



2021 Annual Report

1. Contact information of company spokesperson and deputy spokesperson

	Company Spokesperson	Company Deputy Spokesperson
Name / Title	Allen Wu / Executive Vice President	Chi-Liang Hsiao / Senior Vice President
Telephone	(02)2173-6808	(02)2173-6667
E-mail	AllenWu@yuanta.com	JimHsiao@yuanta.com

2. Contact information of Yuanta Commercial Bank

Telephone	(02) 2173-6699	Toll Free	0800-688-168
Website	https://www.yuantabank.com.tw	E-mail	service@yuanta.com
Address	1F-10F, 13F, No. 66 & 1F,2F,2F-1,7F,9F, No. 68, Sec. 1,Dunhua S. Rd., Taipei City 105, Taiwan		

3. Contact information of stock transfer agent

Stock Transfer Agent	Yuanta Securities, Registrar & Transfer Dept.,	Telephone	(02) 2586-5859
Website	http://www.yuanta.com.tw	Address	B1F., No.210, Sec. 3, Chengde Rd., Taipei City, Taiwan

4. Contact information of credit rating agencies

Credit Rating Agencies	Address	Telephone
Taiwan Ratings Corporation	2F., No. 167, Dunhua N. Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City	(02)2175-6800
Fitch Ratings Corporation	Room A2, 23F., No. 68, Sec. 5, Zhongxiao E. Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City	(02) 8175-7600

5. Contact information of independent accountants

Name	Jason Lo ; Shu-Mei Chi	Telephone	(02) 2729-6666
CPA Firm	PricewaterhouseCoopers Taiwan	Address	27F., No.333, Sec. 1, Keelung Rd., Taipei City, Taiwan
Website	http://www.pwc.tw/		

6.Overseas Listing and Access to the Listing Information: None

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I. Letter to Shareholders

1. Business Report for 2021

Changes in the Financial Environment

Global central banks have adopted interest rate cuts and easing monetary policies to boost the economy since the outbreak of Coronavirus pandemic, resulting in a narrowing of bank interest rate spreads. Fortunately, the pandemic in Taiwan has been well controlled, and with the rapid development of emerging technology applications driven by international demand for “zero distance and remote,” the demand for semiconductor, 5G, electric vehicles, and other related industry chains has been robust. The expansion of capital expenditure by domestic major technology companies and companies of related supply chain, the continued policy to encourage the influx of capital from overseas Taiwanese companies, as well as the demand for corporate loans driven by the increase in private investment, all contributed to the strong growth of the domestic economy. The steady development of the economy has led to a continuous increase in the amount of real-estate lending. At the same time, due to the favorable economic environment and the relief package, there is no systematic credit default risk in the country, which reduces the provision of additional bad debts and helps banks to increase their profits.

Looking forward to 2022, there are still many variables affecting the global economic recovery and growth, including those factors such as the different speed of economic recovery in various countries, inflation, the urgency of the pandemic, geopolitical risks, risk of China’s economic downturn, dear money policies of global central banks, etc., which are interacting with each other, so continued close attention is required. However, given the current stable development of the domestic economy, the demand for corporate financing and personal loans is expected to remain strong, and the chance of systematic credit risk is low, so the overall environment is conducive to boosting credit business growth. And, if the interest rate rising cycle of US dollar and NTD begins as expected, it is could be looked for a widen interest rate spread of the banking industry. In the wealth management business, the demand for wealth management products is strong due to abundant funds in the market. Also, in response to the influx of capital from overseas Taiwanese companies and strengthening the development of wealth management business in the financial industry, the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) has approved a number of banks to conduct financial products and services for high-asset customers, which contributes to a further breakthrough in fee income.

