date non-cumulative secondary financial debenture on March 30, 2018, which was approved under ruling reference No. 10600186530 issued by the Banking Bureau of the FSC on August 7, 2017. Details of the financial debenture issuance are summarized as follows:

a. Total approved principal: $2,500,000 thousand.

b. Principal issued: $2,500,000 thousand.

c. Denomination: $10,000 thousand, issued at par.

d. Period: No due date.

e. Nominal interest rate: Fixed interest rate, 3.4%.

f. Early redemption terms: After the third month of the fifth anniversary year from the grant date, if the Bank's capital adequacy ratio after redemption will meet the minimum requirement of the authorities and the authorities approve the application of the Bank, the Bank may redeem the debenture at face value plus interest accrued.

g. The interest will be paid annually from the issuance date.

The Bank issued second secondary financial debenture on June 28, 2018, which was approved under ruling reference No. 10600186530 issued by the Banking Bureau of the FSC on August 7, 2017. Details of the financial debenture issuance are summarized as follows:

a. Total approved principal: $2,500,000 thousand.

b. Principal issued: $2,500,000 thousand.

c. Denomination: $10,000 thousand, issued at par.

d. Period: 10 years with maturity on June 28, 2028.

e. Nominal interest rate: Fixed interest rate, 1.62%.

f. Repayment: The financial debenture will be paid on the maturity date.

g. The interest will be paid annually from the issuance date.

The Bank issued first no due date non-cumulative secondary financial debenture on June 21, 2019, which was approved under ruling reference No. 10802068560 issued by the Banking Bureau of the FSC on May 1, 2019. Details of the financial debenture issuance are summarized as follows:

a. Total approved principal: $6,500,000 thousand.

b. Principal issued: $4,500,000 thousand.

c. Denomination: $10,000 thousand, issued at par.

d. Period: No due date.

e. Nominal interest rate: Fixed interest rate, 2.20%.

f. Early redemption terms: After the third month of the fifth anniversary year from the grant date, if the Bank's capital adequacy ratio after redemption will meet the minimum requirement of the authorities and the authorities approve the application of the Bank, the Bank may redeem the debenture at face value plus interest accrued.

g. The interest will be paid annually from the issuance date.

The Bank issued first no due date non-cumulative secondary financial debenture on June 23, 2020, which was approved under ruling reference No. 1090209311 issued by the Banking Bureau of the FSC on April 30, 2020. Details of the financial debenture issuance are summarized as follows:

a. Total approved principal: $3,000,000 thousand.

b. Principal issued: $3,000,000 thousand.

c. Denomination: $10,000 thousand, issued at par.

d. Period: No due date.

e. Nominal interest rate: Fixed interest rate, 1.70%.

f. Early redemption terms: After the third month of the fifth anniversary year from the grant date, if the Bank's capital adequacy ratio after redemption will meet the minimum requirement of the authorities and the authorities approve the application of the Bank, the Bank may redeem the debenture at face value plus interest accrued.

g. The interest will be paid annually from the issuance date.

The Bank issued second secondary financial debenture on December 16, 2020, which was approved under ruling reference No. 1090228036 issued by the Banking Bureau of the FSC on October 28, 2020. Details of the financial debenture issuance are summarized as follows:

a. Total approved principal: $5,000,000 thousand.

b. Principal issued: $3,000,000 thousand.

c. Denomination: $10,000 thousand, issued at par.

d. Period: No due date.

e. Nominal interest rate: Fixed interest rate, 1.70%.

f. Early redemption terms: After the third month of the fifth anniversary year from the grant date, if the Bank's capital adequacy ratio after redemption will meet the minimum requirement of the authorities and the authorities approve the application of the Bank, the Bank may redeem the debenture at face value plus interest accrued.

g. The interest will be paid annually from the issuance date.

The Bank issued third secondary financial debenture on December 23, 2020, which was approved under ruling reference No. 1090228036 issued by the Banking Bureau of the FSC on October 28, 2020. Details of the financial debenture issuance are summarized as follows:

a. Total approved principal: $5,000,000 thousand.

b. Principal issued: $2,000,000 thousand.

c. Denomination: $10,000 thousand, issued at par.

d. Period: 10 years with maturity on December 23, 2030.

e. Nominal interest rate: Fixed interest rate, 0.75%.

f. Repayment: The financial debenture will be paid on the maturity date.

g. The interest will be paid annually from the issuance date.

The Bank issued first senior unsecured financial debenture on June 23, 2021, which was approved under ruling reference No. 1100209942 issued by the Banking Bureau of the FSC on May 6, 2021. Details of the financial debenture issuance are summarized as follows:

a. Total approved principal: $1,000,000 thousand.

b. Principal issued: $1,000,000 thousand.

c. Denomination: $10,000 thousand, issued at par.

d. Period: 5 years with maturity on June 23, 2026.

e. Nominal interest rate: Fixed interest rate, 0.50%.

f. Repayment: The financial debenture will be paid on the maturity date.

g. The interest will be paid annually from the issuance date.

The Bank issued first no due date non-cumulative secondary financial debenture on July 27, 2022, which was approved under ruling reference No. 1110211371 issued by the Banking Bureau of the FSC on May 24, 2022. Details of the financial debenture issuance are summarized as follows:

a. Total approved principal: $5,000,000 thousand.

b. Principal issued: $2,800,000 thousand.

c. Denomination: $10,000 thousand, issued at par.

d. Period: No due date.

e. Nominal interest rate: Fixed interest rate, 3.5%.

f. Early redemption terms: After the third month of the fifth anniversary year from the grant date, if the Bank's capital adequacy ratio after redemption will meet the minimum requirement of the authorities and the authorities approve the application of the Bank, the Bank may redeem the debenture at face value plus interest accrued.

g. The interest will be paid annually from the issuance date.

26. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Structured commodity principal	$ 20,316,450	$ 8,493,890

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, structured products are time deposits of "foreign currency-interest rate," "foreign currency-stock equity," "foreign currency-exchange rate," "foreign currency-interest rate and foreign currency-exchange rate," and which pay interest in accordance with the linked interest rate indicator in the contractual provisions.

27. PROVISIONS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Retirement benefit plans	$ 271,164	$ 430,479
Guarantee reserve	792,189	493,169
Loan commitments reserve	53,366	50,988
	$ 1,116,719	$ 974,636

a. Retirement benefit plans

1) Defined contribution plans

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

2) Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Group in accordance with the Labor Standards Law is operated by the government. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the six months before retirement. The Group contributes amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Group assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Group is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor ("the Bureau"); the Group has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

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

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	$ 1,899,877	$ 2,080,532
Fair value of plan assets	(1,628,713)	(1,650,053)
Deficit	271,164	430,479
Net defined benefit liability	$ 271,164	$ 430,479

Movements in net defined benefit liability were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liability
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 2,078,342	$ (1,700,626)	$ 377,716
Service cost			
Current service cost	19,560	-	19,560
Interest expense (income)	10,392	(8,556)	1,836
Recognized in profit or loss	29,952	(8,556)	21,396
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(34,314)	(34,314)
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	44,440	-	44,440
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	164	-	164
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	41,735	-	41,735
Recognized in other comprehensive income	86,339	(34,314)	52,025
Contributions from the employer	-	(20,658)	(20,658)
Benefits paid	(114,101)	114,101	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	2,080,532	(1,650,053)	430,479
Service cost			
Current service cost	16,910	-	16,910
Interest expense (income)	10,381	(8,292)	2,089
Recognized in profit or loss	27,291	(8,292)	18,999
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(88,320)	(88,320)
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	4	-	4
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	(53,323)	-	(53,323)
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	(15,078)	-	(15,078)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(68,397)	(88,320)	(156,717)
Contributions from the employer	-	(21,597)	(21,597)
Benefits paid	(139,549)	139,549	-
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 1,899,877	$ (1,628,713)	$ 271,164

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Group is exposed to the following risks:

a) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.

b) Interest risk: A decrease in the government or corporate bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

c) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

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

	Discount Rate(s)	Expected Rate(s) of Salary Increase
For the year ended December 31, 2022		
Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank	1.50%	3.00%
Shin Kong Marketing Consultant Co., Ltd.	1.13%	2.25%
For the year ended December 31, 2021		
Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank	0.50%	2.25%
Shin Kong Marketing Consultant Co., Ltd.	0.38%	2.25%

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

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Discount rate(s)		
0.5% increase	$ (91,462)	$ (107,354)
0.5% decrease	$ 97,994	$ 115,522
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
0.5% increase	$ 94,631	$ 111,302
0.5% decrease	$ (89,271)	$ (104,579)

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

	December 31	
	2022	2021
The expected contributions to the plans for the next year	$ 20,627	$ 21,123
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	6.3-10.0 years	7.6-10.7 years

b. Guarantee reserve

Movements of guarantee reserve were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance beginning of year	$ 493,169	$ 363,134
Provision	298,634	130,346
Exchange influence	386	(311)
Balance, ending of year	$ 792,189	$ 493,169

Provision is recognized under bad debt expense and provision for losses on commitments and guarantees.

c. Movements of loan commitments reserve were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance beginning of year	$ 50,988	$ 50,766
Provision	1,071	736
Exchange influence	1,307	(514)
Balance, ending of year	$ 53,366	$ 50,988

Provision is recognized under bad debt expense and provision for losses on commitments and guarantees.

28. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Advance receipts	$ 669,398	$ 702,739
Guarantee deposits received	800,348	388,649
	$ 1,469,746	$ 1,091,388

29. EQUITY

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Common stock	$ 49,815,329	$ 47,585,921
Capital surplus	2,610,121	1,778,335
Retained earnings	24,666,230	21,274,640
Other equity	(13,483,712)	(1,188,606)
	$ 63,607,968	$ 69,450,290

Common Stock

As of January 1, 2021, the Bank has authorized and issued common stocks totaling $47,585,921 thousand, divided into 4,758,592 thousand common shares (including the non-publicly traded stocks totaling 509,017 thousand common shares) at $10 par value.

On April 14 2022, the Bank's board of directors (on behalf of the shareholders) held a meeting to resolve the transfer of unallocated surplus of $81,617 thousand to common stocks. On June 22, 2022, the Bank's board of directors resolved to issue common stocks of $2,147,791 thousand. As of December 31, 2022, the Bank has increased common stocks to $49,815,329 thousand, divided into 4,981,533 thousand common shares (including the non-publicly traded stocks totaling 724,669 thousand common shares) at $10 par value.

Capital Surplus

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Premium on capital stock	$ 2,516,058	$ 1,697,749
Others	94,063	80,586
	$ 2,610,121	$ 1,778,335

The capital surplus from shares issued in excess of par (additional paid-in capital from issuance of common shares, conversion of bonds, treasury stock transactions and arising from the excess of the consideration received over the carrying amount of the subsidiaries' net assets during disposal or acquisition) and donations may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Bank has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Bank's paid-in capital and once a year).

The capital surplus from long-term investments, employee stock options and conversion options may not be used for any purpose. The capital surplus from executive employee stock options and employee stock options which are reserved from issuance of common stock for cash may be used to offset a deficit.

Earnings Distribution and Dividend Policy

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

a. Deducted any deficit of prior years;

b. Paid all outstanding taxes;

c. Set aside 30% of remaining earnings as legal reserve;

d. Set aside any special reserve or retained earnings allocated at its option;

e. Allocated shareholders' dividends.

For the Bank's Articles of Incorporation on the distribution of employees' compensation, refer to Note 31. The amount of special reserve, such as the amount of employee compensation paid in previous years, shall not be included.

Under Order No. 10510001510 issued by the FSC on May 25, 2016, before distributing the net income of 2016 through 2018, the Public Bank shall reserve 0.5% to 1% of net income as special reserve. After that, under Order No. 10802714560 issued by the FSC on May 15, 2019, the public bank may no longer use special reserve to protect the right of bank employees in response to the developments of financial technology since 2019. From the fiscal year of 2019, the Bank can reverse the amount of expenditure of employees' transfer arising from financial technology development within the amount of the abovementioned special reserve through 2016 to 2018.

When the ratio of equity capital and risky assets fails to meet the standards of competent authority, the distribution of surplus by cash or other property shall be restricted or prohibited by the relevant regulations of the competent authority.

The Banking Act provides that, before the balance of the reserve reaches the aggregate par value of the outstanding capital stock, above allocation should not exceed 15% of the aggregate par value of the outstanding capital stock of the Bank.

The Bank meets the requirements for setting aside legal reserve under the Company Act; thus, the restrictions are not applicable.

Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd. To comply with the parent company's legal capital adequacy ratio, strategy, and to strengthen its market position, integrate its diversified business operation, the Bank has adopted the "Residual Dividend Policy".

Under this policy, cash dividends may not be declared less than 10% of the total stock dividends and cash dividends.

The appropriations of earnings for 2021 and 2020 which have been approved by the Bank's board of directors (on behalf of the shareholders' meeting) on April 14, 2022 and April 14, 2021, respectively, were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2021		2020	
	Earnings Distribution	Dividend Per Share (In dollars)	Earnings Distribution	Dividend Per Share (In dollars)
Provision of legal reserve	$ 1,737,303		$ 1,386,445	
Provision (reversal) of special reserve	1,172,089		(19,724)	
Cash dividend	2,800,000	$ 0.59	2,000,000	$ 0.43
Stock dividend	81,617	0.02	1,254,763	0.27

As of the date of the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the appropriations of earnings for 2022 have not been approved by the Bank's board of directors (on behalf of shareholders' meeting).

Related information associated with the earnings appropriation approved by the Bank's board of directors (on behalf of shareholders' meeting) is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

Special Reserve

	December 31	
	2022	2021
The trading losses reserve (a)	$ 60,508	$ 60,508
Expenditure of employees' transfer arising from financial technology development (b)	26,606	46,756
Provision of special reserve due to unrealized loss on investment in financial instruments (c)	1,188,607	-
The initial application of fair value model to investment properties (d)	157,973	154,341
	$ 1,433,694	$ 261,605

a. The trading losses reserve is due to the amendment of the Regulations Governing Securities Firms and the Regulations Governing Futures Commission Merchants by the FSC on January 11, 2011. Under Rule No. 10010000440 issued by the FSC on March 23, 2011, the trading losses reserve after tax should be transferred to special reserve under shareholders' equity.

b. Under Order No. 10510001510 issued by the FSC, a special reserve should be appropriated between 0.5% and 1% of net income after tax when banks appropriate earnings of 2016 through 2018. After that, under Order No. 10802714560 issued by the FSC, the Bank no longer used special reserve to protect the right of its employee in response to the developments of financial technology since 2019. From the fiscal year of 2019, the Bank can reverse the amount of expenditure of employee's transfer arising from financial technology development within the amount of the abovementioned special reserve from 2016 to 2018.

c. Under Order No. 1090150022 issued by the FSC and the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs". If there is subsequent reversal of debits to other equity items, the Company may distribute the reversed debit amounts as dividends.

d. Under Order No. 10310000140 issued by the FSC, on the initial application of the fair value model to measure investment properties, the Bank appropriated to a special reserve an amount equal to the net increase arising from fair value measurement and which was subsequently transferred to retained earnings. The additional special reserve should be appropriated from subsequent net increases in fair value. The amount appropriated may be reversed to the extent that the cumulative net increases in fair value decreased or on the disposal of investment properties. If investment properties were reclassified to property and equipment, the associated special reserve would be reversed in accordance with the subsequent depreciation expense of property and equipment.

Others Equity Items

a. Exchange differences on translating foreign operations

	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year	$ (78,862)	$ 21,360
Recognized for the year		
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	175,182	(100,222)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	175,182	(100,222)
Balance, ending of year	$ 96,320	$ (78,862)

b. Unrealized valuation gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI

	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year	$ (1,109,744)	$ 3,030,195
Recognized for the year		
Unrealized evaluation gain (loss)		
Debt instruments	(12,091,473)	(4,206,045)
Equity instruments	(1,085,559)	(655,205)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(7,079)	1,748
Other comprehensive income (loss) recognized for the year	(13,184,111)	(4,859,502)
Cumulative unrealized gain (loss) of equity instruments transferred to retained earnings due to disposal	713,823	719,563
Balance, ending of year	$ (13,580,032)	$ (1,109,744)

30. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The parent company retains 15% of shares as provision for subscription by qualified employees when there is the issuance of ordinary shares for cash. On July 22, 2021, the parent company granted to the Bank and Shin Kong Marketing Consultant Co., Ltd. 37,983 thousand options and 745 thousand options of ordinary shares. Each option entitles the holder with the right to subscribe for one ordinary share of the Corporation. The market value on the grant date was $9.87 per share. The options were granted at an exercise price of $8.2. The fair value of the cash was $1.2715 per share.

The parent company retains 10% of shares as provision for subscription by qualified employees when there is the issuance of ordinary shares and global depositary receipts for cash. On April 19, 2022, the parent company granted to the Bank and Shin Kong Marketing Consultant Co., Ltd. 16,078 thousand options and 160 thousand options of ordinary shares. Each option entitles the holder with the right to subscribe for one ordinary share of the Corporation. The market value on the grant date was $10.35 per share. The options were granted at an exercise price of $9.52. The fair value was $0.83 per share.