In addition, the pandemic has prompted domestic banks to accelerate the promotion and application of financial technology, while people’s lifestyle and habits have also changed, making them more receptive to the services of various digital platforms. During the period of the severe

domestic epidemic, domestic banks serve customers with not only the existing digital financial platform, but also alternative solutions such as video streaming of identity verification, online order placing, mobile insurance purchasing etc., to maintain operations and customer services. Mobile payment business has grown fast during the pandemic period; meanwhile, all industry players continue to optimize their service interfaces and to strive for cross-industry cooperation to expand the usage scenario and penetration rate of mobile payment. With the accelerated integration of virtual and physical channels, the banking business is expected to continue to expand.

As aforementioned, it is expected that the profit of Taiwan's banking industry in 2022 will increase compared to the previous year.

Changes in Company Organization

- (1) In line with business needs, the following changes effective since January 2021: the Bank (1) newly set up a new Treating Customers Fairly Executive Committee; (2) abolished the Group Corporate Department III and the Corporate Operation Center; (3) merged the Project Finance Department into the Corporate Product Department; (4) added the Deposit and Remittance Banking Channels Division to the Consumer Banking Group and moved the Deposit and Remittance Banking Department from the Personal Financial Services Division to the Deposit Remittance Banking Channels Division.
- (2) In response to the rapid development of digital finance and operational management needs, the Information Technology Department I was split into two departments in June 2021, including the Information Technology Management Department, which is responsible for system maintenance and management, and the Digital Innovative Development Department, which is responsible for financial technology system development. At the same time, the Information Technology Department II was renamed Information Technology Development Department, which is responsible for the development of applications for the Bank's core business and peripheral businesses.
- (3) In order to effectively integrate the operation and management of the Wholesale Banking Group, the Board of Directors approved to abolish the Group Banking Division and the International Business Division in December 2021. The Group Business Department I and II, formerly under the Group Banking Division, were merged into the Wholesale Banking Division for centralized supervision, while the Offshore Banking Unit (OBU), formerly under the International Business Division, was transferred to the direct supervision of the Wholesale Banking Group. The aforementioned organization adjustments were effective since January 1, 2022.

Business Accomplishments in 2021

In 2021, in the face of abundant capital and a competitive business environment, the Bank focused on prudent risk control in the loan and credit business, and continued to reduce its exposure to mainland China. At the same time, the Bank targets the customers of high-quality large corporate and owner-occupied mortgage loan, and has adopted a business strategy of using volume to compensate for price to accumulate the basis for growth in net interest income when interest rates rise in the future. For the wealth management business, with high-quality products, membership-based customer management and enhanced digital services, the Bank has continuous growth in the volume of core deposits, the sales of mutual funds and insurance, effectively driving net fee income and assets under management (AUM) to new highs. At the end of December 2021, the Bank's non-performing loan (NPL) ratio, NPL coverage ratio and coverage ratio recorded 0.10%, 1,422.01% and 1.42%, respectively, maintaining high quality in the industry. The Bank had benefited from the growth of securities deposits and core deposits, which led to the expansion of the overall asset size. At the end of December 2021, the asset size reached NT\$1,664.4 billion, an increase of NT\$222.4 billion or 15.42% from the previous year. The changes in major services are as follows :

Item	2021	2020	Growth %
Deposit Balance	NT\$1,474.8 billion	NT\$1,251.5 billion	17.84%
Loan Balance	NT\$875.4 billion	NT\$782.8 billion	11.83%
Trust Asset	NT\$206.5 billion	NT\$214.0 billion	-3.50%

On the other hand, the Bank's long-standing efforts in customer management and product innovation have received recognition from external organizations in multiple evaluations, including wealth management, digital finance and payment services. The awards the Bank won in 2021 are as follows :

Awarding Organization	Award
National Enterprise Competitiveness Development Association	The National Brand Yushan Award - (1) Outstanding Enterprise (2) Best Product: Omni Wealth Management Experience (3) Best Popular Brand: Yuanta School Payment Solution
The Banker	Top 500 Banking Brands 2021 – No. 315
Wealth Magazine	Wealth Management Awards: Best Services, Best Financial Consulting Team, and Best Digital Finance
Business Today	Wealth Management Evaluation: Best Wealth Value Added

Awarding Organization	Award
World Business Outlook	Best Digital Bank, Taiwan Best Mobile Banking App, Taiwan Best Wealth Management Experience, Taiwan
Global Business Outlook	Most Innovative Wealth Management Solutions Provider, Taiwan
International Business Magazine	Most Innovative Digital Bank Taiwan Best Mobile Banking Application Taiwan
World Economic Magazine	Best Digital Wealth Management Experience Taiwan Best School Payment Solution Taiwan
Joint Credit Information Center	The 15th Golden Quality Award - Credit Information
Information Service Industry Association of R.O.C.	Golden Young Award- Runner-Up in usiness Model Innovation
Taiwan Clearing House	eFCS Award in Providing Excellent On-line Bill Payment Service eFCS Award in Promotino of Account Write-off Processing Business

Budget Implementation, Financial Status and Profitability

The net income in 2021 was NT\$21.105 billion, an increase of NT\$0.84 billion from the net income of NT\$20.265 billion in 2020. In which: :

- (1) The net interest income was NT\$13.069 billion, an increase of NT\$448 million from 2020, mainly due to the continuous improvement in the deposit structure driven by the increase in the demand-deposit ratio, which resulted in a larger decrease in interest expense on deposits than the decrease in interest income on loans, and the decrease in interest expense because of the maturity of financial debts.
- (2) The net income other than interest was NT\$8.036 billion, an increase of NT\$392 million compared to 2020, mainly due to the increase in net fee income from wealth management business and the decrease in impairment loss on goodwill recognized in 2021 compared to 2020.
- (3) The bad debt expense was NT\$533 million, a decrease of NT\$1.410 billion from 2020; the operating expense was NT\$11.375 billion, an increase of NT\$1.085 billion from 2020.
- (4) In summary, the Bank's net income before tax in 2021 was NT\$9.197 billion, and the net income after tax was NT\$8.022 billion, an increase of NT\$1.126 billion from 2020, with a budget achievement rate of 94%.

Research and Development

- (1) The Bank continuously optimizes the mobile insurance purchasing system, has expanded Yuanta Life investment link Product platform in 2021. Also, to improve the speed and customers' digital experience significantly, the Bank has been adjusting the process to take out insurance, expanding the incoming time, and optimizing the signature interface, which have making it more convenient for business sales.
- (2) The Bank introduces a number of Robotic Process Automation (RPA) to achieve the goal of economizing manpower and raising employees' output through human-machine collaboration. Taking the Department of International Banking's operation of transaction note reminder as an example, after the implementation of RPA, it saves about 90% of man-hours, and can completely replaces the manual operation.
- (3) The Bank launches the online credit loan application service; meanwhile, the Bank optimizes the front, middle and back office system. As a result, the Bank has reduced the manual operation by about 80%, and the proportion of online identity verification and automatic system examination continues to increase.
- (4) In line with the competent authorities' progress of Open Banking, the Bank was among the first wave of approved banks in the first and second phases. For the second phase of Open Banking – “Consumer Information Inquiry,” the Bank has completed the concatenation with Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation and Far Eas Tone Telecommunications Co., Ltd., allowing customers to experience the immediacy and convenience brought by cross-field open and innovative financial services.
- (5) In order to enhance the Group's integration efficiency and increase the Bank's financial service resilience, the Bank applies not only to the Central Bank for the business qualification of “Central Government Bond Clearing Bank” but also to the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation for the business qualification of “Bonds, Notes and Bills Agent Clearing Bank,” serving the Group's subsidiaries and expanding new customers.
- (6) To expand the arbitrage trading business, the Bank's application for dealing in foreign stock index futures as a futures traders has been approved by the competent authorities.
- (7) In response to the development of digital finance, technological innovation, business strategies and future expansion goals, the Bank continues to enhance its information infrastructure, improve efficiency and information security, and actively strengthen various digital channel functions based on customer needs. Main information system development