Compensation costs recognized were $13,477 thousand and $49,243 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

31. NET PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

Net profit from continuing operations had been arrived at after charging or crediting:

Net Interest Income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Interest income		
Discounted and loans	$ 17,014,087	$ 13,456,611
Placement with Central Bank and call loans to other banks	765,929	184,760
Investment in securities	2,987,007	2,523,125
Others	427,847	388,339
	21,194,870	16,552,835

(Continued)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Interest expense		
Deposits	$ 6,703,934	$ 3,327,892
Financial debentures	542,186	519,263
Others	237,170	102,565
	7,483,290	3,949,720
	$ 13,711,580	$ 12,603,115
		(Concluded)

Service Fee, Net

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Service fee income		
Fiducial business	$ 85,962	$ 95,852
Banks and insurance	991,885	820,943
Bond fund	921,274	1,383,531
Giving credit	699,605	665,524
Credit cards	1,192,545	950,007
Electronic payment	1,375	2,319
Others	519,007	489,469
	4,411,653	4,407,645
Service fee expense		
Credit cards	867,325	641,962
Others	328,570	295,333
	1,195,895	937,295
	$ 3,215,758	$ 3,470,350

The Group opened electronic payments business in 2016 in accordance with the approval under ruling reference No. 10400136150 issued by the Banking Bureau of the FSC on September 24, 2015. According to No. 4 of the Regulations Governing the Organization and Administration of Sinking Fund Established by Electronic Payment Institutions, the Group has to allocate at least $2,000 thousand to the sinking fund account (SFA). In subsequent years, the Group has to allocate to the SFA amount based on a fixed percentage of the sum of service fee revenue, interest revenue generated from sinking fund and other revenue every year. Also, the allocation needs to be completed by May every year. As stated above, the Group had allocated $2,004 thousand to SFA as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. The electronic service fee revenues were $1,375 thousand and $2,319 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The interest revenue and other revenue were both zero for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, Net

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Realized profit and loss		
Bonds	$ 17,030	$ 64,437
Beneficiary securities	-	5,302
Beneficiary certificates	7,260	(3,602)
Derivative financial instrument	(193,706)	(126,730)
Negotiable certificate of deposits	455,908	261,407
Commercial paper	89,571	78,379
Stock	(4,867)	(321)
	371,196	278,872
Valuation		
Bonds	(322,477)	(85,332)
Beneficiary securities	-	(6,421)
Beneficiary certificates	(97)	1,577
Derivative financial instrument	167,129	(147,679)
Others	10,926	19,252
	(144,519)	(218,603)
	$ 226,677	$ 60,269

Realized profit and loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, net includes disposal loss of $(414,843) thousand and $(290,874) thousand, interest income of $786,039 thousand and $568,467 thousand, and dividend revenue of $0 thousand and $1,279 thousand, for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Realized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Dividend and bonus	$ 308,136	$ 788,095
(Loss) gain on disposal - bonds	(54,424)	586,429
	$ 253,712	$ 1,374,524

Reversal Gain (Impairment Loss) of Financial Assets

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Debts instrument at FVTOCI reversal gain (impairment loss)	$ 7,301	$ (2,331)
Debt investments measured at amortized cost reversal gain	488	941
	$ 7,789	$ (1,390)

Bad Debt Expense and Provision for Losses on Commitments and Guarantees

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Provision for bad debt expense - receivables	$ 34,952	$ 274,997
Provision for bad debt expense - discounted and loans	535,000	1,059,901
Provision for guarantee reserve	298,634	130,346
Provision for loan commitments reserve	1,071	736
	$ 869,657	$ 1,465,980

Employee Benefits Expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Salaries	$ 4,562,329	$ 4,765,319
Labor and health insurance	344,023	332,480
Pension expense	182,568	175,033
Other employee benefits expenses	204,339	194,009
	$ 5,293,259	$ 5,466,841

Employees' Compensation

In compliance with the Articles of Incorporation, the Bank distributes employees' compensation at the rate of 1% of net profit before income tax and employees' compensation. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the employees' compensation was $83,726 thousand and $75,207 thousand, respectively.

The employees' compensation for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, which were approved by the Bank's board of directors on March 23, 2022 and March 24, 2021, respectively, are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
	Employees' Compensation	Employees' Compensation
Amounts approved in the board of directors' meeting	$ 75,207	$ 67,359
Amounts recognized in the annual financial statements	75,207	67,359
	$ -	$ -

There is no difference between the actual amounts of employees compensation paid and amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

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

Information on the employees' compensation resolved by the Bank's board of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31 2022	2021
Property and equipment	$ 333,478	$ 316,839
Right-of-use assets	581,439	569,041
Intangible assets	172,963	176,683
	$ 1,087,880	$ 1,062,563

General and Administrative Expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31 2022	2021
Taxes	$ 1,007,643	$ 871,482
Rental	169,747	155,931
Insurance	365,929	345,169
Advertisement	351,295	295,261
Repair and maintenance	291,469	259,339
Postage	176,374	169,036
Professional service	147,504	140,463
Others	883,363	847,930
	$ 3,393,324	$ 3,084,611

32. INCOME TAXES RELATING TO CONTINUING OPERATIONS

Income Tax Recognized in Profit or Loss

The major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31 2022	2021
Current tax		
In respect of the current period	$ 1,582,688	$ 898,373
Adjustments for prior year	4,313	654
	1,587,001	899,027
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current period	(155,828)	(2,133)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 1,431,173	$ 896,894

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Profit before tax from continuing operations	$ 8,292,830	$ 7,449,086
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	$ 1,658,566	$ 1,489,817
Tax-exempt income	(103,948)	(449,804)
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	(131,495)	(148,259)
Adjustments for prior year	4,313	654
Others	3,737	4,486
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 1,431,173	$ 896,894

Income Tax Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Deferred income tax		
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plan	$ (31,344)	$ 10,405
Income tax benefit (expense) recognized in other comprehensive income	$ (31,344)	$ 10,405

Current Tax Liabilities

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Current tax liabilities		
Consolidated income tax payable	$ 1,055,399	$ 446,918
Income tax payable	71,919	48,041
	$ 1,127,318	$ 494,959

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

The Group offset certain deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities which met the offset criteria.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Restated Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Defined benefit obligation	$ 85,341	$ (520)	$ (31,344)	$ 53,477
Allowance for doubtful accounts	564,616	40,405	-	605,021
Others	(21,120)	116,763	-	95,643
	$ 628,837	$ 156,648	$ (31,344)	$ 754,141
Deferred tax liability				
Temporary differences				
Goodwill amortization	$ 257,516	$ -	$ -	$ 257,516
Reserve for land revaluation increment tax	201,538	820	-	202,358
	$ 459,054	$ 820	$ -	$ 459,874

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Restated Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Defined benefit obligation	$ 74,789	$ 147	$ 10,405	$ 85,341
Allowance for doubtful accounts	475,767	88,849	-	564,616
Others	66,221	(87,341)	-	(21,120)
	$ 616,777	$ 1,655	$ 10,405	$ 628,837
Deferred tax liability				
Temporary differences				
Goodwill amortization	$ 257,516	$ -	$ -	$ 257,516
Reserve for land revaluation increment tax	202,016	(478)	-	201,538
	$ 459,532	$ (478)	$ -	$ 459,054

Income Tax Assessments

As of December 31, 2022, the Bank's income tax returns through 2017 had been assessed and approved by the tax authority.

Income tax returns through 2020 of Shin Fu Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. and Shin Kong Marketing Consultant Co., Ltd. have been assessed and approved by the tax authority.

33. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Unit: NT$ Per Share

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Basic EPS	$ 1.41	$ 1.37
Diluted EPS	$ 1.40	$ 1.37

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in the computation of earnings per share from continuing operations were as follows:

Net Profit for the Period

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Profit for the period attributable to owner of the Bank	$ 6,861,657	$ 6,552,192

The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousand shares) was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	4,877,380	4,766,754
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Employee’s compensation	7,700	6,161
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	4,885,080	4,772,915

The weighted average number of shares outstanding for EPS calculation has been retroactively adjusted for the issuance of stock dividends for the year ended December 31, 2021. This adjustment caused the basic after income tax EPS for the year ended December 31, 2021 to decrease from NT$1.38 to NT$1.37.

The Group may settle the compensation or bonuses paid to employees in cash or shares; therefore, the Group assumes that the entire amount of the compensation or bonuses will be settled in shares, and the resulting potential shares will be included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

34. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related Party	Relationship
Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (SKFHC)	Parent company of the Bank
Zeng-Chang, Li (Note 1)	Key management personnel (president)
Chi-Chu, Li	Key management personnel (vice president)
Chang-Rong, Hsieh (Note 2)	Key management personnel (former general manager)
Cheng-Kuo,Lee (Note 2)	Key management personnel (general manager)
Xin-Chang, Wu; Yu-Yuan, Wang; Bo-Han, Lin; Ching-Fa, Chang and Zhe-Sheng, Su (Note 3)	Key management personnel (current directors)
Wu-Lin, Wang; Yun-Jin, Chen and Jia-Xi, Luo	Key management personnel (independent directors)
Shin Kong Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (SKLIC)	Fellow subsidiary related to others
Shin Kong Investment Trust Co., Ltd. (SKITC)	Fellow subsidiary related to others
MasterLink Securities Corporation	Fellow subsidiary related to others
MasterLink Futures Corporation	Fellow subsidiary related to others
MasterLink Venture Capital Corporation	Fellow subsidiary related to others
Master Link Investment Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary related to others
MasterLink Venture Management Corporation	Fellow subsidiary related to others
Shin Kong Venture Capital International Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary related to others
Shin Kong Property Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary related to others
Shin-Kong Life Real Estate Service Co., Ltd. (SKLRESC)	Fellow subsidiary related to others
MasterLink Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary related to others
MasterLink Securities (HK) Corp., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary related to others
Peng, Xu	President of SKFHC
Xin-Ru, Wu	General manager of SKFHC
Shih-Chi, Hung, etc. (Note 1)	Current directors of SKFHC
Mei-Hua, Lin, etc.	Independent directors of SKFHC
Shin Kong Wu Ho-Su Cultural Foundation	Related party in substance
Shin Kong Life Charity Foundation	Related party in substance
Shin Kong Wu Ho-Su First Aid Foundation	Related party in substance
Shin Kong Life Scholarship Foundation	Related party in substance
Shin Kong Life Insurance Education Hostel	Related party in substance
Shin Kong Wu Foundation	Related party in substance
Wu Tung-Chin Charity Foundation	Related party in substance
Shin Kong Wu, Ho-Su Hospital	Related party in substance
Shin Kong Bank Cultural and Educational Foundation	Related party in substance
Shin Kong Mitsukoshi Department Store Co., Ltd (SKM)	Related party in substance
Tong Yin Investment Co.	Related party in substance
Prince Motors Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Ubright Optronics Corporation	Related party in substance
Tong Shan Investment Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Shinkong Synthetic Fibers Corporation	Related party in substance
Shin Kong Construction and Development Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Shin Kong Hae Yang Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Ner Victory Company Ltd.	Related party in substance
Ruey-Shin Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance

(Continued)

Related Party	Relationship
Shin Kong Lohas Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Hung Shin Construction Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Shin Kong Chao Feng Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Taishin Financial Holding Co., Ltd., etc.	Related party in substance
Taishin International Bank Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Shinkong Textile Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Shin Kong Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Chao Ban Investment Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
New Light International Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
WS Management Co.	Related party in substance
Wang Tien Woolen Textile Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Yi-Kong Security Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Yi-Kong International Apartment Building Management and Maintenance Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Hsin Ming Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Hung Family Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
TacBright Optronics Corporation	Related party in substance
Taiwan Shin Kong Security Co., Ltd. (TSKSC)	Related party in substance
Singkong Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Shinsoft Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Shin Pei Corp.	Related party in substance
SP International Company Ltd.	Related party in substance
KueiHsin Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
The Great Taipei Gas Corporation	Related party in substance
Shin Kong Recreation Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Taiwan Security Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Northeast Corner Recreation Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Shin Kong Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
JasperVilla Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Ruey-Fang Farm Company	Related party in substance
Shin Kong Investment Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Taroko Development Corporation	Related party in substance
Great Taipei Broadband Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Shin Investment Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Gentle Development Company	Related party in substance
Yuan Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Shin Kong Shien Ya International Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Shin-Po Express Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Shin-Po Life Care Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Yung Kwang Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Shin-po Investment Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Shinkong Materials Technology Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Hua Nan Securities Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Hua Nan Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Ruihong Financial Consulting Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Shin Kong Medical Club	Related party in substance
Shumei Hot Spring Bathroom Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Next Commercial Banking Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Shin Kong Cinemas Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance

(Continued)

Related Party	Relationship
Yong Chen Investment Co.	Related party in substance
Juwei Investment Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Top Taiwan XII Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Top Taiwan XI Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Taishin Securities Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Hua Nan Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Top Taiwan XIII Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Chia Ban Investment Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Top Taiwan X Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Top Taiwan IX Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Shin-Kong Communication Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Top Taiwan Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Chuan Wen International Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Top Taiwan Financial Consulting Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Taiwan Shin Kong Security Foundation for Arts and Culture	Related party in substance
Top Taiwan XIV Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Shin Cheng Investment Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
WeMo Corp.	Related party in substance
Tai-Po service technology Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Other related party in substance	Second-degree relatives of the Company's directors (including independent directors) and their spouses and related companies or substantive persons of the Company

(Concluded)

Note 1: The parent company Shin Kong Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. re-appointed its directors on January 25, 2021. The new vice president Mr. Zeng-Chang Li was appointed; the original director Mr. Shi-Yi Zheng resigned.

Note 2: The former general manager of the Group, Mr. Chang-Rong Hsieh resigned on July 22, 2022, and he was substituted by the deputy general manager Mr. Chih-Neng Yang. Later, the deputy general manager Mr. Chih-Neng Yang resigned on September 28, 2022, and the general manager was substituted by the deputy general manager Mr. Cheng-Kuo Lee. Later, in accordance with Rule No. 1110228522 issued by the FSC, Mr. Cheng-Kuo Lee was appointed as the new general manager on November 21, 2022 and was appointed as the new director on November 29, 2022.

Note 3: The former director of the Group, Mr. Shun-Yun Xu resigned on April 5, 2022; the former directors, Mr. Dao-Nan Wang and Mr. Jun-Hong Chen, resigned on September 1, 2022, and Mr. Ching-Fa Chang succeeded; the former director Mr. Chang-Rong Hsieh resigned on October 1, 2022; Mr. Zhe-Sheng Su was appointed on November 29, 2022.

Note 4: The Group divides the relationship between the above-mentioned related parties into (1) parent company (2) fellow subsidiaries related to others (3) key management personnel (4) related party in substance (5) other related parties (not included in the above (1) - (4)) as the basis for the disclosure of the following types of related party transactions.

Loans

	Numbers/Name	Highest Balance	Balance, End of the Year	Compliance: Performing Loans	Compliance: Overdue Loans	Collaterals	Interest Revenue	The Difference Between Related and Non-related Party
2022								
Employees consumption loans	19	$ 12,759	$ 8,212	$ 8,212	$ -	None	$ 186	None
Loans on mortgage	82	647,036	563,511	563,511	-	Real estate	8,131	None
Other loans	Related parties in substance							
	Shin Kong Chao Feng Co., Ltd.	790,000	790,000	790,000	-	Real estate	13,043	None
	MasterLink Securities Corporation	500,000	-	-	-	Certificates of deposits	42	None
	Shinkong Textile Co., Ltd.	280,000	200,000	200,000	-	Public trade stock	1,092	None
	Chia Ban Investment Co., Ltd.	330,000	330,000	330,000	-	Real estate	3,655	None
	Hung Family Enterprise Co., Ltd.	265,600	227,400	227,400	-	Real estate, public trade stock	3,027	Note
	WS Management Co.	181,700	163,800	163,800	-	Real estate, public trade stock	2,225	None
	Ru Yue, Guo Wu	150,000	150,000	150,000	-	Real estate	2,207	None
	Yuan Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	120,000	40,000	40,000	-	Public trade stock	1,354	None
	Ruey-Fang Farm Company	63,150	41,350	41,350	-	Public trade stock	622	None
	Taiwan Shin Kong Security Co., Ltd. (TSKSC)	60,000	-	-	-	Real estate	54	None
	Gentle Development Company	52,200	25,500	25,500	-	Public trade stock	490	None
	Ming Hong, Hu	50,051	45,782	45,782	-	Real estate	539	None
	Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd.	217,000	217,000	217,000	-	Real estate, public trade stock	227	None
	Others	154,050	95,550	95,550	-	Real estate, public trade stock	818	None
	Other related parties							
	Others	38,654	36,241	36,241	-	Real estate	542	None

	Numbers/Name	Highest Balance	Balance, End of the Year	Compliance: Performing Loans	Compliance: Overdue Loans	Collaterals	Interest Revenue	The Difference Between Related and Non-related Party
2021								
Employees consumption loans	27	$ 18,810	$ 8,981	$ 8,981	$ -	Partly as the car	$ 205	None
Loans on mortgage	82	680,748	543,278	543,278	-	Real estate	6,355	None
Other loans	Related parties in substance							
	Shin Kong Chao Feng Co., Ltd.	770,000	750,000	750,000	-	Real estate	11,672	None
	Chia Ban Investment Co., Ltd.	310,000	200,000	200,000	-	Real estate	4,098	None
	Hung Family Enterprise Co., Ltd.	208,400	196,200	196,200	-	Real estate, public trade stock	2,516	Note
	WS Management Co.	165,100	165,100	165,100	-	Real estate, public trade stock	2,272	None
	Ru Yue, Guo Wu	150,000	150,000	150,000	-	Real estate	2,025	None
	Yuan Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	120,000	120,000	120,000	-	Public trade stock	1,432	None
	Gentle Development Company	29,200	29,200	29,200	-	Public trade stock	107	None
	Others	10,400	56,000	56,000	-	Real estate, public trade stock	836	None
	Other related parties							
	Others	71,624	29,985	29,985	-	Real estate	659	None

According to Articles 32 and 33 of the Banking Act, no interested parties shall be granted unsecured credit except for consumer loans and government loans; for secured credit grantors, there shall be full guarantees and their conditions better than other similar credit grantees.

Guarantee

Company	Highest Balance	Balance, End of the Year	Guarantee Reserve Balance	Ratio (%)	Guarantee
	2022				
Related parties in substance					
JasperVilla Co., Ltd.	$ 44,868	$ 44,868	$ 449	0.95	Certificates of deposits
Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd.	280,000	105,000	1,050	0.50	Real estate, public trade stocks
		$ 149,868	$ 1,499		

Company	Highest Balance	Balance, End of the Year	Guarantee Reserve Balance	Ratio (%)	Guarantee
	2021				
Related parties in substance					
Shinkong Synthetic Fibers Corporation	$ 8,820	$ -	$ -	0.50	Public stocks
Shinkong Textile Co., Ltd.	9,800	-	-	0.50	Public stocks
Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd.	370,000	280,000	2,800	0.50	Real estate, public trade stocks
		$ 280,000			

Derivative Financial Instruments

(In Thousands of NT$/US$)

Company	Derivative Financial Instruments	Period	Notional Principal	Valuation Gain or Loss	Ending Balance: Account	Ending Balance: Amount
2022						
Fellow subsidiaries related to others						
SKLIC	Foreign exchange swap	2021.10.20 - 2023.09.20	US$ 276,000	NT$ 708,169	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	NT$ 708,169

(In Thousands of NT$/US$)

Company	Derivative Financial Instruments	Period	Notional Principal	Valuation Gain or Loss	Ending Balance: Account	Ending Balance: Amount
2021						
Fellow subsidiaries related to others						
SKLIC	Foreign exchange swap	2021.01.22 - 2023.09.20	US$ 1,259,000	NT$ (219,053)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	NT$ (219,053)
SKLIC	Foreign exchange forward	2021.02.04 - 2022.03.21	US$ 204,000	NT$ (79,298)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	NT$ (79,298)

Outright Purchase

	December 31			
	2022		2021	
	Par Value	Trading Value	Par Value	Trading Value
Fellow subsidiaries related to others				
MasterLink Securities Corporation	$ -	$ -	$ 50,000	$ 50,083
Related parties in substance				
Hua Nan Securities Co., Ltd.	-	-	100,000	98,635
	$ -	$ -	$ 150,000	$ 148,718

The outright purchase of bonds will be traded at normal prices, that is, the interest rate is based on the prevailing market interest rate. The transaction was matched by the Electronic Bond Trading System of the Taipei Exchange.

Receivables

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
SKLIC	$ 71,038	$ 86,698

Receivables from SKLIC were service fee revenue as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Prepayments

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Parent company		
SKFHC	$ 2,162	$ 350
Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
SKLIC	5	5
Related parties in substance		
Shin Kong Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	155	3,352
SKM	11,187	9,253
TSKSC	4,722	17
Singkong Co., Ltd.	5,114	9,237
Others	621	483
	21,799	22,342
	$ 23,966	$ 22,697

Prepayments to SKFHC, SKLIC, SKM, Shin Kong Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., TSKSC and Singkong Co., Ltd. were mainly prepaid repair and maintenance expenses, rent, insurance and other general and administrative expenses as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Leases Arrangements

Acquisition of right-of-use assets

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
SKLIC	$ 230,998	$ 113,372
Related parties in substance		
The Great Taipei Gas Corporation	-	62,705
	$ 230,998	$ 176,077

Modifications of lease agreement

The Bank, SKLIC and the Great Taipei Gas Corporation agreed to change the contract of lease. For the years ended December 31, 2022, Remeasurement from the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities was $11,714 thousand.

The Bank, SKLIC and the Great Taipei Gas Corporation agreed to change the contract of lease. For the years ended December 31, 2021, Remeasurement from the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities was $3,652 thousand.

Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
SKLIC	$ 1,373,210	$ 1,490,296
Related parties in substance		
The Great Taipei Gas Corporation	392,718	457,090
	$ 1,765,928	$ 1,947,386

Interest expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
SKLIC	$ 29,086	$ 37,764
Related parties in substance		
The Great Taipei Gas Corporation	9,334	10,517
Shin-Po Express Co., Ltd.	-	1
	9,334	10,518
	$ 38,420	$ 48,282

Deposits

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022		
	Ending Balance	Interest Ratio	Interest Expense
Parent company			
SKFHC	$ 3,262,919	0.00%-5.00%	$ 43,474
Fellow subsidiaries related to others			
SKLIC	21,771,948	0.00%-1.30%	262,755
MasterLink Securities Corporation	3,967,843	0.00%-3.08%	27,683
MasterLink Futures Corporation	1,858,956	0.00%-4.55%	6,322
SKLRESC	135,032	0.00%-1.44%	662
MasterLink Securities (HK) Corp., Ltd.	101,426	0.01%-0.20%	318
MasterLink Venture Capital Corporation	101,213	0.00%-1.45%	251
Shin Kong Property Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	78,035	0.00%-1.04%	172
Others	110,117		236
	28,124,570		298,399
Related parties in substance			
Shin Kong Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	1,404,457	0.00%-1.50%	5,079
Top Taiwan XIV Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	924,255	0.15%-1.50%	2,915
The Great Taipei Gas Corporation	891,109	0.00%-1.45%	4,771
Shin Kong Wu, Ho-Su Hospital	689,350	0.00%-1.05%	987
Top Taiwan XIII Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	399,125	0.03%-1.50%	1,248
Shinkong Synthetic Fibers Corporation	358,431	0.00%-1.05%	326
Yi-Kong Security Co., Ltd.	318,399	0.00%-0.40%	367
Shinsoft Co., Ltd.	246,862	0.00%-1.04%	294
Great Taipei Broadband Co., Ltd.	220,101	0.00%-1.35%	880
Ruey-Shin Enterprise Co., Ltd.	174,567	0.00%-1.30%	496
Top Taiwan Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	135,837	0.03%-0.40%	113
Shinkong Textile Co., Ltd.	132,360	0.00%-1.14%	127
Shin Kong Wu Ho-Su Cultural Foundation	127,853	0.00%-1.47%	996
Yi-Kong International Apartment Building Management and Maintenance Co., Ltd.	126,619	0.00%-0.40%	127
Shin-po Investment Co., Ltd.	122,580	0.03%-0.40%	154
Top Taiwan Financial Consulting Co., Ltd.	109,920	0.00%-0.40%	131
Northeast Corner Recreation Co., Ltd.	100,855	0.00%-0.40%	131
JasperVilla Co., Ltd.	100,023	0.00%-1.44%	359
Tai-Po service technology Co., Ltd.	90,029	0.00%-0.40%	44
WeMo Corp.	87,325	0.00%-1.05%	35
Wu Tung-Chin Charity Foundation	85,128	0.00%-1.38%	730
Shin Kong Life Charity Foundation	73,754	0.00%-0.40%	117
New Light International Co., Ltd.	69,936	0.00%-0.40%	167
Shin Kong Wu Foundation	68,698	0.00%-1.50%	372
Shin Kong Hae Yang Co., Ltd.	68,599	0.00%-0.40%	70
Taiwan Security Co., Ltd.	68,353	0.00%-0.40%	42
Top Taiwan IX Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	66,699	0.03%-1.05%	75
Shin Cheng Investment Co., Ltd.	62,459	0.00%-0.40%	66
Top Taiwan XII Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	52,196	0.03%-0.40%	80
Taiwan Shin Kong Security Foundation for Arts and Culture	51,301	0.03%-0.55%	179
Others	1,162,533		6,799
	8,589,713		28,277
Other related parties	874,976		8,876
	$ 40,852,178		$ 379,026

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021		
	Ending Balance	Interest Ratio	Interest Expense
Parent company			
SKFHC	$ 2,266,660	0.00%-0.43%	$ 11,052
Fellow subsidiaries related to others			
SKLIC	43,444,652	0.00%-0.77%	171,789
MasterLink Securities Corporation	5,787,384	0.00%-0.40%	9,233
MasterLink Futures Corporation	1,466,581	0.00%-0.77%	1,408
SKLRESC	133,150	0.00%-0.77%	490
Shin Kong Property Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	91,904	0.00%-0.38%	53
MasterLink Securities (HK) Corp., Ltd.	91,428	0.01%-0.25%	115
SKITC	57,692	0.00%-0.40%	12
Master Link Investment Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	52,638	0.00%-0.41%	85
Others	71,292		82
	51,196,721		183,267
Related parties in substance			
Shin Kong Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	1,311,044	0.00%-0.60%	3,938
The Great Taipei Gas Corporation	751,645	0.00%-0.50%	1,828
Shin Kong Wu, Ho-Su Hospital	624,543	0.00%-0.22%	111
Yi-Kong Security Co., Ltd.	584,142	0.00%-0.40%	99
SKM	348,084	0.00%-0.03%	178
Shinkong Synthetic Fibers Corporation	345,683	0.00%-0.30%	21
Shinsoft Co., Ltd.	242,798	0.00%-0.38%	28
Ruey-Shin Enterprise Co., Ltd.	239,870	0.00%-0.03%	17
Great Taipei Broadband Co., Ltd.	191,461	0.00%-0.35%	375
Top Taiwan XIII Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	178,564	0.03%-0.03%	23
Shinkong Textile Co., Ltd.	171,081	0.00%-0.77%	32
Yi-Kong International Apartment Building Management and Maintenance Co., Ltd.	167,551	0.00%-0.03%	23
Shin Kong Wu Ho-Su Cultural Foundation	114,351	0.00%-0.84%	811
New Light International Co., Ltd.	113,811	0.00%-0.22%	180
JasperVilla Co., Ltd.	100,821	0.00%-0.38%	170
Northeast Corner Recreation Co., Ltd.	84,600	0.00%-0.15%	33
Wu Tung-Chin Charity Foundation	82,446	0.00%-0.80%	572
Tong Yin Investment Co.	78,977	0.00%-0.77%	8
Top Taiwan X Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	69,977	0.03%-0.10%	7
Shin Kong Life Charity Foundation	69,354	0.00%-0.15%	54
Shin Kong Medical Club	66,245	0.00%-0.41%	36
Top Taiwan IX Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	63,285	0.03%-0.03%	10
Top Taiwan XI Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	60,396	0.03%-0.03%	10
Shin-Kong Communication Co., Ltd.	57,705	0.03%-0.03%	8
Taiwan Security Co., Ltd.	56,953	0.00%-0.03%	7
Shin Kong Wu Foundation	53,942	0.00%-1.07%	295
Ner Victory Company Ltd.	51,674	0.00%-0.03%	4
Others	1,077,032		2,657
	7,358,035		11,535
Other related parties	703,729		6,551
	$ 61,525,145		$ 212,405

The transaction terms with related parties do not significantly differ from those with ordinary customers except for the interest rate on the Bank's employee deposits at 6.36% and 5.80% for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Service Fee Revenue

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Parent company		
SKFHC	$ 120	$ -
Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
SKLIC	1,203,396	1,007,199
Shin Kong Property Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	12,192	12,160
MasterLink Securities Corporation	82,405	22,247
SKITC	6,929	6,590
Others	6	6
	1,304,928	1,048,202
Related parties in substance		
Shin Kong Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	33,217	24,359
Shin Kong Wu, Ho-Su Hospital	8,489	4,772
Shinsoft Co., Ltd.	367	620
TSKSC	3,085	2,154
SKM	10,529	11,283
JasperVilla Co., Ltd.	1,049	49
Others	347	334
	57,083	43,571
	$ 1,362,131	$ 1,091,773

The nature of transactions differed for each related party; therefore, the comparison is impractical.

Service Fee Expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
MasterLink Securities Corporation	$ 2,690	$ 13,107
SKLRESC	174	407
Others	93	56
	2,957	13,570
Related parties in substance		
SKM	9,931	11,104
Shin Kong Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	5,700	5,595
Yi-Kong International Apartment Building Management and Maintenance Co., Ltd.	810	708
Hua Nan Securities Co., Ltd.	254	847
Taishin Securities Co., Ltd.	39	565
	16,734	18,819
	$ 19,691	$ 32,389

The nature of transactions differed for each related party; therefore, the comparison is impractical.

Lease Transaction

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Rent revenue and guarantee deposits received		
Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
MasterLink Securities Corporation	$ 1,485	$ 1,485
Related parties in substance		
TSKSC	704	737
Taiwan Security Co., Ltd.	586	620
	1,290	1,357
	$ 2,775	$ 2,842

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the guarantee deposits received from related parties are the following:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
MasterLink Securities Corporation	$ 240	$ 240
Related parties in substance		
TSKSC	163	363
Taiwan Security Co., Ltd.	119	120
	282	483
	$ 522	$ 723

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Rent expense and refundable deposits		
Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
SKLIC	$ 1,008	$ 1,145
SKLRESC	1,431	1,280
MasterLink Futures Corporation	1,525	2,250
	3,964	4,675
Related parties in substance		
The Great Taipei Gas Corporation	889	783
Taishin International Bank Co., Ltd.	4,571	4,498
SKM	945	930
Ruihong Financial Consulting Co., Ltd.	2,304	2,324
Others	457	446
	9,166	8,981
	$ 13,130	$ 13,656

The lease terms with related parties do not significantly differ from those with ordinary customers. The following are the details on the rent deposits:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
SKLIC	$ 71,368	$ 69,926
SKLRESC	2,958	3,039
	74,326	72,965
Related parties in substance		
The Great Taipei Gas Corporation	18,468	18,338
	$ 92,794	$ 91,303

Professional Service Fee

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
SKLIC	$ 8,673	$ 11,948
MasterLink Securities Corporation	3,718	4,980
SKLRESC	1,694	1,544
SKITC	810	743
	14,895	19,215
Related parties in substance		
Yi-Kong Security Co., Ltd.	2,400	2,618
Others	45	154
	2,445	2,772
	$ 17,340	$ 21,987

The nature of transactions with related parties does not significantly differ from those with ordinary customers.

Donation Expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Related parties in substance		
Shin Kong Life Charity Foundation	$ 1,850	$ -

Other Expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Parent company		
SKFHC	$ 477	$ 350
Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
SKLIC	15,611	15,296
MasterLink Securities Corporation	166,233	156,587
SKLRESC	73,706	71,233
	255,550	243,116
Related parties in substance		
Shin Kong Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	7,952	7,467
TSKSC	55,768	75,806
JasperVilla Co., Ltd.	1,658	3,954
Great Taipei Broadband Co., Ltd.	16,554	17,700
SKM	28,016	33,941
Yi-Kong Security Co., Ltd.	51,845	51,637
Yi-Kong International Apartment Building Management and Maintenance Co., Ltd.	18,679	16,573
Singkong Co., Ltd.	5,512	4,850
Shin Kong Medical Club	667	760
Taiwan Security Co., Ltd.	25,130	5,430
Shinsoft Co., Ltd.	648	620
Shin Kong Wu, Ho-Su Hospital	1,342	620
Shin Kong Cinemas Co., Ltd.	533	510
Others	697	492
	215,001	220,360
	$ 471,028	$ 463,826

The nature of transactions are mainly rental fee, security fee, cleaning fee and insurance and do not significantly differ from those with ordinary customers.

Property and Equipment

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Related parties in substance		
TSKSC	$ 38,062	$ 47,340
Shinsoft Co., Ltd.	3,217	1,576
	$ 41,279	$ 48,916

The Group purchase automated teller machine, camera, software and surveillance equipment from TSKSC and purchase equipment from Shinsoft Co., Ltd. The transaction price was decided by bid inviting.

Other Transactions

The Bank and SKFHC, 100%-owner of the Bank, adopted the consolidated income tax return system to file their consolidated income tax returns since January 1, 2006. The consolidated income tax resulted in payable of $1,055,399 thousand as of December 31, 2022.

Guarantor of Credit

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022		
	Creditor	Highest Balance	Ending Balance
Key management personnel			
Bang-Sheng, Wu	Chia Ban Investment Co Ltd	$ 330,000	$ 330,000
Bang-Sheng, Wu	Chao Ban Investment Co Ltd	104	-
Shih-Chi, Hung	Chuan Wen International Co., Ltd.	24,000	10,000
Shih-Chi, Hung	SP International Company Ltd.	54,000	14,700
		$ 408,104	$ 354,700

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021		
	Creditor	Highest Balance	Ending Balance
Key management personnel			
Bang-Sheng, Wu	Chia Ban Investment Co., Ltd.	$ 200,000	$ -
Bang-Sheng, Wu	Chao Ban Investment Co., Ltd.	215	-
		$ 200,215	$ -

Compensation of Directors, Supervisors and Key Management Personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Short-term benefits	$ 206,701	$ 181,311
Post-employment benefits	2,109	2,031
Share-based payments	914	1,823
Other long-term benefits	40,000	47,100
	$ 249,724	$ 232,265

35. PLEDGED ASSETS

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, certain assets were pledged as collaterals. Details are summarized as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Financial assets as FVTOCI - government bonds	$ 5,533,200	$ 5,634,600
Reserve - demand account	$ -	$ 3,000,000

Assets are pledged to district courts for litigation, issuing bank debenture and guarantee for the Central Bank's special accommodation facility to support bank credit to SMEs.

36. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments and contingencies were summarized as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Guarantees	$ 20,240,879	$ 26,435,362
Letters of credit	3,181,139	3,854,774
Trust liabilities	191,542,258	180,844,229
Loan commitments (excluding credit card)	251,710,215	229,098,784
Loan commitments - credit card	1,854,431	1,816,740

According to Article 17 of the Implementation Rules of Trust Law, the Bank should disclose its balance sheet of trust account and its asset items, which were as follows:

Trust Account Balance Sheet
December 31, 2022

Trust Asset	Amount	Trust Liability	Amount
Cash in banks		Securities under custody payable	
The principal deposits in the Bank	$ 3,923,871	Securities under custody payable	$ 32,174,330
Short-term investments		Trust capital	
Mutual fund	69,667,531	Funds and investment	110,644,663
Bond investments	37,965,929	Real estate trust	49,126,758
Common stock investments	723,763	Reserve and accumulated deficit	
Securities under custody		Accumulated deficit	1,678,713
Securities under custody	32,174,330	Exchange	89
Real estate		Net income	(2,082,295)
Land	39,373,359		
Building	6,906		
Construction in process	7,706,569		
Trust assert	$ 191,542,258	Trust liability	$ 191,542,258

Trust Account Income Statement
Year Ended December 31, 2022

Item	Amount
Trust income	
Interest revenue	$ 4,611
Preferred stock dividend income	2,804,424
Common stock dividend income	25,017
Gain on disposal of assets	862,555
Realized capital gain	1,695,186
Subtotal	5,391,793
Trust expense	
Management fee	(96,443)
Service fee	(430)
Loss on disposal of assets	(7,376,657)
Other fees	(271)
Subtotal	(7,473,801)
Income before income tax	(2,082,008)
Income tax expense	(287)
Net loss	$ (2,082,295)

The summary of trust asset as of December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Item	Amount
Cash in banks	
The principal deposits in the Bank	$ 3,923,871
Short-term investments	
Mutual fund	69,667,531
Bond investments	37,965,929
Common stock investments	723,763
Securities under custody payable	
Securities under custody	32,174,330
Real estate	
Land	39,373,359
Building	6,906
Construction in process	7,706,569
	$ 191,542,258

Trust Account Balance Sheet
December 31, 2021

Trust Asset	Amount	Trust Liability	Amount
Cash in banks		Securities under custody payable	
The principal deposits in the Bank	$ 4,585,151	Securities under custody payable	$ 16,903,419
Short-term investments		Trust capital	
Mutual fund	72,814,377	Funds and investment	115,470,879
Bond investments	38,977,229	Real estate trust	48,861,144
Common stock investments	960,283	Reserve and accumulated deficit	
Securities under custody		Accumulated deficit	(2,370,696)
Securities under custody	16,903,419	Exchange	39
Real estate		Net income	1,979,444
Land	41,171,887		
Building	6,906		
Construction in process	5,424,977		
Trust assert	$ 180,844,229	Trust liability	$ 180,844,229

Trust Account Income Statement
Year Ended December 31, 2021

Item	Amount
Trust income	
Interest revenue	$ 3,488
Preferred stock dividend income	2,736,274
Common stock dividend income	12,560
Gain on disposal of assets	1,881,349
Realized capital gain	1,552,824
Subtotal	6,186,495
Trust expense	
Management fee	(102,349)
Service fee	(325)
Loss on disposal of assets	(4,102,043)
Other fees	(2,096)
Subtotal	(4,206,813)
Income before income tax	1,979,682
Income tax expense	(238)
Net income	$ 1,979,444

The summary of trust asset as of December 31, 2021 is as follows:

Item	Amount
Cash in banks	
The principal deposits in the Bank	$ 4,585,151
Short-term investments	
Mutual fund	72,814,377
Bond investments	38,977,229
Common stock investments	960,283
Securities under custody payable	
Securities under custody	16,903,419
Real estate	
Land	41,171,887
Building	6,906
Construction in process	5,424,977
	$ 180,844,229

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

Except as detailed in the following table, management believes the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

Fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2022

	Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Amortized cost	$ 44,270,051	$ 24,686,966	$ 17,273,738	$ 1,356,916	$ 43,317,620
Financial liabilities					
Amortized cost-Bank debentures	26,800,000	-	26,591,201	-	26,591,201

Fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2021

	Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Amortized cost	$ 20,917,241	$ -	$ 18,570,996	$ 2,548,722	$ 21,119,718
Financial liabilities					
Amortized cost-Bank debentures	27,000,000	-	27,357,294	-	27,357,294

The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in the Level 2 and Level 3 categories above have been determined in accordance with income approaches based on a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant unobservable inputs being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparties.