and upgrade projects include NTD Core System Upgrading Project, Credit Analysis System's Expansion of Disbursement Module and E-Contract Module, Addition of Online Estimation of Loan Amount to Housing Loan Appraisal System, Management Decision-Making Supporting System(EIS), Insurance Agency System – insurance mobile purchasing, Open Banking Phase II, RPA Process Automation- 2nd stage , 24-Hour Original Currency Transfer on Automated Channel, Online Application and Identity Verification of the Worker Relief Loans, Hardware Security Module Upgrade of Corporate Internet Banking, Internet Banking Database Upgrade, Basel IV Capital Accrual System Upgrade, Microsoft Windows Server Upgrade and Database Upgrade, ATM and Passbook Entry Machine Operation System and Database Upgrade, Expansion of Network Construction in Remote Server Room, etc.

- (8) To strengthen the defense capability and effectiveness of the information system, the Bank have achieved the British Standards Institute (BSI) ISO 27001:2013 Information Security Management System (ISMS) certification, performed various information security assessments attack and defense exercise , and built a network advanced persistent threat (APT) defense system for early detection of abnormal activities. Also, the Bank has established the Security Information and Event Management System (SIEM) to enhance the ability to manage and analyze information security events and provide customers with safe and stable financial services.

2. Impacts of External Competitive, Regulatory and Overall Business Environment

In recent years, the financial industry has been facing the challenges of low interest rate, economic fluctuations, and increasingly stringent regulatory, as well as rapid changes in the external environment such as technological development, aging population, climate change, etc. It is necessary to actively create a development niche and establish a good business model through digital transformation and development, emphasizing environmental sustainability, social responsibility and corporate governance (ESG), in order to achieve an advantageous and sustainable development in a competitive environment.

In addition, the influence of important supervisory policies and changes in regulations on the Bank and the Bank's corresponding measures are as follows :

- (1) Continuously strengthening the internal control principles of the Bank's wealth management specialists and implementing the protection of customers' rights and interests :**

In order to more effectively prevent incidents of misappropriation of customer funds

by wealth management specialists, The Bankers Association Of The Republic Of China issued the letter, “Internal Control Principles for the Prevention of Misappropriation of Client Funds by Wealth Management Specialists,” on 31st of August, 2021, which amended and added “the 21 red flags of suspected misappropriation of customer funds by wealth management specialists,” and it was officially implemented on 1st of January, 2022. To lower the risk of fraudulent behavior, to establish a corporate culture of ethical management, as well as to enhance customers’ trust, the Bank has carried out relevant revisions to internal regulations in advance.

Besides, to strictly follow the principles of treating customers fairly and to avoid significant losses caused by drastic market changes, the Bank continuously carries out the customer care mechanism. In response to the global market turmoil in 2021, the Bank has implemented 53 items, 64,783 customer-times notification under the customer care program. Meanwhile, approximately a total of NT\$3.36 billion in risk-alerted assets were redeemed by customers. Also, in order to ensure the suitability of products for the elderly and physically and mentally challenged customers, the Bank has also added restrictions on the sale of high-risk products and a care mechanism for the sales process to implement customer rights protection.

(2) Promoting the Trust 2.0 Program and developing a full range of trust services :

The FSC continues to promote the Trust 2.0 program to create an age-friendly society by encouraging the trust industry to further enhance the breadth and depth of trust services, and to develop a full range of trust services to meet people’s needs in all aspects of their lives. The Bank will continue to promote Employee Welfare Trust System, which plays a role as the third pillar to enhance employees’ retirement preparedness. Besides, the Bank will expand the marketing of the elder care trust, which combines the functions of nursing care and medical services to help middle-aged and elderly people to plan for their future living and medical expenses, in response to Taiwan’s aging population structure. Also, the elder care trust is the key promotion product for the trust business in 2022.