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

Fair value hierarchy

Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments	December 31, 2022 Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Bond investments	$ 7,695,480	$ 499,971	$ 7,195,509	$ -
Negotiable certificates of deposits	81,841,730	81,841,730	-	-
Commercial paper	5,783,539	5,783,539	-	-
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Equity instruments				
Stock investments	2,821,311	2,183,046	-	638,265
Real estate investment trust	163,702	163,702	-	-
Debt instruments				
Bond investments	179,432,811	81,446,943	97,985,868	-
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	7,515,910	-	7,515,910	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	6,560,818	-	6,560,818	-

Changes in Level 3 financial assets were as follows:

Item	Beginning Balance	Valuation Gains (Losses)	Increase		Decrease		Ending Balance
			Buy or Issue	Transfer in	Sell, Disposal	Transfer Out	
Financial assets at FVTOCI Unlisted shares	$ 660,732	$ (22,467)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 638,265

Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments	December 31, 2021 Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Stock investments	$ 60,727	$ 60,727	$ -	$ -
Bond investments	10,071,926	11,176	10,060,750	-
Negotiable certificates of deposits	81,717,685	81,717,685	-	-
Commercial paper	23,720,707	23,720,707	-	-
Others	665,515	1,601	663,914	-
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Equity instruments				
Stock investments	4,370,072	3,709,340	-	660,732
Real estate investment trust	63,570	63,570	-	-
Debt instruments				
Bond investments	190,567,969	72,644,177	117,923,792	-
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	1,718,534	-	1,718,534	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	1,718,874	-	1,718,874	-

Changes in Level 3 financial assets were as follows:

Item	Beginning Balance	Valuation Gains (Losses)	Increase		Decrease		Ending Balance
			Buy or Issue	Transfer in	Sell, Disposal	Transfer Out	
Financial assets at FVTOCI Unlisted shares	$ 626,805	$ 27,614	$ 6,313	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 660,732

The valuation techniques based on fair value

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities traded on active markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices. It includes foreign/domestic bonds, government bonds, stocks, commercial paper, beneficiary certificate and bank debentures. When market prices are not available, valuation techniques are applied. The financial data obtained by the Group for making estimations and assumptions for financial instrument valuation is consistent with those used by other market participants to price financial instruments.

The fair value of derivatives as foreign exchange forward contracts, cross-currency swap contracts and foreign exchange options traded on active markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices. When market prices are not available, the fair values of non-option derivatives are the present values of future cash flows discounted by the benchmark yield rate quoted in the market during the derivative duration. Fair values of option derivatives are based on estimates made using the option pricing model. The financial data obtained by the Group for making estimations and assumptions for financial instrument valuation is consistent with those used by other market participants to price financial instruments.

c. Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 2 fair value measurement

Financial Instruments	Valuation Techniques and Inputs
Non-derivative financial instruments	
Bills investments, treasury bills	Discounted cash flow: Future cash flows are estimated based on contract forward rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.
Bond investments	Market evaluation: Market quotes provided and the Notional Amount of the contract by Bloomberg are used as bond evaluations.
Negotiable certificates of deposit	Discounted cash flow: Future cash flows are estimated based on contract forward rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.
Structured notes	Counterparty evaluation: According to the Yield Book, Bloomberg evaluation or other valuation methods that are consistent with academic and market practice.
Derivative financial instruments	
Options contracts	Model evaluation: The execution price, the maturity date and the market volatility, interest rate and exchange rate set by the contract are used as evaluation parameters. The model with closed solution is then used for evaluation.
Foreign exchange swap contracts, foreign exchange forward contracts	Discounted cash flow: Future cash flows are estimated based on observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period and contract forward rates, repricing rate, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.
Interest rate swap contracts	Discounted cash flow: Future cash flows are estimated based on observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period and contract forward rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.
Cross-currency swap contracts	Discounted cash flow: Future cash flows are estimated based on observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period and contract forward rates, repricing rate, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.
Asset swap contracts	Convertible corporate bond closing price on the day minus bond value. The pure bond value is discounted by the cash flow provided by the convertible corporate bonds in accordance with Taiwan Bills Index Rate (TAIBIR).
Equity swap contracts	Counterparty evaluation: According to the Yield Book, Bloomberg evaluation or other valuation methods that are consistent with academic and market practice.
Credit linked loan contracts	A combination of cross-currency swap (CCS+) bonds. Discounted cash flow: Future cash flows are discounted at repricing rate and exchange rates, the discount rate is based on the credit charge of the counterparty.

d. Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 3 fair value measurement

Financial Instruments	Valuation Techniques and Inputs
Domestic unlisted equity investments	Net assets: Based on the Company's net assets as the fair value. Market multiple: Considering the comparable transaction price of the stock in the active market, the corresponding net value multiplier and the liquidity discount ratio 30% to evaluate the fair value.

e. Sensitivity analysis of fair value regarding reasonable and possible alternative assumption within Level 3

The fair value measured by the Group of financial instruments is reasonable, although the use of different valuation models or parameters may lead to different results. For financial instruments classified in Level 3, if the liquidity discount ratio changes by 10%, the effects on other comprehensive income for the current period are as follow:

	Changes in Fair Value Are Reflected in Other Comprehensive Income for the Current Period	
December 31, 2022	**Favorable Changes**	**Adverse Changes**
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Stock investments	$ 27,354	$ (27,354)

	Changes in Fair Value Are Reflected in Other Comprehensive Income for the Current Period	
December 31, 2021	**Favorable Changes**	**Adverse Changes**
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Stock investments	$ 28,317	$ (28,317)

The favorable and adverse changes of the Group refer to the fluctuation of fair value, and the fair value refers to the calculation of the technical calculation based on the unobservable input parameters of different degrees. If the fair value of a financial instrument is affected by more than one input parameter, the above table only reflects the impact of changes in a single input parameter and does not take into account the correlation and variability between input parameters.

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Financial assets		
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	$ 102,836,659	$ 117,955,094
Financial assets at FVTOCI	182,417,824	195,001,611
Amortized cost (1)	914,408,088	848,535,697
Financial liabilities		
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	6,560,818	1,718,874
Amortized cost (2)	1,135,369,557	1,096,684,588

1) The balances included cash and cash equivalents, placement with Central Bank and call loans to other banks, receivables, discounted and loans, financial assets measured at amortized cost and refundable deposits measured at amortized cost.

2) The balances included deposits of Central Bank and other banks, funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks, bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements, payables, deposits and remittances, bank debentures, other financial liabilities and guarantee deposits received measured at amortized cost.

f. Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group did not hold financial instruments covered by Section 42 of the IAS 32 “Financial Instruments: Presentation” endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission; thus, it made an offset of financial assets and liabilities and reported the net amount in the balance sheet.

The Group engages in transactions on the following financial assets and liabilities that are not subject to balance sheet offsetting based on IAS 32 but are under master netting arrangements or similar agreements. These agreements allow both the Group and its counterparties to opt for the net settlement of financial assets and financial liabilities. If one party defaults, the other one may choose net settlement.

The netting information of financial assets and financial liabilities is set out below:

December 31, 2022

Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets Set Off in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Financial Assets Presented in the Balance Sheet	Related Amounts Not Set Off in the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments (Note)	Cash Collateral Received	
Derivatives	$ 7,515,910	$ -	$ 7,515,910	$ -	$ 752,246	$ 6,763,664

Financial Liabilities	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities Set Off in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Financial Liabilities Presented in the Balance Sheet	Related Amounts Not Set Off in the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments (Note)	Cash Collateral Received	
Derivatives	$ 6,560,818	$ -	$ 6,560,818	$ -	$ 3,386,330	$ 3,174,488
Repurchase and stock borrowing stock	$ 6,234,281	$ -	$ 6,234,281	$ 6,234,281	$ -	$ -

December 31, 2021

Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets Set Off in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Financial Assets Presented in the Balance Sheet	Related Amounts Not Set Off in the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments (Note)	Cash Collateral Received	
Derivatives	$ 8,191,557	$ -	$ 8,191,557	$ -	$ 329,899	$ 7,861,658

Financial Liabilities	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities Set Off in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Financial Liabilities Presented in the Balance Sheet	Related Amounts Not Set Off in the Balance Sheet: Financial Instruments (Note)	Related Amounts Not Set Off in the Balance Sheet: Cash Collateral Received	Net Amount
Derivatives	$ 1,718,874	$ -	$ 1,718,874	$ -	$ 1,006,988	$ 711,886
Repurchase and stock borrowing stock	$ 2,331,297	$ -	$ 2,331,297	$ 2,331,297	$ -	$ -

Note: Include net delivery and non-cash collateral received.

g. Financial risk information

The risk management objectives of the Bank are responsible for business performance objectives, overall risk appetite and external legal restrictions in order to achieve the goal of balancing risk and reward. The main risks faced by the Group operations include various credit risks, market risks (including interest rates, exchange rates, equity securities) and liquidity risks of on- and off-balance sheet businesses.

The Group has formulated a relevant risk management policy, which has been approved by the Board of Directors to effectively identify, measure, monitor and control credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk.

1) Market risk

The financial instrument held or issued by the Group are affected by market risk factors such as interest rate (including credit risk spread), exchange rate, securities price, product price and its volatility, interaction correlation and market liquidity that made surplus, capital, value or operating capacity an adverse impact.

The market risk comes from the trading book and the bank book portfolio. The trading book portfolio refers to various financial products (including commodities) transactions that are undertaken for the purpose of the transaction, or those who intend to make profits from short-term price fluctuations, such as Self-operated business, market-making transactions, etc. A bank book portfolio established for long-lasting and not for the purpose of earning capital gains.

a) Market risk management policy

i. Identifying market risk

The risk management unit shall clearly identify the source of the market risk of each type of transaction before the transaction is undertaken, and shall be stated in the relevant product guidelines document, and the market risk management unit shall independently perform the identification procedure.

ii. Measuring market risk

Market risk management units use appropriate and consistent measurement methods to cover key sources of risk based on business characteristics and sources of risk. Risk measurement is intimately integrated with daily risk management as a reference for planning, monitoring and controlling market risk conditions.

The evaluation method and market price information shall be determined by the market risk management unit to calculate the profit and loss, risk factor sensitivity, risk value and stress test.

iii. Monitoring

Market risk authority is a tool used to authorize and monitor the market risk assumed by the Group to ensure that market risk is in line with the Group's risk appetite. The establishment of authorization, approval, exception and overpass shall be subject to the relevant regulations of market risk management.

iv. Reporting

The market risk report is a risk communication tool. The market risk management unit reports risk management information to senior managers on a daily basis, and regularly reports the overall market risk status of the Group to the senior management and the board of directors. The risk strategy will adjust based on the market risk report.

b) Market risk measurement

The Board of Directors determines the capital adequacy ratio and annual earnings target annually, and the expectation of market volatility to measure whether the risk and remuneration ratio is acceptable, and whether the risk assumed is in line with the company's appetite. Besides, the Board of Directors approve the market risk operation authority that all transaction made by trading unit are conducted within the approved authority. The Group uses market risk factor sensitivity as a tool of market risk control.

i. Market risk management of trading book

Market risk sensitivity refers to the change in value of a unit due to a change in a specific market risk factor. Market risk factors are divided into interest rates, exchange rates, and prices of equity securities. The Group discloses the market risk arising from the trading positions of the Group by market risk sensitivity.

Risk factor sensitivity

i) Foreign exchange rate factor sensitivity, FX Delta

The net amount of the risk component of each currency at the balance sheet date, that is, the change in the present value of the currency when the change in the exchange rate of each currency is increased by 1%. The exchange rate risk component stated in the following table is not only directly generated from the foreign exchange derivative commodity, but also integrated into the spot foreign exchange trading position for the purpose of hedging and the spot location of each foreign currency.

ii) Interest rate factor sensitivity

When the interest rate term structure of each evaluation yield curve paralleling up by 0.01% (1 basis point), the relative impact on the present value of future cash flows of interest rate spot trading positions and interest rate derivative commodity trading positions (DV01 or PVBP) will be made.

iii) Factor sensitivity of equity securities

The impact of changes in the value of the commodity portion when the spot price of the equity securities changes by 1%. Equity securities held by the Group include stocks, ETFs, etc.

Market Risk	Currency	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Foreign exchange rate factor sensitivity (exchange rate increase 1%)	EUR	$ 58	$ (50)
	JPY	12	(57)
	USD	(105)	(31)
	Other (Note)	(49)	72
Interest rate factor sensitivity DV01 (+1bp)	TWD	509	47
	USD	(405)	(48)
	AUD	1	-
	ZAR	(7)	(3)
	HKD	-	5
	Other (Note)	11	3
Equity securities factor sensitivity (stock price increase 1%)	TWD	-	623

Note: Other foreign currency is equivalent to TWD.

Stress testing

Set extreme risk events or situations to make a significant change at a specific or a range of risk factors, volatility, or correlations to measure the potential significant impact on a portfolio or location. This is the way to redeem the risk values which cannot measure the tail risk.

ii. Interest rate risk of banking book, IRRBB

The interest rate risk source of the bank book includes the interest rate risk arising from the transactions of the business units, such as deposits and lending transactions, as well as the debts held by the business units which manage the liquidity risk of the bank, the spot parts of the tickets and their hedging position. The interest rate risk position is transferred to the centralized management of the bank book management unit under the Bank's internal transfer pricing system (Fund Transfer Pricing, FTP). The risk management unit prepares risk reports regularly which includes interest rate sensitivity analysis, stress test results and limit usage analysis, and then reports to the Asset and Liability Management Committee and the Board of Directors. Management tools set as below.

Repricing Gap report

Measures the amount and the duration of re-pricing assets and liabilities at each point in time to understand the allocation of interest rate risk.

Risk sensitivity of interest rate

i) Mismatch risk of asset-liability interest rate

The impact of a benchmark (0.01%) of interest rate changes on future net interest income is shown by 1 bp Δ NII. The net interest income (1bp Δ NII) analysis focuses on changes in interest payments over the next year.

ii) Financial instrument interest rate risk

The DV01 measures the impact of a basic point of interest rate changes on the value of the site, and evaluates the market value of financial products to ensure that their impact on earnings or shareholders' equity is in line with the Group's risk appetite.

Stress testing

Evaluating the impact of the overall bank book position on the net economic value, in the context of large changes in interest rates. And compare the results with the capital to examine the allowable risk.

iii. Bank book equity securities risk

Bank Book Equity Securities Risk Definition refers to the impact of changes in the value of the commodity portion when the spot price of the equity securities for non-trading purposes changes by 1%. The market value of the financial product is evaluated to ensure its impact on earnings or shareholders' equity conforms to the Group's risk appetite.

		December 31	
Market Risk	**Currency**	**2022**	**2021**
Interest rate factor sensitivity DV01 (+1bp)	TWD	$ (74,363)	$ (82,465)
	USD	(25,563)	(26,944)
	AUD	(1,375)	(1,074)
	ZAR	(1,017)	(1,048)
	Other (Note)	(1,040)	(1,626)
Equity securities factor sensitivity (stock price increase 1%)	TWD	29,850	44,336

Note: Other foreign currency is equivalent to TWD

c) Effect of interest rate benchmark reform

The Group is exposed to USD LIBOR which is subject to interest rate benchmark reform. The exposures arise on discounts and loans, financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and debt investments measured at amortized cost. SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate) is expected to replace USD LIBOR. There are key differences between USD LIBOR and SOFR. USD LIBOR is "forward looking", which implies market expectation over future interest rates, and includes a credit spread over the risk-free rate. SOFR is currently a "backward-looking" rate, based on interest rates from actual transactions, and excludes a credit spread. To transition existing contracts and agreements that reference USD LIBOR to SOFR, adjustments for these differences might need to be applied to SOFR to enable the two benchmark rates to be economically equivalent.

The Group established a USD LIBOR transition task force for project plan. This transition project plan is considering changes to risk management policies, adjustment of external quotation index interest rate and valuation models, as well as managing any related tax and accounting implications. Influence on corporate loans and derivatives, and changes required to IT systems have been identified and still assessing the scope to be affected by the transition.

LIBOR loans cases for GBP, EUR, CHF, JPY, 1-week and 2-month USD due after December 31, 2021 have all been converted or have appropriate alternative interest rates.

In the case of derivative products, communication with financial instrument counterparties about positions linked to LIBOR has been underway with an aim to finalize the amendment in progress according to the guideline of LIBOR transition task force.

Risks arising from the transition relate principally to the potential impact of interest rate basis risk. If the bilateral negotiations with the Group's counterparties are not successfully concluded before the cessation of USD LIBOR, there are significant uncertainties with regard to the interest rate that would apply. This gives rise to additional interest rate risk that was not anticipated when the contracts were entered into.

The following table contains details of all of the financial instruments held by the Group at December 31, 2022 which are subject to the reform and have not transitioned to an alternative benchmark interest rate:

	Carrying Amount	
Non-derivative Financial Instruments	**Financial Assets**	**Financial Liabilities**
Discounts and loans, net		
USD LIBOR	$ 22,059,670	$ -
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		
USD LIBOR	912,308	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
USD LIBOR	6,189,559	-
Debt investments measured at amortized cost		
USD LIBOR	184,248	-
	$ 29,345,785	$ -

		Carrying Amount	
Derivative Financial Instruments	**Notional Amount**	**Financial Assets**	**Financial Liabilities**
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss			
USD LIBOR	$ 34,090,670	$ 5,112,093	$ 2,312,693

2) Credit risk

Credit risk may be caused by counterparties' failure to perform their obligations associated with financial assets held by the Group. The Group follows a strict credit policy to assess and approve all credit lines and guarantees. The secured loans constituted 73.26% of the total loans on December 31, 2022. The percentage of guarantees and issuance of letters of credit secured by collaterals were 26.08%. The collaterals for loans, financing guarantees and letters of credit guarantees are cash, inventories, securities, plants and other assets. If the customers default on their loans, the Group will execute its rights on the collateral in accordance with the terms of the contracts.