(3) Evaluating feasible new financial models in accordance with the “Guidelines on Information Sharing between Financial Institutions” of the Financial Supervisory Commission :

With the development of financial technology, the FSC has issued the “Guidelines on Information Sharing between Financial Institutions” on 23th of December, 2021, to enhance the convenience of the public, strengthen the risk control of financial institutions and promote cross-industry cooperation among financial institutions. These Guidelines

explicitly reveal the relevant principles for the types of information sharing that can be handled among financial institutions, relaxing the nine major types of information that can be shared by financial institutions, including customer basic information, identity verification information, account information, transaction records of financial products or services, negative information, Know Your Customer (KYC) information, value-added information of financial institutions, electronic communication history, and other information shared with the consent of customers and partner financial institutions, with the consent of the customer on a case-by-case basis and with appropriate internal control systems. In addition to enhancing the convenience of customers in using financial services, it will also help to improve the internal risk control of each financial institution and the overall synergy of the financial holding group, or to further the development of the financial ecosystem. The Bank will follow the contents of the Guidelines, and at the same time, in line with the practices and timeline promoted by the Group, examine the needs of customers and the relevant internal control system to provide customers with a more convenient new financial model.

(4) Adjusting the credit business strategies in response to real estate credit-related control measures by competent authorities :

In order to control the real estate credit risk of financial institutions, the Central Bank has made adjustments four times to the selective credit control measures since December 2020. In addition, the FSC intends to increase the risk weights of banks' specific real estate credits, which mainly cover land financing, construction loan, unsold housing unit loans and housing loan for purchasing the third house. The Bank will coordinate and control the undertaken volume in this business on the balance of risk, revenue and efficiency of fund utilization.

(5) Actively participating in the open banking policy and financial fast identity online promoted by the Financial Supervisory Commission to accelerate the development of financial technology :

In line with the FSC's continuous promotion of financial technology development, Open Banking entered the second phase of "Consumer Information Inquiry" in 2020. Following the codes of practice set by The Bankers Association of The Republic of China and Financial Information Service Co., Ltd. (FISC), the Bank was approved by the competent authority as one of the first wave of banks to conduct business. In 2021, the Bank completed the conjunction with the "e-Passbook" App, which launched by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation, to meet customers' expectation of "unified information on funds and securities." The Bank also completed the concatenation of the "friDay Banking+" App with Far EasTone Telecommunications to provide new functions

of bank deposit account information inquiry. In the future, the Bank will evaluate increasing cooperation with other third-party service providers and launch the third phase of Open Banking - transaction information, according to the schedule of The Bankers Association of The Republic of China. At the same time, the Bank will continue to create a digital financial application scene and enhance customer experience.

The FSC, affiliating with the Joint Credit Information Center (JCIC), FISC and financial institutions, has formed the “Financial FIDO (F-FIDO) Alliance” in May 2021, planning to introduce international FIDO standards which allow users to first bind mobile devices, physical card and biometrics and leverage the bounded devices and biometrics (instead of the physical identities, user account names and passwords) for subsequent financial service identification and authentication. In order to provide customers with convenient mobile identification services, enhance information security and create cross-domain service applications, the Bank plans to adopt the international FIDO standards and implement the F-FIDO identification mechanism in mobile banking, accelerating the security and convenience of digital financial services.