In order to ensure that the credit risk control is within the tolerable range, the Group has relevant risk management policies, and has relevant business management methods or operation points and risk management mechanisms for the goods provided and the business it performs.

a) Credit risk management program

The measurement and management of credit risks from the Group's main businesses are as follows:

i. Loans business

The Group adopts the 12-month ECLs to evaluate the loss allowance of financial instruments whose credit risk do not increase significantly since initial recognition, and adopts the lifetime ECLs to evaluate the loss allowance of financial instruments whose credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition or of that are credit-impaired. The credit quality of the Group to determine the discounted and loans is as follows:

Assessment of credit risk that has increased significantly since initial recognition

The Group assesses the change in the probability of default of loans during the lifetime on each reporting date to determine if the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition. In order to make this assessment, the Group takes into consideration the reasonable and supportable information that the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition (including forward-looking information). The main considerations include:

Quantitative indicators

i) The TCRI rating of the listed cabinet company corresponding to the external rating has been reduced from the investment grade to the non-investment grade, that is, the credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition.

ii) When the contract amount is overdue for more than one month, it is determined that the credit risk of the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Qualitative indicators

i) Significant changes in actual or expected results of the debtor's operations.

ii) Unfavorable changes in current or projected operating, financial or economic conditions that are expected to result in significant changes in the ability of the debtor to perform its debt obligations.

iii) The credit risk of other financial instruments of the same debtor has increased significantly.

Definition of default and credit impairment financial assets

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

Quantitative indicators

i) When the contract amount is overdue for a certain number of days.

ii) The credit amount of the debtor has been regarded as a delinquent loan.

Qualitative indicators

If there is evidence that the borrower will not be able to pay the contract, or that the borrower has significant financial difficulties, such as:

i) The debtor has gone bankrupt or may have called for bankruptcy or financial restructuring.

ii) Due to the economic or contractual reasons associated with the debtor's financial difficulties, the debtor's creditors give the borrower an unconfirmed concession and report the overdue loan.

iii) It is known from external information that the debtor has experienced financial difficulties and needs to bargain with the Bank.

iv) The debtor clearly insolvent.

Evaluation of expected credit losses

The Group classifies the loans into the following classification according to the characteristics of the loans:

<table>
<tr><th>Group</th><th>Evaluation</th><th colspan="2">Classification</th><th>Application</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">1</td><td rowspan="6">Collective assessment</td><td rowspan="2">Corporate finance</td><td>Sufficient collateral</td><td rowspan="6">Loan case other than group 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-sufficient collateral or credit loans</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Consumer finance</td><td>Credit loans</td></tr>
<tr><td>Auto loans</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mortgage</td></tr>
<tr><td>Credit card</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">2</td><td rowspan="2">Individual assessment</td><td>Corporate finance</td><td rowspan="2">Special collaterals</td><td rowspan="2">Note</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consumer finance</td></tr>
</table>

Note: Loans are classified as Group 2 if they obtain special collateral. Group 2 is assessed on the basis of a significant increase in credit risk or default and credit impairment, and the rest is assessed in accordance with Group 1.

For the classification criteria of loans, the expected credit losses are assessed at each stage of each portfolio classification:

Impairment for expected credit loss (Probability of Default (PD) × Loss Given Default (LGD) × Exposure at default (EAD)), the application of PD is described as follows:

i) Stage 1: The Group evaluates loss allowance of financial assets, which credit risk did not significantly increase after initial recognition, based on 12 months PD to evaluate expected credit losses.

ii) Stage 2: The Group evaluates loss allowance of financial assets, which credit risk significantly increased after initial recognition, based on lifetime expected credit losses, and calculates PD at each lifetime. If the cash flow of the contract in the future period (i.e., the default exposure amount of each period) can be assessed, the cash flow method is used to assess the expected credit losses. If the cash flow of each period cannot be assessed, then calculate the expected credit losses by the current mark-to-market method.

iii) Stage 3: The Group evaluates loss allowance of financial assets, which credit risk will be regarded as default, and the probability of default is regarded as 100%. PD at each lifetime will not be considered. Recoverable amounts will be applied to assess expected credit losses.

Consideration of forward - looking estimation

In considering the expected credit losses, the Group uses forward-looking economic factors that affect credit risk and expected credit losses to take forward-looking information into consideration. Forward-looking information is based on the Taiwan National Development Council's regular promulgation of the "Benefit Strategy Signal" of Taiwan's overall prosperity indicators as indicators, which are divided into the boom expansion period, contraction period and flat period. The Group judges the economic situation to adjust the default probability every quarter, and then incorporates into the overall expected credit loss assessment.

ii. Debt instrument investments

In order to reduce the credit risk of debt instrument investment, the Group management team assigns a dedicated team to establish a credit rating database to assess the default risk of debt instrument investments. The information on the evaluation of the independent rating agencies.

The Group considers the historical default loss rate provided by the external rating agencies and the current financial status of the debtor to calculate 12 months and lifetime ECLs of financing commitments in debt instrument investments.

The securities held by the Group recognize the expected credit losses according to the expected credit losses during and lifetime ECLs of financing commitments. The credit quality of the Group's judgment securities is as follows:

Assessment of credit risk that has increased significantly since initial recognition

The Group assesses the change in the probability of default of debt instrument investments during the lifetime on each reporting date to determine if the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition. In order to make this assessment, the Group considerations show reasonable and supportable information that the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition. The main considerations include:

Quantitative indicators

i) For debt instrument investments on the initial recognition date, the issuer's credit rating is below the non-investment grade and the credit rating of the reporting day has not changed.

ii) When the issuer's credit rating is a non-investment grade, the reported daily credit rating is reduced to a certain extent.

Quantitative indicators

i) The credit rating of the issuer indicates that its credit risk has increased significantly.

ii) The fair value of the debt instrument investment was significantly adversely changed on the reporting date.

Definition of default and credit impairment financial assets

If the debt instrument investment meets one or more of the following conditions, it determines that the financial asset has defaulted and the credit is derogated.

Qualitative indicators

i) Debt instrument investment is a credit impairment bond when purchased.

ii) The credit rating of the issuer or debt instrument investment is at a default level on the reporting date.

Quantitative indicators

i) The issuer modifies the issue conditions of the debt instrument investment due to financial difficulties or fails to pay the principal or interest according to the conditions of the issue.

ii) The issuer or the guarantee institution has ceased operations, applied for reorganization, bankruptcy, dissolution, and sale of major assets that have a significant impact on the Company's continued operations.

Measurement of expected credit losses

i) Debt instrument investment is classified in a group with similar type, the Group then assesses expected credit loss at each group by IFRS 9 impairment evaluation guide.

ii) Comparing the risk of default on the dated debt instrument with the default risk at the time of initial recognition, and considering the reasonable and corroborative information showing a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, to determine whether the financial instrument's credit risk since the original recognition has increased significantly.

- The Group evaluates loss allowance of financial assets, which credit risk did not significantly increase after initial recognition, based on 12 months PD to evaluate expected credit losses.

- The Group evaluates loss allowance of financial assets, which credit risk significantly increased after initial recognition, based on lifetime expected credit losses, and calculates PD at each lifetime. If the cash flow of the contract in the future period (i.e., the default exposure amount of each period) can be assessed, the cash flow method is used to assess the expected credit losses. If the cash flow of each period cannot be assessed, then calculate the expected credit losses by the current mark-to-market method.

- The Group evaluates loss allowance of financial assets, which credit risk will be regarded as default, and the probability of default is regarded as 100%. PD at each lifetime will not be considered. Recoverable amounts will be applied to assess expected credit losses.

- Debt instrument investment default probability is based on the value published by external credit rating agencies, and imply the possibility of future market fluctuations.

b) Credit risk hedging or mitigation policies

i. Collaterals

The Group has a series of measures for credit granting to reduce credit risks. One of the procedures is requesting collateral from the borrowers. To secure the loans, the Group manages and assesses the collaterals following the procedures that suggest the scope of collateralization and valuation of collaterals and the process of disposition. In credit contracts, the Group stipulates the security mechanism for loans and the conditions and terms for collaterals and offsetting to state clearly that the Group reserves the right to reduce granted limit, to reduce repayment period, to demand immediate settlement or to offset the debt of the borrowers with their deposits in the Group in order to reduce the credit risks.

The requirements for collaterals for other non-credit businesses depend on the nature of the financial instruments. Asset-backed securities and similar financial instruments are required to provide a pool of underlying financial assets as collaterals.

The Group observes the value of the collateral of the financial instrument and considers the financial assets that are deducted from the credit impairment. The credit of financial assets that have been deducted and the value of collateral to mitigate potential losses on December 31, 2022, was as follows:

	Total Book Value	Allowance for Impairment	Exposure (Amortized Cost)	Fair Value of Collaterals
Credit-impaired financial assets				
Discounted and loans	$ 5,343,927	$ (1,599,367)	$ 3,744,560	$ 3,744,560
Receivables				
Credit card	34,070	(22,848)	11,222	-
Others	2,024,554	(1,601,995)	422,559	5,615
Other financial assets	6,848	(5,168)	1,680	-
	$ 7,409,399	$ (3,229,378)	$ 4,180,021	$ 3,750,175

The collateral which contains land and buildings obtained by the Group have been written off and recognized as collateral assumed (Note 19) as of December 31, 2022. The collateral will be sold when it is available for sale. The collateral is classified as other assets in the balance sheet. The difference between the price and the carrying amount is recognized as net gain (loss) on the sale of collateral assumed under the net income item.

ii. Credit risk concentration limits and control

To avoid the concentration of credit risks, the Group has included credit limits for the same person (entity) and for the same related-party corporation (group) based on the credit risk arising from loans, securities investment and derivatives transactions.

Meanwhile, for trading and banking book investments, the Group has set a ratio, which is the credit limit of a single issuer in relation to the total security position. The Group has also included credit limits for a single counterparty and a single group.

In addition, to manage the concentration risk on the financial assets, the Group has set credit limits by industry, conglomerate, country and transactions collateralized by stocks, and integrated within one system to supervise concentration of credit risk in these categories. The Group monitors concentration of each asset and controls various types of credit risk concentration in a single transaction counterparty, group, related-party corporation, industry or nation.

iii. Other credit enhancements

To reduce its credit risks, the Group stipulates in its credit contracts the terms for offsetting to state clearly that the Group reserves the right to offset the borrowers' debt against their deposits in the Group.

c) Objects of assessing credit risks are including positive fair value of contracts on balance sheet and off-balance sheet commitments. Maximum exposure to credit risk of all financial instruments is the same as book value.

i. Off-balance sheet exposure of credit risk

Financial Instrument	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Guarantees	$ 20,240,879	$ 26,435,362
Letters of credit	3,181,139	3,854,774
Loan commitments (excluding credit card)	251,710,215	229,098,784
Loan commitments - credit card	1,854,431	1,816,740

ii. Risk concentration

When the other parties to the financial instruments consist of a single individual, or a concentration of entities with similar commercial activities, they may have similar abilities to fulfill their credit obligations. The Group does not have such situation. The Group's credit exposure related to loans on December 31, 2022 was classified as follows:

Industry	Contract Amount	Maximum Exposure of Credit Risk
Individuals	$ 478,754,117	$ 478,754,117
Finance and insurance	508,373,856	508,373,856
Manufacturing	110,122,471	110,122,471
Real estate and leasing	75,143,939	75,143,939
Wholesale and retail	28,417,515	28,417,515
Servicing	11,107,853	11,107,853
Utilities	27,083,415	27,083,415
Warehouse and transportation	6,567,366	6,567,366
Others	43,525,314	43,525,314
	$ 1,289,095,846	$ 1,289,095,846

Region	Contract Amount	Maximum Exposure of Credit Risk
Domestic	$ 1,112,010,581	$ 1,112,010,581
North America	59,200,397	59,200,397
Europe	47,380,139	47,380,139
Asia	55,391,701	55,391,701
Oceania	12,103,688	12,103,688
Africa	3,009,340	3,009,340
	$ 1,289,095,846	$ 1,289,095,846

d) Financial assets credit quality analysis

Part of financial assets held by the Group, such as cash and cash equivalents, placement with Central Bank and call loans to other banks and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are exposed to low credit risks because the counterparties have rather high credit ratings. Except for those mentioned above, the credit quality of the Group's remaining financial assets was analyzed as follows:

December 31, 2022

i. Credit quality analysis of discounted and loans and receivables:

	Discounted and Loans				
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Difference of Impairment Loss under Regulations	Total
Category					
Consumer loans	$ 394,329,200	$ 16,077,509	$ 3,384,792	$ -	$ 413,791,501
Corporation loans	313,340,250	24,271,113	1,959,135	-	339,570,498
Total book value	707,669,450	40,348,622	5,343,927	-	753,361,999
Allowance for impairment	(1,791,330)	(1,563,624)	(1,599,367)	-	(4,954,321)
Difference of impairment loss under regulations	-	-	-	(5,066,373)	(5,066,373)
	$ 705,878,120	$ 38,784,998	$ 3,744,560	$ (5,066,373)	$ 743,341,305

	Receivables and Other Financial Assets				
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Difference of Impairment Loss under Regulations	Total
Category					
Credit card	$ 7,816,352	$ 519,339	$ 34,070	$ -	$ 8,369,761
Others	108,706,189	63,281	2,031,402	-	110,800,872
Total book value	116,522,541	582,620	2,065,472	-	119,170,633
Allowance for impairment	(34,727)	(28,749)	(1,630,011)	-	(1,693,487)
Difference of impairment loss under regulations	-	-	-	(141,405)	(141,405)
	$ 116,487,814	$ 553,871	$ 435,461	$ (141,405)	$ 117,335,741

	Loan Commitment				
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Difference of Impairment Loss under Regulations	Total
Category					
Guarantees	$ 20,240,879	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 20,240,879
Letter of credit	3,161,933	19,206	-	-	3,181,139
Others	2,423,530	145,096	-	-	2,568,626
Total book value	25,826,342	164,302	-	-	25,990,644
Allowance for impairment	(74,889)	(3,047)	-	-	(77,936)
Difference of impairment loss under regulations	-	-	-	(767,619)	(767,619)
	$ 25,751,453	$ 161,255	$ -	$ (767,619)	$ 25,145,089

December 31, 2021

i. Credit quality analysis of discounted and loans and receivables:

	Discounted and Loans				
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Difference of Impairment Loss under Regulations	Total
Category					
Consumer loans	$ 375,998,169	$ 16,730,782	$ 5,002,961	$ -	$ 397,731,912
Corporation loans	301,131,159	18,719,354	1,931,875	-	321,782,388
Total book value	677,129,328	35,450,136	6,934,836	-	719,514,300
Allowance for impairment	(1,726,846)	(1,479,612)	(1,882,024)	-	(5,088,482)
Difference of impairment loss under regulations	-	-	-	(4,353,441)	(4,353,441)
	$ 675,402,482	$ 33,970,524	$ 5,052,812	$ (4,353,441)	$ 710,072,377

	Receivables and Other Financial Assets				
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Difference of Impairment Loss under Regulations	Total
Category					
Credit card	$ 7,528,465	$ 539,739	$ 33,810	$ -	$ 8,102,014
Others	103,438,286	57,744	1,954,058	-	105,450,088
Total book value	110,966,751	597,483	1,987,868	-	113,552,102
Allowance for impairment	(37,770)	(33,389)	(1,553,453)	-	(1,624,612)
Difference of impairment loss under regulations	-	-	-	(84,186)	(84,186)
	$ 110,928,981	$ 564,094	$ 434,415	$ (84,186)	$ 111,843,304

	Loan Commitment				
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Difference of Impairment Loss under Regulations	Total
Category					
Guarantees	$ 26,435,362	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 26,435,362
Letter of credit	3,634,013	220,761	-	-	3,854,774
Others	2,288,159	104,239	-	-	2,392,398
Total book value	32,357,534	325,000	-	-	32,682,534
Allowance for impairment	(96,432)	(3,948)	-	-	(100,380)
Difference of impairment loss under regulations	-	-	-	(443,777)	(443,777)
	$ 32,261,102	$ 321,052	$ -	$ (443,777)	$ 32,138,377

ii. Credit quality analysis of securities investment:

Debt instrument credit quality analysis

The breakdown below shows the debt instruments classified as FVTPL, FVTOCI and financial assets at amortized cost.

December 31, 2022

	Financial Asset at FVTOCI	Financial Asset at Amortized Cost
Total book value	$ 192,992,432	$ 44,277,968
Allowance loss	(38,820)	(7,917)
Amortized cost	192,953,612	44,270,051
Fair value adjustment	(13,520,801)	-
	$ 179,432,811	$ 44,270,051

December 31, 2021

	Financial Asset at FVTOCI	Financial Asset at Amortized Cost
Total book value	$ 192,036,117	$ 20,925,625
Allowance loss	(45,899)	(8,384)
Amortized cost	191,990,218	20,917,241
Fair value adjustment	(1,422,249)	-
	$ 190,567,969	$ 20,917,241

The total book value of the current credit risk rating mechanism of the Group and the investments in debt instruments of each credit rating are as follows:

December 31, 2022

Credit Rating	Definition	Recognition basis	Expected credit loss	Total Book Value
Normal (Stage 1)	The debtor has a low credit risk and is fully capable of paying off contractual cash flows	12-month expected credit losses	0.00%-0.33%	$ 237,270,400
Abnormal (Stage 2)	Credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition	Lifetime expected credit losses (no credit impaired)		-
Default (Stage 3)	There is evidence that the credit is impaired.	Lifetime expected credit (credit impaired)		-

December 31, 2021

Credit Rating	Definition	Recognition basis	Expected credit loss	Total Book Value
Normal (Stage 1)	The debtor has a low credit risk and is fully capable of paying off contractual cash flows	12-month expected credit losses	0.00%-0.44%	$ 212,961,742
Abnormal (Stage 2)	Credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition	Lifetime expected credit losses (no credit impaired)		-
Default (Stage 3)	There is evidence that the credit is impaired.	Lifetime expected credit (credit impaired)		-

Debt instrument credit quality analysis as follow:

December 31, 2022

	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Difference of Impairment Loss under Regulations	Total
Category					
Domestic bond					
Investment grade	$ 150,854,742	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 150,854,742
Non-investment grade	146,938	-	-	-	146,938
Foreign bond					
Investment grade	72,747,919	-	-	-	72,747,919
Total book value	223,749,599	-	-	-	223,749,599
Allowance for impairment	(46,737)	-	-	-	(46,737)
Difference of impairment loss under regulations	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 223,702,862	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 223,702,862

December 31, 2021

	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Difference of Impairment Loss under Regulations	Total
Category					
Domestic bond					
Investment grade	$ 139,208,609	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 139,208,609
Non-investment grade	1,161,279	-	-	-	1,161,279
Foreign bond					
Investment grade	71,169,605	-	-	-	71,169,605
Total book value	211,539,493	-	-	-	211,539,493
Allowance for impairment	(54,283)	-	-	-	(54,283)
Difference of impairment loss under regulations	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 211,485,210	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 211,485,210

With respect to debt investments at FVTOCI and measured at amortized measured cost invested by the Group, the information of changes in allowance is summarized as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2022

The Allowance Information Summarized According to the Credit Risk Rating	Credit Rating: Normal (12-Month Expected Credit Losses)	Credit Rating: Abnormal (Lifetime ECL Without Credit Impaired)	Credit Rating: Default (Lifetime ECL with Credit Impaired)
Balance, beginning of year	$ 54,283	$ -	$ -
Change credit rating			
Normal turned to abnormal	-	-	-
Abnormal turned to default	-	-	-
Default turned to write off	-	-	-
Purchase new debt instruments	8,928	-	-
Disposal	(15,688)	-	-
Model/risk parameter changes	-	-	-
Exchange rate and other changes	(786)	-	-
Allowance loss, ending of year	$ 46,737	$ -	$ -

For the year ended December 31, 2021

The Allowance Information Summarized According to the Credit Risk Rating	Credit Rating: Normal (12-Month Expected Credit Losses)	Credit Rating: Abnormal (Lifetime ECL Without Credit Impaired)	Credit Rating: Default (Lifetime ECL with Credit Impaired)
Balance, beginning of year	$ 53,149	$ -	$ -
Change credit rating			
Normal turned to abnormal	-	-	-
Abnormal turned to default	-	-	-
Default turned to write off	-	-	-
Purchase new debt instruments	19,836	-	-
Disposal	(15,978)	-	-
Model/risk parameter changes	-	-	-
Exchange rate and other changes	(2,724)	-	-
Allowance loss, ending of year	$ 54,283	$ -	$ -

3) Liquidity risk

Ratios of liquidity reserves of the Group are 27% and 25% on December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Liquidity risk means the risk that the Group could not provide enough capital to deal with either the increase in assets or payment of obligation upon maturity. The Group classifies the factor into the following classification according to the cause of the risk:

Founding liquidity risk

Refers to the risk that the Group will be unable to monetize assets or obtain sufficient funds for dealing with the payment of obligation upon maturity.

Market liquidity risk

Refers to the lack of market depth or presence of market disorder, which causes the Group to face the risk of a significant decline in market prices when it sells or offsetting the positions. Especially when market liquidity freezes, it is very likely that actual losses will be much greater than expected losses.

Management purpose and principle of liquidity risk

If the elimination of liquidity risks may be relatively costly, the purpose of liquidity management is to achieve a balance between surplus and risk within a tolerable range. The Group clearly defined the rights and responsibilities of each unit in accordance with relevant regulations on liquidity risk management, and through the procedures of identification, measurement, monitoring, and reporting as a mechanism for the liquidity risk management of the Group. The principles of management of liquidity risk for the Group are as follows:

a) Principle of Diversification

   The Group should avoid excessive concentration of funds on the same maturity date, scheduling tool, region, source of funds or counterparties.

b) Principle of Stability

   The Group should develop a strategy to obtain stable funding.

c) Market Liquidity

   The assets of each book should maintain proper market liquidity as the goodness of market liquidity will indirectly affect the funding liquidity.

d) Matching of the expiry date of assets and liabilities

   Set the relevant indicators for monitoring the suitability of short-term and long-term objectives.

e) Management of financing source

   Reduce reliance on unstable financing sources such as large deposits and interbank lending.

f) Management of financing needs

   Control of payment commitments derived from loans business.

Measurement of liquidity risk

The Group formulates liquidity management indicators and management mechanisms for each major currency, mainly covering the following:

a) Current ratio
b) Analysis of funding gap
c) Structure of asset and liability
d) Concentration of funding sources

In addition, the Group standardizes management principles for fund requirements for off-balance-sheet transactions, large-capital notification mechanisms, early warning mechanisms, and formulates emergency plans for liquidity risks, as well as for liquid assets for financial asset positions held by the Group, sets allocation proportion and order of disposal according to liquidity attributes.

Stress testing

The stress test of liquidity risk is used to detect the ability of the Group to meet the funding gap under extreme adverse market conditions to ensure that the Group can withstand sudden events. The survival horizon and stress scenario of the Group's stress test contains at least:

a) General market pressure scenarios
b) Possible stress situations unique to the Group

Further, the Group to estimate the remaining funds during the survival horizon in each stress situation. If there is a negative funding gap or a significant liquidity slowdown during the survival horizon, it should be investigated in a timely manner, including capital injection and other means to increase the cash flow cover ratio.

a) Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities

The Group's non-derivative financial liabilities presented based on the residual maturities from the balance sheet date to the contract maturity date were as follows:

Financial Instruments Item	December 31, 2022					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Deposits of Central Bank and other banks	$ 33,897	$ 18,088	$ 193,508	$ 78,152	$ 235	$ 323,880
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreement	6,307,060	-	-	-	-	6,307,060
Payables	5,927,402	606,651	914,305	427,644	410,432	8,286,434
Deposits and remittances	256,102,537	172,043,288	112,009,163	212,391,802	320,061,374	1,072,608,164
Bank debentures	800,000	-	-	-	26,000,000	26,800,000
Lease liabilities	48,404	101,473	161,238	340,093	2,968,953	3,620,161
Other maturity items	1,825,727	1,231,091	1,759,144	2,064,654	15,176,744	22,057,360

Financial Instruments Item	December 31, 2021					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Deposits of Central Bank and other banks	$ 1,833,750	$ 3,490,960	$ 193,510	$ 78,158	$ 304	$ 5,596,682
Funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks	-	-	-	225,050	-	225,050
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreement	278,312	718,870	1,335,977	-	-	2,333,159
Payables	6,787,458	411,934	815,262	298,056	414,143	8,726,853
Deposits and remittances	215,457,739	158,190,082	107,555,485	239,780,261	322,938,600	1,043,922,167
Bank debentures	-	-	-	3,000,000	24,000,000	27,000,000
Lease liabilities	50,463	102,621	160,468	322,017	2,815,148	3,450,717
Other maturity items	1,396,646	275,147	214,347	1,078,547	7,051,070	10,015,757

b) Maturity analysis of derivative financial assets and liabilities

i. Derivative instruments that settle on a net basis

The Derivative instruments that settle on a net basis include:

Foreign exchange derivative: Interest rate swap contracts, non principal delivery forward contract (NDF)

We evaluate the expiry days of derivative instruments which are shown in the balance sheet. The amounts in the balance sheet are based on cash flow. Therefore, some amounts do not correspond to the consolidated balance sheet. The analysis as follows:

Financial Instruments Item	December 31, 2022					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial instrument at FVTPL Derivative	$ (146,248)	$ (150,122)	$ (156,193)	$ (281,991)	$(1,769,424)	$(2,503,978)

Financial Instruments Item	December 31, 2021					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial instrument at FVTPL Derivative	$ (19,518)	$ 10,193	$ 16,398	$ 28,158	$ 246,019	$ 281,250

ii. Derivative instruments that settle on a gross basis

The derivative instruments that settle on a gross basis include:

Foreign exchange derivative: Foreign exchange forward contracts, foreign exchange swap contracts.

The Group conducted maturity analysis of off-balance sheet items based on the residual maturities as of the balance sheet dates. For the financial guarantee contracts issued, the maximum amounts of the guarantees are included in the earliest periods that the guarantee obligation might have been required to be fulfilled. The amounts used in the maturity analysis of off-balance sheet items are based on contractual cash flows, so some of these amounts may not correspond to those shown in the balance sheets.

Item	December 31, 2022					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial instrument at FVTPL						
Outflows	$ 24,310,087	$ 23,175,531	$ 9,068,388	$ 7,634,952	$ 210,732	$ 64,399,690
Inflows	23,879,458	22,445,946	8,545,079	7,175,810	212,018	62,258,311
Net flows	$ (430,629)	$ (729,585)	$ (523,309)	$ (459,142)	$ (1,286)	$ (2,141,379)

Item	December 31, 2021					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial instrument at FVTPL						
Outflows	$ 20,528,723	$ 27,064,282	$ 21,105,985	$ 18,859,388	$ 4,458,090	$ 92,016,468
Inflows	20,385,198	26,831,179	20,966,195	18,744,591	4,414,167	91,341,330
Net flows	$ (143,525)	$ (233,103)	$ (139,790)	$ (114,797)	$ (43,923)	$ (675,138)

4) Maturity analysis of off-balance-sheet items

Item	December 31, 2022					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Developed and irrevocable loan commitments	$ -	$ -	$ 254,110	$ 307,080	$ 153,005	$ 714,195
Irrevocable credit	266	592	64,768	166,645	1,622,160	1,854,431
Letters of credit	1,271,683	1,459,817	255,802	193,837	-	3,181,139
Guarantees	3,394,784	4,433,188	787,661	3,390,497	8,234,749	20,240,879
Total	$ 4,666,733	$ 5,893,597	$ 1,362,341	$ 4,058,059	$ 10,009,914	$ 25,990,644

Item	December 31, 2021					
	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Developed and irrevocable loan commitments	$ -	$ -	$ 58,670	$ 20,000	$ 496,988	$ 575,658
Irrevocable credit	-	336	73,054	181,524	1,561,826	1,816,740
Letters of credit	957,758	2,230,884	666,132	-	-	3,854,774
Guarantees	7,892,634	7,300,917	791,517	2,724,719	7,725,575	26,435,362
Total	$ 8,850,392	$ 9,532,137	$ 1,589,373	$ 2,926,243	$ 9,784,389	$ 32,682,534

5) Cash flow and fair value risk of interest rate fluctuation

The floating-rate assets/liabilities held by the Group may take risks of future cash inflow/outflow. The Group mitigates the cash outflow risks by controlling the interest sensitivity gap.

38. RISK CONTROL AND HEDGE STRATEGY

The risk control activities and hedge strategy of the Group are affected by the customer-oriented nature of the banking industry and the restrictions of law. Under this circumstance, an all-around and total risk management and control system has been implemented to recognize, measure and control all the risks of the Group.

The market risk management objective is to hold the best risk position, maintain adequate liquidity and concentrate on all market risks by thoroughly studying the risk factors including economic environment, competitive situation, market value risk and the influence on net interest revenue; therefore, to avoid net cash flow and market value risks, cash flow hedge and fair value hedge are the main hedge strategy of the Group.

The Group uses two types of hedging relationship to manage the risks: Cash flow hedge and fair value hedge. Cash flow hedge is used to avoid interest rate risk, and fair value hedge is used to reduce market value risk.

Fair value hedge involves transfer of fixed income or structured transaction to floating income. The Group uses fair value hedge to transfer non-monetary-linked bonds to become monetary-linked bonds following the current policy. The Group set up the strategy of fair value hedge of interest rate exposure to hedge certain loans, deposits, and fixed interest or structured liabilities. The Group primarily uses interest rate swap to hedge fair value risk. In addition, cross-currency swaps, swap options, interest rate caps and floors, and other derivatives may be used as hedging instruments.

To hedge interest rate risk, a great part of the Group’s financial instruments are fixed-interest-rate instruments. The Group also transferred instruments linked to the money market to fixed-interest-rate instruments. Interest rate swap contracts are the prime hedging instruments against interest rate fluctuations. In addition, cross-currency swaps, swap options, interest rate caps and floors, and other derivatives may be used by the Group as hedging instruments.

39. INFORMATION ABOUT THE BANK

Asset Quality

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

Category			December 31, 2022 Nonperforming Loan (Note 1)	Total Loan	NPL Ratio (Note 2)	Loan Loss Reserve	Coverage Ratio (Note 3)
Corporate loans	Secured		$ 139,829	$ 179,339,589	0.08%	$ 1,957,441	1,399.88%
	Unsecured		408,553	160,056,361	0.26%	2,380,733	582.72%
Consumer loans	Mortgage (Note 4)		131,166	198,951,843	0.07%	3,047,653	2,323.51%
	Cash card		-	303	-	279	-
	Micro credit (Note 5)		72,289	40,257,821	0.18%	797,948	1,103.82%
	Other (Note 6)	Secured	164,905	173,521,379	0.10%	1,821,261	1,104.43%
		Unsecured	2,510	1,051,916	0.24%	15,379	612.59%
Loans			919,252	753,179,212	0.12%	10,020,694	1,090.09%

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

Category			December 31, 2021 Nonperforming Loan (Note 1)	Total Loan	NPL Ratio (Note 2)	Loan Loss Reserve	Coverage Ratio (Note 3)
Corporate loans	Secured		$ 150,265	$ 171,485,796	0.09%	$ 1,844,730	1,227.65%
	Unsecured		468,519	150,158,376	0.31%	2,187,313	466.86%
Consumer loans	Mortgage (Note 4)		162,858	194,384,662	0.08%	2,973,702	1,825.95%
	Cash card		-	413	-	375	-
	Micro credit (Note 5)		82,301	36,940,125	0.22%	672,890	817.60%
	Other (Note 6)	Secured	305,252	165,245,435	0.18%	1,742,129	570.72%
		Unsecured	9,679	1,161,276	0.83%	20,784	214.74%
Loans			1,178,874	719,376,083	0.16%	9,441,923	800.93%

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

Category	December 31, 2022 Overdue Receivable	Account Receivable	Delinquency Ratio	Allow for Credit Losses	Coverage Ratio
Credit card	$ 13,703	$ 8,383,372	0.16%	$ 160,482	1,171.18%
Account receivable without recourse (Note 7)	-	1,499,403	-	24,324	-

Category	December 31, 2021 Overdue Receivable	Account Receivable	Delinquency Ratio	Allow for Credit Losses	Coverage Ratio
Credit card	$ 7,825	$ 8,112,178	0.10%	$ 130,886	1,672.73%
Account receivable without recourse (Note 7)	-	1,910,810	-	21,287	-

Non-reportable overdue loans and receivable

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Non-Reportable NPL Balance	Non-reportable Overdue Receivable Balance	Non-Reportable NPL Balance	Non-reportable Overdue Receivable Balance
Non-reportable amount upon performance of debt negotiation program (Note 8)	$ 2,783	$ 57,342	$ 4,388	$ 70,326
Amount received from performance of debt negotiation program (Note 9)	127,223	200,808	144,058	215,354
Total	130,006	258,150	148,446	285,680

Note 1: The amount recognized as non-performing loans (NPLs) is in compliance with the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans." Nonperforming credit loans represent the amounts of nonperforming loans reported to the FSC, as required by the FSC in its letter dated July 6, 2005 (Ref. No. 094400378).

Note 2: Nonperforming loan ratio = Nonperforming loans ÷ Outstanding loan balance; Nonperforming credit loan ratio = Nonperforming loans ÷ Accounts receivable balance.

Note 3: Allowance for doubtful accounts ratio = Allowance for doubtful accounts in loans ÷ Overdue loans; Allowance for doubtful accounts ratio of credit card = Allowance for doubtful accounts in credit cards ÷ Overdue loans.

Note 4: Home mortgage refer to financing obtained to buy, build, or fix houses owned by the borrowers' spouse or children, with the house used as loan collateral.

Note 5: Micro credit is covered by the FSC pronouncement dated December 19, 2005 (Ref No. 09440010950) and is excluded from credit card and cash card loans.

Note 6: "Others" under consumer loans refers to secured or unsecured loans other than mortgage loans, cash cards, micro credit, and credit cards.

Note 7: As required by the FSC in its letter dated July 19, 2005 (Ref No. 094000494), provision for bad debt is recognized once no compensation is made by a factor or insurance company for accounts receivable factored without recourse.

Note 8: Accounts under "loans not required to be classified as NPL upon performance of a debt negotiation program" and "accounts receivable not required to be classified as overdue receivable upon debt negotiation program" were processed according the FSC pronouncement dated April 25, 2006 (Ref No. 09510001270).

Note 9: Accounts under "loans not required to be classified as NPL upon performance of a debt discharge program and rehabilitation program" and "accounts receivable not required to be classified as overdue receivable upon debt discharge program and rehabilitation program" were processed according the FSC pronouncement dated September 15, 2008 (Ref No. 09700318940) and September 20, 2016 (Ref No. 10500134790).

Concentration of Credit Extensions

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

December 31, 2022			
Top 10 Rank (Note 1)	**Group (Note 2)**	**Total Credit (Note 3)**	**Percentage of Net Worth (%)**
1	Group A (016811 real estate activities for sale and rental with own or leased property)	$ 4,786,400	7.52
2	Group B (016102 wireless telecommunications)	4,660,152	7.33
3	Group C (016811 real estate activities for sale and rental with own or leased property)	4,573,385	7.19
4	Group D (016700 real estate development activities)	4,294,170	6.75
5	Group E (011810 chemical materials manufacturing)	3,427,885	5.39
6	Group F (016700 real estate development activities)	3,347,540	5.26
7	Group G (016499 other financial service activities not elsewhere classified)	3,235,000	5.09
8	Group H (016811 real estate activities for sale and rental with own or leased property)	3,068,583	4.82
9	Group I (016700 real estate development activities)	2,698,202	4.24
10	Group J (016491 financial leasing)	2,690,603	4.23

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

December 31, 2021 (Restated)			
Top 10 Rank (Note 1)	**Group (Note 2)**	**Total Credit (Note 3)**	**Percentage of Net Worth (%)**
1	Group A (016811 real estate activities for sale and rental with own or leased property)	$ 4,652,000	6.70
2	Group K (016700 real estate development activities)	3,973,054	5.72
3	Group G (016499 other financial service activities not elsewhere classified)	3,860,800	5.56
4	Group E (011810 chemical materials manufacturing)	3,437,727	4.95
5	Group F (016700 real estate development activities)	3,348,000	4.82
6	Group D (016700 real estate development activities)	3,345,370	4.82
7	Group L (012630 printed circuit board manufacturing)	2,672,701	3.85
8	Group C (016811 real estate activities for sale and rental with own or leased property)	2,671,345	3.85
9	Group I (016700 real estate development activities)	2,537,689	3.65
10	Group M (016429 activities of other holding companies)	2,468,328	3.55

Note 1: The ranking is arranged in descending order of outstanding loan balance, excluding all the government entities and nation-owned enterprises. If the borrower is a member company of a group, then the disclosed amount will be the total granted loan amount of that entire group.