3. Latest Credit Ratings

Rating Category	Rating Agency	Effective Date	Credit Rating		
			Long-term	Short-term	Outlook
International ratings	S&P	2022.01.19	BBB+	A-2	Stable
	Fitch	2021.11.19	BBB+	F2	Stable
Domestic Rating	Taiwan Ratings	2022.01.19	twAA	twA-1+	Stable
	Fitch	2021.11.19	AA- (twn)	F1+ (twn)	Stable

4. Business Plan in 2022 and Outlook

In 2022, the Bank will focus on expanding business scale, increasing revenue sources, and enhancing the competitiveness in digital finance. The Bank will gradually expand the scales of various businesses to enhance the competitiveness in the market while maintaining good quality of assets and complying with laws and regulations. The highlights of the business plan are summarized as follows :

(1) Business Development

- A. The Bank’s loan business is growing steadily and the main goal is to increase the loan-to-deposit ratio appropriately. With the advantages of sufficient capital and good asset quality, the Bank will continue to expand the scale, deepen the customer base and

strengthen the fee income in the operation of the loan business to increase its profit source. The Bank's net interest income will be improved by increasing the loan-to-deposit ratio, while the growth momentum in the loan business will be based on the balanced growth between the wholesale banking and retail banking businesses. In terms of the loan business of wholesale banking, the Bank will carefully select the cases in the industries that are less affected by the pandemic and have good prospects, and focus on developing loan business that does not fall under Article 72-2 of the Banking Act. The Bank will maintain a prudent approach in undertaking international syndicated loans and loan business in China, Hong Kong and Macau. For the loan business of retail banking, the Bank adopts a strategy of diversifying the customer base and appropriately increases the balance of individual credit loan.

- B. For the wealth management business, the Bank will continue to integrate the Group's resources (securities investment and research, investment and trust funds, and life insurance), select high-quality products as the main marketing axis, and expand the business team and assets scale with referrals from the wholesale banking and retail banking. The Bank will also actively strengthen the management and development of high-asset consumers and increase the proportion of digital transactions in the future.
- C. For the financial investment business, the Bank continues the strategy of investing in high credit quality bonds and shortening the duration of bond positions, in response to the possible beginning of the interest rate rising cycle. In addition to fixed income, stocks, foreign exchange and other sources of income, the Bank will also expand investment targets and develop new businesses to improve the efficiency of fund utilization.
- D. In addition to meeting the needs to serve customers and improving operational efficiency, digital finance development will be further applied to assist business development, such as organizing digital power innovation contests and RPA proposal selection, to encourage employees' to be innovative and to drive organizational digital transformation. At the same time, in order to build the financial scene, the Bank actively participates in projects such as Open Banking, F-FIDO, and the college campus mobile payment promotion project, etc., to apply financial technology to customers' daily needs.

(2) Internal Control

- A. Through the establishment of risk models and databases, the Bank will strengthen its ability to control risks in credit, market, operation and concentration, and regularly

implement the review and monitoring mechanism for the detection of risks to reduce risks effectively.

- B. The Bank will continuous strengthen the awareness and norms of the code of conduct for employees, establish an ethical corporate management culture, and strengthen education and advocacy, in order to implement fair treatment of customers, internal control, AML/CFT, information security, personal data protection, etc., creating a good legal compliance culture.
- C. The Bank will continue to consolidate and implement risk management, compliance, and internal audit and control mechanisms for overseas branches and subsidiaries

(3) Personnel Training

- A. The Bank will continue to conduct pre-service and on-the-job education and training for employees, and to strengthen employees' organizational cultural identity. Also, in response to business development needs, the Bank continues to enhance employees' functional competency to establish a succession ladder cultivation mechanism to reserve business and management talents at all levels to strengthen the foundation for sustainable development of the Bank.
- B. The Bank will encourage employees to keep enhancing digital literacy and language skills by organizing training courses on digital finance practices and business English, and providing English language certification and international professional certification exam awards, etc., to facilitate digital transformation, the establishment of bilingual branches and overseas business development.

5. Strategies for Sustainable Development

With the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as the blueprint, Yuanta Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (YFH) incorporates the concept of environment, social and corporate governance (ESG) into its corporate culture and operational strategies. In striving to become an international benchmark enterprise for sustainability, YFH promotes sustainable practices in the five facets of corporate governance, customer rights, employee care, environmental sustainability, and social welfare, and sets short-, medium-, and long-term performance indicators of sustainability to be the basis for compliance and review.