Note 2: According to Article 6 of the "Supplementary Provisions to the Stock Exchange Corporation Criteria for the Review of Securities Listings", "Group" refers to the entity that has a controlling or subordinate relationship with the counter-party that obtained loans from the Bank.

Note 3: Credit balance means the sum of all the loan (including import bill negotiated, discounted export bills negotiated, overdrafts, short-term secured and unsecured loans, marginal receivables, medium-term secured and unsecured loans, long-term secured and unsecured loans and overdue receivables), exchange bills negotiated, accounts receivable factored without recourse, acceptances notes receivable, and guarantees issued.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Information

Interest Rate Sensitivity
December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

Item	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to One Year	Over One Year	Total
Interest-sensitive assets	$ 680,729,558	$ 19,815,641	$ 29,925,962	$ 235,714,298	$ 966,185,459
Interest-sensitive liabilities	325,788,579	419,028,970	101,665,622	28,053,817	874,536,988
Interest sensitivity gap	354,940,979	(399,213,329)	(71,739,660)	207,660,481	91,648,471
Net equity					63,607,968
Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to liabilities					110.48
Ratio of interest sensitivity gap to net equity					144.08

December 31, 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

Item	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to One Year	Over One Year	Total
Interest-sensitive assets	$ 651,776,545	$ 25,360,328	$ 24,896,424	$ 228,764,887	$ 930,798,184
Interest-sensitive liabilities	278,030,514	421,854,877	159,772,182	27,339,342	886,996,915
Interest sensitivity gap	373,746,031	(396,494,549)	(134,875,758)	201,425,545	43,801,269
Net equity					69,450,290
Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to liabilities					104.94
Ratio of interest sensitivity gap to net equity					63.07

Note 1: The above amounts included only New Taiwan dollar amounts held by the head office and branches of the Bank (i.e., excluding foreign currency).

Note 2: Interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities mean the revenues or costs of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities affected by interest rate changes.

Note 3: Interest rate sensitivity gap = Interest rate-sensitive assets - Interest rate-sensitive liabilities.

Note 4: Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities = Interest rate-sensitive assets ÷ Interest rate-sensitive liabilities (in New Taiwan dollars).

Interest Rate Sensitivity
December 31, 2022

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

Item	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to One Year	Over One Year	Total
Interest-sensitive assets	$ 3,121,279	$ 120,053	$ 92,752	$ 1,638,610	$ 4,972,694
Interest-sensitive liabilities	5,102,101	436,760	527,267	11,763	6,077,891
Interest sensitivity gap	(1,980,822)	(316,707)	(434,515)	1,626,847	(1,105,197)
Net equity					2,071,381
Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to liabilities					81.82
Ratio of interest sensitivity gap to net equity					(53.36)

December 31, 2021

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

Item	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to One Year	Over One Year	Total
Interest-sensitive assets	$ 3,684,343	$ 283,409	$ 18,974	$ 1,662,182	$ 5,648,908
Interest-sensitive liabilities	4,600,096	687,413	273,338	3,081	5,563,928
Interest sensitivity gap	(915,753)	(404,004)	(254,364)	1,659,101	84,980
Net equity					2,508,136
Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to liabilities					101.53
Ratio of interest sensitivity gap to net equity					3.39

Note 1: The above amounts included only U.S. dollar amounts held by the head office, domestic branches, OBU and overseas branches of the Bank and excluded contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

Note 2: Interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities mean the revenues or costs of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities affected by interest rate changes.

Note 3: Interest rate sensitivity gap = Interest rate-sensitive assets - Interest rate-sensitive liabilities.

Note 4: Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities = Interest rate-sensitive assets ÷ Interest rate-sensitive liabilities (in U.S. dollars)

Profitability

(%)

Item		For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021 (Restated)
Return on total assets	Pretax	0.69	0.67
	After tax	0.58	0.59
Return on net equity	Pretax	12.46	10.69
	After tax	10.31	9.41
Profit margin		36.38	35.52

Note 1: Return on total assets = Income before (after) income tax ÷ Average total assets

Note 2: Return on equity = Income before (after) income tax ÷ Average equity

Note 3: Net income ratio = Income after income tax ÷ Total net revenues

Note 4: Income before (after) income tax represents income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Maturity Analysis

Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities
December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Total	Period Remaining until Due Date and Amount Due					
		0-10 Days	11-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	$ 1,046,255,399	$ 152,079,652	$ 47,627,910	$ 106,371,836	$ 48,828,161	$ 67,899,103	$ 623,448,737
Main capital outflow on maturity	1,246,877,535	71,871,470	113,091,915	200,498,080	150,891,253	292,282,466	418,242,351
Gap	(200,622,136)	80,208,182	(65,464,005)	(94,126,244)	(102,063,092)	(224,383,363)	205,206,386

December 31, 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Total	Period Remaining until Due Date and Amount Due					
		0-10 Days	11-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	$ 1,049,355,988	$ 161,236,636	$ 48,748,219	$ 86,073,522	$ 61,071,527	$ 70,871,707	$ 621,354,377
Main capital outflow on maturity	1,232,211,260	52,876,492	84,792,907	182,467,889	147,455,162	341,239,951	423,378,859
Gap	(182,855,272)	108,360,144	(36,044,688)	(96,394,367)	(86,383,635)	(270,368,244)	197,975,518

Note: The above amounts included only New Taiwan dollar amounts held by the head office and domestic branches of the Bank (i.e., excluding foreign currency).

Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities
December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

Item	Total	Remaining Period to Maturity				
		0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	$ 9,245,671	$ 3,277,255	$ 1,779,921	$ 441,743	$ 570,144	$ 3,176,608
Main capital outflow on maturity	10,968,918	3,345,531	2,448,836	1,512,859	1,875,983	1,785,709
Gap	(1,723,247)	(68,276)	(668,915)	(1,071,116)	(1,305,839)	1,390,899

December 31, 2021

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

Item	Total	Remaining Period to Maturity				
		0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	$ 9,138,650	$ 2,563,250	$ 1,370,397	$ 1,038,190	$ 997,780	$ 3,169,033
Main capital outflow on maturity	10,668,627	2,123,083	2,510,484	2,072,197	2,216,950	1,745,913
Gap	(1,529,977)	440,167	(1,140,087)	(1,034,007)	(1,219,170)	1,423,120

Note 1: The above amounts included only U.S. dollar amounts held by the head office, domestic branches, OBU and overseas branches of the Bank and excluded contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

Note 2: When the OBU’s assets account for 10% of total assets of the bank, the bank should provide complimentary disclosed information.

40. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

a. Capital management target and procedure

Purpose of capital management is to reach criteria set by administration, implement capital management procedure, and upgrade capital perform efficiency to reach maximum of organization purpose.

The Group's capital planning accounts for short-term and long-term capital requirements. The Group makes yearly capital planning based on operation planning, current and forecast future capital requirements, and promised returns for shareholders. The Group also makes back-up plan to meet the capital requirements not included in the planning. The Group also regularly conducts stress tests and scenario simulation analyses to calculate different capital ratios (common equity ratio, Tier 1 capital ratio, and capital adequacy ratio), fully taking into account of external conditions and other factors, including potential risks, changes in financial markets, and other events impacting risk taking capabilities, to make sure that the Group can maintain adequate capital in case of detrimental events and huge market changes.

Planning for yearly earnings distribution follows the principles and ratios mandated by articles of incorporation and dividend policy, and are put into effect after being approved by the board of directors and shareholders' meeting. The Group's capital adequacy, potential investment needs, and dividend amount of previous years are taken into account. The needs to maintain proper financial ratios and satisfy capital requirement of the parent company are also preconditions of the distribution.

b. Capital definition and standard

The administration of the Group is Financial Supervisory Commission, and follows principles of capital adequacy management.

The Group is required to monitor ratio of regulatory capital and risk-weighted assets, including common equity ratio, Tier 1 capital ratio, and capital adequacy ratio. In addition to the calculation of common equity ratio, Tier 1 capital ratio and the capital adequacy ratio, the Group should calculate the consolidated common equity ratio, Tier 1 capital ratio and the capital adequacy ratio of invested enterprise that should prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Accounting Standard 27. Common equity ratio, Tier 1 capital ratio, and capital adequacy ratio of the Group should comply with the provisions of Article 5 of the "Administrative Measures for Bank Capital Adequacy and Capital Grade".

c. Self-owned capital

Self-owned capital of the Group is divided into Tier I capital and Tier II capital according to "Administrative Measures for Bank Capital Adequacy and Capital Grade".

1) The term "Net Tier 1 Capital" shall mean the aggregate amount of net Common Equity Tier 1 and net additional Tier 1 Capital.

   The common equity Tier 1 capital consists of the common equity that reduces intangible assets, the deferred tax assets due to losses from the previous year, the insufficiency of operation reserves and loan loss provisions, the revaluation surplus of real estate, unamortized losses on sales of non-performing loans, and the statutory adjustment items calculated in accordance with other rules for calculation methods. The common equity Tier 1 capital shall mean the sum of the common stock and additional paid-in capital in excess of par - common stock, the capital collected in advance, the capital reserves, the statutory surplus reserves, the special reserves, the accumulated profit or loss, the non-controlling interests and the other items of interest.

The range of additional Tier 1 capital shall mean the total amount of the following items reduces the total amount of the deductible items in accordance with the rules for calculation methods.

a) Non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock and its capital stock premium.

b) Non-cumulative perpetual subordinated debts.

c) The non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock and its capital stock premium, and the non-cumulative perpetual subordinated debts which are issued by banks' subsidiaries, and are not directly or indirectly held by banks.

2) The range of Tier 2 capital shall mean the total amount of the following items reduces the total amount of the deductible items in accordance with the rules for calculation methods.

a) Cumulative perpetual preferred stock and its capital stock premium.

b) Cumulative perpetual subordinated debts.

c) Convertible subordinated debts.

d) Long-term subordinated debts.

e) Non-perpetual preferred stock and its capital stock premium.

When the real estate was adopted by the International Financial Reporting Standards for the first time and used the fair value or the re-estimated value as the deemed cost. The difference in amount between the deemed cost and the book value was recognized in retained earnings, the 45% of unrealized gain on financial assets at FVTOCI, as well as operational reserves and loan-loss provisions.

The cumulative perpetual preferred stock and its capital stock premium, cumulative perpetual subordinated debts, convertible subordinated debts, long-term subordinated debts, and the non-perpetual preferred stock and its capital stock premiums which are issued by banks' subsidiaries, and are not directly or indirectly held by banks.

When a bank reports its capital adequacy ratio according to the regulations, the competent authority shall examine its capital category in accordance with the provisions of these regulations on the calculation of capital adequacy ratio.

When a bank's capital is graded as inadequate capital, significantly inadequate capital or seriously inadequate capital by the competent authority's examination, the competent authority shall take prompt corrective actions in pursuant to Sections 1 to 3, Paragraph 1, Article 44-2 of the Act.

The government regulations are formulated in accordance with the Basel Accord. The followings are the content of the Basel Accord and the implementation of the Group.

1) The First Pillar

The first pillar contains the capital requirements for credit risks, market risks and operation risks.

a) Credit risks refer to the default risk resulted from the counterparties. The credit risk is derived from the assets, liabilities or off-balance sheet items. There are two measurement methods, the Standardized Approach and the Internal Ratings-Based Approach (the IRB). The Bank and its subsidiary use the Standardized Approach.

b) Market risks refer to the loss due to the changes of the market price, such as the changes of the market interest rate, the exchange rate, the stock price and the product price. There are two measurement methods, the Standardized Approach and the Internal Model Approach. The Bank and its subsidiary use the Standardized Approach.

c) Operation risks refer that the Bank has loss caused by the internal operations, the employee's faults, the system errors or external events. The operation risks include legal risks but exclude strategy risks and reputation risks. The measurement methods are the Basic Indicator Approach, the Standardized Approach, the Alternative Standardized Approach and the Advanced Measurement Approach. The Bank has adopted the Basic Indicator Approach since the first quarter of 2015 after obtaining the approval from the authorities.

2) The Second Pillar

The second pillar is used to ensure that each bank has sufficient internal assessment procedures and each bank can understand the capital adequacy through complete risk measurements. At the same time, it also uses proper supervisory operations to ensure the regulatory capital accord with the whole risk characteristics. The Bank and its subsidiary report the capital adequacy measurements and the risk management situations to the competent authority with related information.

3) The Third Pillar

The third pillar is related to the market discipline. It requires banks to disclose more information about the risks, the capital and the risk managements according the new Basel Accord in order to increase their information transparency. As a result, the Group has offered the "Information of the Capital Adequacy and the Risk Managements" in our website to disclose the qualitative data and the quantitative data.

d. Capital adequacy ratio

Items \ Year			December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Eligible capital	Common stockholders' equity		$ 61,962,520	$ 67,021,356
	Other Tier 1 capital		15,800,000	13,000,000
	Tier 2 capital		14,012,558	15,579,803
	Eligible capital		91,775,078	95,601,159
Risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standard valuation method	604,390,967	611,502,192
		Internal valuation method	-	-
		Credit appraisal adjustment risk	2,221,727	1,370,496
		REIT's	-	-
	Operational risk	Basic index method	-	-
		Standard valuation method/Selective standard method	28,381,475	26,798,275
		Advanced valuation method	-	-
	Market risk	Standard method	3,269,950	4,626,250
		Internal model method	-	-
	Total risk-weighted assets		638,264,119	644,297,213
Capital adequacy			14.38	14.84
Ratio of common stock equity to risk-weighted assets			9.71	10.40
Ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets			12.18	12.42
Leverage ratio			6.15	6.52

Note 1: The above table was filled in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy Ratio of Banks and related calculation tables.

Note 2: The adequacy ratio of the current and previous period should be shown in the financial statements at quarter 4. The financial statements at quarter 2 should disclose the adequacy ratio of the previous year additionally.

Note 3: Formula:

a. Self-owned capital = Common equity Tier I + Other Tier I capital + Tier II capital

b. Risk-weighted assets = Credit risk-weighted assets + (Operation risk capital + Market price risk capital) x 12.5

c. Capital adequacy = Self-owned capital ÷ Risk-weighted assets

d. Common equity Tier I capital to risk-weighted assets ratio = Common equity Tier I capital ÷ Risk-weighted assets

e. Tier I capital to risk-weighted assets ratio = (Common equity Tier I + Other Tier I capital) ÷ Risk-weighted assets

f. Leverage ratio = Tier I capital ÷ Adjusted average asset

41. EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION OF FOREIGN-CURRENCY FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(Foreign Currencies/In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2022		
	Foreign Currency	**Exchange Rate**	**New Taiwan Dollars**
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 5,168,682	30.71	$ 158,719,879
CNY	3,110,717	4.41	13,711,510
HKD	2,031,006	3.94	7,998,788
ZAR	2,835,708	1.81	5,137,582
JPY	19,707,647	0.23	4,580,195
Non-monetary items			
USD	147,051	30.71	4,515,638
HKD	701,306	3.94	2,761,979
ZAR	274,735	1.81	497,749
CNY	62,269	4.41	274,473
AUD	7,934	20.83	165,233
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	5,884,642	30.71	180,705,582
CNY	2,844,628	4.41	12,538,639
HKD	2,525,077	3.94	9,944,605
JPY	19,487,061	0.23	4,528,929
AUD	193,732	20.83	4,034,699

(Continued)

	December 31, 2022		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars
Non-monetary items			
USD	$ 218,345	30.71	$ 6,704,927
AUD	33,296	20.83	693,432
ZAR	274,753	1.81	497,783
CNY	62,223	4.41	274,269

(Concluded)

	December 31, 2021		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 5,534,003	27.69	$ 153,236,545
CNY	3,018,808	4.35	13,120,737
HKD	2,512,620	3.55	8,921,401
ZAR	2,579,982	1.73	4,472,837
AUD	210,216	20.09	4,223,628
Non-monetary items			
USD	122,339	27.69	3,387,579
CNY	562,314	4.35	2,444,001
HKD	553,591	3.55	1,965,601
ZAR	145,013	1.73	251,405
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	5,598,683	27.69	155,027,541
CNY	11,631,393	4.35	50,553,870
HKD	2,611,202	3.55	9,271,429
AUD	193,317	20.09	3,884,106
JPY	11,055,596	0.24	2,659,225
Non-monetary items			
USD	178,912	27.69	4,954,061
CNY	585,037	4.35	2,542,762
AUD	14,900	20.09	299,369
ZAR	145,036	1.73	251,444

42. ALLOCATION OF REVENUE, COST, EXPENSE AND NET INCOME IN THE INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS

In order to expand the economic scale and utilize the benefits of the group's resources, SKFHC and its subsidiaries will jointly promote the business or share part of the business equipment and premises. Their income and expense allocation methods are directly attributable to the subsidiaries according to the nature of the business, or apportion the benefits to the respective companies in other reasonable ways.

43. OTHER ITEMS

Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in major uncertainties in the future economic and financial development. The Group strengthened post-loan management and continued to track various financial risk information through additional stress tests. It has been assessed that the COVID-19 epidemic has not had a significant impact on the Group's ability to continue operations, asset impairment and financing risks.

44. INFORMATION RELATED TO SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS

a. The related information of significant transaction is as follows:

No.	Item	Explanation
1	Accumulated purchases and sales balance of specific investee's marketable security over NT$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital for the year ended December 31, 2022	None
2	Acquisition of real assets over NT$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital for the year ended December 31, 2022	None
3	Disposal of real assets over NT$300 million or 10% outstanding capital for the year ended December 31, 2022	None
4	Discount on fees income from related parties over NT$5 million	None
5	Receivables from related parties over NT$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital	None
6	Sale of NPL information.	None
7	Financial assets securitization or real assets securitization	None
8	Other significant transactions which may affect decisions of the users of the financial statement	None

b. The related information of the Group's investees (Note):

No.	Item	Explanation
1	Information on invested enterprise.	Appendix A
2	Capital lending to another party	None
3	Endorsement for another party	None
4	Marketable securities held as of December 31, 2022	None
5	Accumulated purchases and sales balance of specific marketable security over NT$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital for the year ended December 31, 2022	None
6	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment over NT$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital for the year ended December 31, 2022	None
7	Disposal of property, plant and equipment over NT$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital for the year ended December 31, 2022	None
8	Discount on fees income from related parties over NT$5 million	None
9	Receivable from related parties over NT$300 million or 10% of outstanding capital	None
10	Sale of NPL information.	None
11	Financial assets securitization or real assets securitization	None
12	Derivative instrument	None
13	Other significant transactions which may affect decisions of the users of the financial statement	None

Note: Not applicable or not required for disclosure if the investee is a financial institution, insurance company, or security company.

c. Investment in Mainland China: None.

d. Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions: Appendix B.

45. OPERATING SEGMENT FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on types of goods or services delivered or provided. The Group's reportable segments under are therefore as follows:

a. Segment revenues and results

The analysis of the Group's revenue and results from continuing operations by reportable segment was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022			
	Commercial	Personal	Others	Total
Net interest income	$ 4,903,071	$ 8,588,830	$ 219,679	$ 13,711,580
Net income excluding interest income	565,775	3,263,726	1,395,869	5,225,370
Net revenue	5,468,846	11,852,556	1,615,548	18,936,950
Bad debt expense and provision for losses on commitments and guarantees	(639,216)	(275,075)	44,634	(869,657)
Operating expenses	(2,142,549)	(7,061,264)	(570,650)	(9,774,463)
Income before income tax	$ 2,687,081	$ 4,516,217	$ 1,089,532	$ 8,292,830

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021			
	Commercial	Personal	Others	Total
Net interest income	$ 4,009,886	$ 8,003,432	$ 589,797	$ 12,603,115
Net income excluding interest income	536,906	3,256,076	2,132,984	5,925,966
Net revenue	4,546,792	11,259,508	2,722,781	18,529,081
Bad debt expense and provision for losses on commitments and guarantees	(640,662)	(591,106)	(234,212)	(1,465,980)
Operating expenses	(2,483,380)	(6,631,557)	(499,078)	(9,614,015)
Income before income tax	$ 1,422,750	$ 4,036,845	$ 1,989,491	$ 7,449,086

b. Segment assets

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Segment assets		
Commercial	$ 333,306,966	$ 314,861,204
Personal	433,887,100	415,392,630
Others	444,700,211	443,466,626
Total assets	$ 1,211,894,277	$ 1,173,720,460

APPENDIX A

TAIWAN SHIN KONG COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION OF INVESTEES' NAMES, LOCATIONS, ETC.
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Number of Shares)

Investor	Investee (Note 1)	Investee's Location	Investee's Business	Percentage %	Investment Amount	Investee's Gain/(Loss)	Consolidated Investment (Note 1)				Other Terms
							Shares	Imitated Shares (Note 2)	Total		
									Shares	Percentage %	
The Bank	Shin Kong Marketing Consultant Co., Ltd.	Taipei	Marketing and consultant	100.00	$158,569	$ 18,814	20,000	-	20,000	100.00	

Note 1: All present shares or imitated shares of the Bank, director, supervisor, the Bank's managements, and affiliates should be included.

Note 2: a. Imitated shares are acquired under the hypothesis that equity-type securities and derivative financial instrument contracts are transferred to common shares. Based on the transaction terms of the Bank, the two types of investments are linked to the equity of investees, which are recognized as investment under the equity method, financial assets at FVTOCI and financial assets carried at cost, to comply with Article 74 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

b. Equity-type securities are securities regulated by Article 11 of the Securities and Exchange Law Enforcement Rules, such as convertible bonds and warrants.

c. Financial instrument contracts are those defined under IFRS 9 such as stock option.

Note 3: The table of "Information of Investees' Names, Locations, etc." only be seen in the second and fourth quarter's financial statement.

APPENDIX B

TAIWAN SHIN KONG COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

THE BUSINESS RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PARENT AND THE SUBSIDIARIES AND BETWEEN EACH SUBSIDIARY, AND SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THEM
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Investee Company	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction Details			
				Financial Statement Account	Amount (Note 3)	Payment Terms	% to Total Net Revenue or Total Assets (Note 4)
	Year ended December 31, 2022						
0	Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	Shin Kong Marketing Consultant Co., Ltd.	a	Deposits and remittances	$ 185,791	No significant difference from those with ordinary customers	-

Note 1: Parties to the intercompany transactions are identified and numbered (in first column) as follows:

a. "0" for Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.
b. Subsidiaries are numbered from "1".

Note 2: Flow of transactions are categorized as follows:

a. From a parent company to its subsidiary.
b. From a subsidiary to its parent company.
c. Between subsidiaries.

Note 3: Have been eliminated on consolidation.

Note 4: Percentage to consolidated total assets is calculated by dividing the amount of a particular asset or liability account by the consolidated total of assets as of December 31, 2022. Percentage to consolidated total net revenues is calculated by dividing the amount of a particular revenue or cost or expense account by the consolidated total net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Head Office and Branches

BRANCH NAME	ADDRESS	TEL
Head Office	1F,3-5F, 19-21F, No.36, 9F-1,No.36,14F-1,No.36,3-5F, 19-21F, No.32 and 4F-1, No.32, 5F-1, No.32,9F-1,No.32, Songren Road, Xinyi District, Taipei City 11073, Taiwan, (R.O.C.)	886-2-87587288
International Banking Dept.	5F., No. 99, Sec. 1, Xinsheng S. Rd., Da-an Dist., Taipei City 10652, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-27786818
Trust Dept.	4F-1, No. 32, Songren Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City 11073, Taiwan, (R.O.C.)	886-2-87587288
Jhong Jheng Branch	No.27, Sec. 2, Xinyi Rd., Jhongjheng District, Taipei City 10057, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-23560506
Dong Taipei Branch	1F, No.29, Lane 11, Guang Fu North Rd., Taipei City 10560, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-27685966
Lung Shan Branch	No.207, Kangding Rd., Wanhua District, Taipei City 10852, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-23023531
Hsi Yuan Branch	No.37 and No.39, Sec. 2, Hsi Yuan Rd., Taipei City 10859, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-23061271
Hsi Men Branch	No.73, Sining S. Rd., Wanhua District, Taipei City 10842, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-23145791
Da Tung Branch	No.269, Sec. 3, Chongcing N. Rd., Datong District, Taipei City 10369, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-25974951
Fu Hsing Branch	No.311, Fusing N. Rd., Songshan District, Taipei City 10544, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-27150825
Chung Hsiao Branch	No.160, Yanji St., Da-an District, Taipei City 10696, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-27410101
Wu Chang Branch	No.76, Lane 356, Longjiang Rd., Jhongshan District, Taipei City 10474, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-25059161
Cheng Pei Branch	1F., No.162, Songjiang Rd., Jhongshan District, Taipei City 10459, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-25652711
Cheng Nei Branch	No.115, Sec. 1, Chongcing S. Rd., Jhongjheng District, Taipei City 10045, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-23814518
Guanqian Branch	1F No.50, Sec.1, Zhongxiao W. Rd., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City 10041, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-23751288
Shin Jin-Hu Branch	1F NO.462, Sec.5, Chenggong Rd.,Neihu Dist., Taipei City 11490, Taiwan,(R.O.C.)	886-2-26306208
Cin Cheng Branch	No.1-1, Cingcheng St., Songshan District, Taipei City 10547, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-27199811
Nei Hu Branch	No.17, Lane 360, Sec. 1, Neihu Rd., Neihu District, Taipei City 11493, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-27976768
World Trade Center Branch	No.8, Sec. 5, Xinyi Rd., Xinyi District, Taipei City 11049, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-23451888
Sung Shan Branch	No.510, Sec. 5, Jhongsiao E. Rd., Sinyi District, Taipei City 11077, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-23466636
Nan Gang Branch	No.218, Chongyang Rd., Nangang District, Taipei City 11573, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-27821787
Lin Sen N Road Branch	No.554, Linsen N. Rd., Jhongshan District, Taipei City 10453, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-25861991
Da An Branch	No.177, Sec. 2, Fusing S. Rd., Da-an District, Taipei City 10667, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-27551639
Hsin Chu Branch	No.84, Jhongshan Rd., Hsinchu City 30046, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-3-5215171
Jhong Li Branch	No.201, Jhongshan Rd., Jhongli District, Taoyuan City 32044, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-3-4270123
Tao Yuan Branch	1F No.207, Fusing Rd., Taoyuan City, 33066, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-3-3316996
Dong San Chung Branch	No.102, Sec. 1, Chongsin Rd., Sanchong District, New Taipei City 24142, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-29737788
Chu Pei Branch	No.372, Jhonghua Rd., Jhubei City, Hsinchu County 30252, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-3-5552058

BRANCH NAME	ADDRESS	TEL
Lien Cheng Road Branch	No.166, Liancheng Rd., Jhonghe District, New Taipei City 23553, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-22477330
Chu Ke Branch	No.333, Sec. 1, Guangfu Rd., Hsinchu City 30074, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-3-5678989
Tu Cheng Branch	No.122, Sec. 3, Jincheng Rd., Tucheng District, New Taipei City 23643, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-22705050
Lu Chou Branch	No.101, Fusing Rd., Lujhou District, New Taipei City 24753, Taiwan, (R.O.C.)	886-2-82813182
Chien Cheng Branch	No.73, Sec. 1, Chongcing N. Rd., Datong District, Taipei City 10350, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-25567227
Pei San Chung Branch	No.115, Siwei St., Sanchong District, New Taipei City 24155, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-29875522
Yung Ho Branch	No. 70, Zhulin Rd., Yonghe Dist., New Taipei City 234, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-32335656
Sin Pu Branch	No.21, Yunong Rd., Banciao District, New Taipei City 22049, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-22521919
Taichung Branch	No.101, Taichung Rd., East District, Taichung City 40146, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-4-22284113
Chung Kang Branch	No.769, Sec. 4, Taiwan Blvd., Situn District, Taichung City 40755, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-4-23588211
Zuoying Huasia Rd. Branch	No.692, Huasia Rd., Zuoying District, Kaohsiung City 81368, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-7-3487077
Da Chia Branch	No.36, Zhongxiao St., Dajia Dist., Taichung City 43747, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-4-26760020
Da Dun Branch	No.5, Sec.2, Gongyi Rd., Nantun District, Taichung City 40861, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-4-23296236
Yuan Lin Branch	No.346, Sec. 2, Jhongshan Rd., Yuanlin City, Changhua County 51049, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-4-8377007
Nan Tun Branch	No.501, Sec. 2, Wucyuan W. Rd., Nantun District, Taichung City 40878, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-4-23832121
Dong Tainan Branch	No.12, Sec. 1, Jhonghua E. Rd., East District, Tainan City 70155, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-6-2347777
Da Li Branch	No.269, Defang S. Rd., Dali District, Taichung City 41284, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-4-24835123
Sung Chu Branch	No.162, Sec. 2, Songjhu Rd., Beitun District, Taichung City 40669, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-4-22453456
Chang Hwa Branch	No.107, Sanmin Rd., Changhua City 50043, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-4-7235997
Shulin Branch	No.116-1, Jhonghua Rd., Shulin District, New Taipei City 23860, Taiwan, (R.O.C.)	886-2-86848777
Sinban Branch	No.141, Sec.1, Zhongshan Rd., Banciao Dist., New Taipei City 22063,Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-29617997
Ku Ting Branch	No.41, Sec. 2, Roosevelt Rd., Da-an District, Taipei City 10643, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-23432330
Hsih Lin Branch	No.510, Wunlin Rd., Shihlin District, Taipei City 11159, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-28338789
Business Department	No.36., Songren Rd., Xinyi District, Taipei City 11073, Taiwan(R.O.C.)	886-2-87808667
Dan Feng Branch	No.665, Jhongjheng Rd., Sinjhuang District, New Taipei City 24257, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-29083636
Peitou FushingKang Branch	No.422, Sec. 2, Jhongyang N. Rd., Beitou District, Taipei City 11258, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-28982399
Hsin Sheng S. Road Branch	No.101, Sec.1, Hsin Sheng South Rd., Taipei City 10652 , Taiwan, (R.O.C)	886-2-87719099
Sin Ying Branch	No.138, Jhong Shan Rd., Sin Ying District, Tainan City 73065, Taiwan, (R.O.C.)	886-6-6378266

Head Office and Branches

BRANCH NAME	ADDRESS	TEL
Tien Mu Branch	No.41-1, Sec. 7, Jhongshan N. Rd., Shihlin District, Taipei City 11156, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-28762126
Hsin Tien Branch	No.311,313, Jhongjheng Rd., Hsin Tien District, New Taipei City 23148, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-89117180
Ta Chih Branch	No. 600, Mingshui Rd., Zhongshan District, Taipei City 10462, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-85091819
Hsing Lung Branch	No.133, Jinglong St., Wunshan District, Taipei City 11680, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-89311099
Pa Teh Branch	No.1032, Sec. 2, Jieshou Rd., Bade District, Taoyuan City 33447, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-3-3658085
Chang An Branch	No.100, Sec. 2, Chang-an E. Rd., Jhongshan District, Taipei City 10491, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-25067366
Chia Yi Branch	No.248, Jhongshan Rd., Chiayi City 60041, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-5-2247755
Feng Shan Branch	No.242, Sec.3, Jian Guo Rd., Feng Shan District, Kaohsiung City 83048, Taiwan, (R.O.C.)	886-7-7805966
Tainan Branch	No.307, Sec.2, Ming Sheng Rd., Tainan City 70054, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-6-2219511
Pei Chia Yi Branch	No.465, Zhongxing Rd., West Dist., Chiayi City 60088,Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-5-2330367
Tou Liu Branch	No.225, Sec. 2, Yunlin Rd., Douliu City, Yunlin County 64041, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-5-5375586
Zhunan Branch	No.159, Sec. 3, Huanshi Rd., Zhunan Township, Miaoli County 35045, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-37-466948
Hua Lien Branch	No. 588, Zhongzheng Rd., Hualien City, Hualien County 970007 , Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-3-8310802
Keelung Branch	No.259, Jen 1st Rd., Ren-ai District, Keelung City 20051, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-24213998
Yi Lan Branch	No.48, Kungfu Rd., Yilan City, 26043, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-3-9358178
San Shia Branch	No.45, Fusing Rd., Sansia District, New Taipei City 23741, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-86717616
Lu Chu Branch	No.1185, Jhongshan Rd., Lujhu District, Kaohsiung City 82151, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-7-6975395
Kaohsiung Branch	No. 105, Qingnian 2nd Rd., Lingya Dist., Kaohsiung City 80247, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-7-2158811
Hsin Chuang Branch	No.252, Sintai Rd., Sinjhuang District, New Taipei City 24242, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-29965995
Jiang Tz Tsuei Branch	No.428, Sec. 2, Wunhua Rd., Banciao District, New Taipei City 22044, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-82586288
Lin Kou Branch	No.67,No.65, Sec. 1, Wenhua 3rd Rd., Linkou Dist., New Taipei City 24448, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-26068999
Mi Two Branch	No.242, Jhongjheng Rd., Mituo District, Kaohsiung City 82743, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-7-6178407
Gan Shan Branch	No.339, Gangshan Rd. Gangshan Dist., Kaohsiung City 82041 Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-7-6212551
North Kaohsiung Branch	No.523, Minzu 1st Rd., Sanmin District, Kaohsiung City 80792, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-7-3478511
Offshore Banking Unit	5F., No. 99, Sec. 1, Xinsheng S. Rd., Da-an Dist., Taipei City 10652, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-27786818
Siao Gang Branch	No.292, Hanmin Rd., Siaogang District, Kaohsiung City 81256, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-7-8025588
Chung Hua Branch	No.126, Sec. 1, Jhonghua Rd., Central District, Taichung City 40041, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-4-22203176
Cheng Teh Branch	No.192-1, Sec. 4, Cheng Teh Rd., Hsih Lin District, Taipei City 11168, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-28812628

BRANCH NAME	ADDRESS	TEL
Dun Nan Branch	No.223, Sec. 1, Dunhua S. Rd., Da-an District, Taipei City 10689, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-27513989
Jhong He Branch	No.35-1, Sec. 3, Jhongshan Rd., Jhonghe District, New Taipei City 23546, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-82213878
Nan Taichung Branch	No.160-1, Sec. 2, Fusing Rd., South District, Taichung City 40252, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-4-22612516
Shui Nan Branch	No.238, Sec. 2, Zhongqing Rd., Beitun District, Taichung City 40676, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-4-22910388
Bei Tun Branch	No.974, Sec. 4, Wunsin Rd., Beitun District, Taichung City 40654, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-4-22333626
Si Tun Branch	No.63, Guangming Rd., Situn District, Taichung City 40757, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-4-27019551
Siang Shang Branch	No.116, Sec. 1, Siangshang Rd., West District, Taichung City 40358, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-4-23056881
Shih Chia Branch	No.36, Jingwu E. Rd., East District, Taichung City 40147, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-4-22120606
Fung Yuan Branch	No.193, Yuanhuan S. Rd., Fengyuan District, Taichung City 42041, Taiwan (R.O.C)	886-4-25251201
Yung An Branch	No.159-75, Sec. 3, Situn Rd., Situn District, Taichung City 40763, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-4-24616115
Ping Tung Branch	No.123, Jhongjheng Rd., Pingtung City, Pingtung County 90074, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-8-7339911
Dong Yuan Branch	No.63, Guangdong Rd., Pingtung City, Pingtung County 90051, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-8-7228306
Wan Dan Branch	No.256, Sec. 1, Wandan Rd., Wanquan Village Wandan Township, Pingtung County 91341, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-8-7772010
Chi Hsien Branch	No.249, Chi Hsien 1st Rd., Sinsing District, Kaohsiung City 80053, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-7-2361678
Si Chih Branch	No.146,148, Chung Hsing Rd., His Chih District, New Taipei City 22158, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-26959659
Tao Bei Branch	No.1080, Jhongjheng Rd., Taoyuan District, Taoyuan City 33044, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-3-3465660
Liu Jia Branch	No. 388, Sec. 1, Wenxing Rd., Zhubei City, Hsinchu County30272, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-3-6586111
Jiou Ru Branch	No.100、102, Sec. 2, Jiouru Rd., Jiouru Township, Pingtung County 90442, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-8-7390985
Yong Kang Branch	No.659, Jhongjheng S. Rd., Yongkang District, Tainan City 71045, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-6-2432877
Qingpu Branch	No.89,No.87,No.85,Sec.3,Linghang S. Rd., Zhongli Dist., Taoyuan City 32056, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-3-2876111
Sha Lu Branch	No.26, Rihsin St., Shalu District, Taichung City 43350, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-4-26625008
Ta Ya Branch	No.1187, Sec. 3, Zhongqing Rd., Daya Dist., Taichung City 42878, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-4-25650901
Cao Tun Branch	No.146, Sec. 2, Taiping Rd., Caotun Township, Nantou County 54263, Taiwan(R.O.C.)	886-4-92328296
Nan Dong Branch	No. 90, Sec. 1, Jianguo N. Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104496 , Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-2-25167698
Hong Kong Branch	Suites 1502-12, 15/F, Tower 2, The Gateway, 25 Canton Road, Harbour City, Kowloon, Hong Kong	852-35574666

Mar 15, 2023

傳承沒有終點創新沒有界限

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