The Bank, under the firm leadership of the Board of Directors, upholds the business philosophy of “integrity, stability, service, innovation, and care” to implement the ethical management and corporate culture of YFH and follows the mechanisms of corporate governance,

legal compliance, and risk control. In addition to various internal control mechanisms and sound products and services, the Bank has set up a corporate governance supervisor, an e-mail address of the audit committee, a whistleblowing channel, and an employee suggestion box. Moreover, the Bank has been working on improving the framework, such as obtaining certification of ISO 10002 Customer Satisfaction and Complaints Handling, conducting regular internal and external performance evaluations of the Board of Directors and functional committees, signing and disclosing institutional investor due diligence information, and implementing the principle of treating customers fairly, etc. As a result of these improvement, the Bank was awarded the “CG6012 (2019) Corporate Governance Framework Assessment Certificate” with High Distinction by the Taiwan Corporate Governance Association in 2020. The Bank will keep cooperating with the FSC in promoting the “Corporate Governance 3.0 - Sustainable Development Roadmap” and consulting the recommendations of the CG6012 (2019) Corporate Governance Framework Assessment Report, to strengthen the diversity and independence of board members, member qualification of functional committees, disclosure of independence and operations, and to improve the timeliness and quality of corporate information disclosure in 2022, in order to continue to refine and to establish a better corporate governance system.

To promote green finance and sustainable development, the Bank joined the Equator Principles Association and signed the Equator Principles in October 2020, becoming the 7th Equator bank in Taiwan and the 112th in the world. The Bank will review credit cases according to international standards, also follow the spirit of “Yuanta Financial Holding’s Sustainable Finance Guidelines” to implement responsible credit into its credit business, including the management of potential environmental and social risks in credit cases, and the promotion of sustainable performance-linked credit, with the aim of supporting enterprises that promote sustainable development with differentiated credit terms. Other sustainable development projects, such as issuing sustainable development bonds, applying for carbon labels and carbon reduction labels for credit cards, introducing the ISO14067 Carbon Footprint of Products and PAS2060 Carbon Neutral into the mobile banking, promoting credit business such as loans for purchasing green building and green energy car loans, responsible investment, promoting energy saving and carbon reduction, establishing a climate change risk management team, etc., are also being promoted. At the same time, the Bank also encourages its suppliers to comply with the Bank’s “Yuanta Group Supplier Sustainable Procurement Guidance,” starting from oneself and working together with customers which fulfill corporate social responsibility, to jointly achieve the goal of sustainable management.

II. Bank Profile and Corporate Governance

1. Introduction

Yuanta Commercial Bank (“the Bank”), formerly Asia Pacific Commercial Bank, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Yuanta Financial Holding Co., Ltd. Asia Pacific Commercial Bank was established with the approval of the Ministry of Finance on January 14th, 1992 and officially launched its operation on February 12nd, 1992.

To comply with the development of the financial market and align with the Government’s financial reform policy, the Bank joined Fuhwa FHC on August 1st, 2002 through share conversion, becoming its 100% invested subsidiary, and changed its name to Fuhwa Commercial Bank in September. On April 2nd, 2007, Yuanta Core Pacific Securities merged with Fuhwa FHC formally, therefore the Bank changed its name to Yuanta Commercial Bank on September 23th of the same year.

In the development process, to expand the foundation of operation and strengthen business competitiveness, Douliu Credit Cooperative, Taitung Credit Cooperative, Tainan No. 7 and No. 6 Credit Cooperative were successively acquired during 2003 to 2005. In April 2010, the Bank generally assumed 18 domestic branches of Chinfon Bank and merged with Ta Chong Commercial Bank on January 1st, 2018.

The Bank set up Yuanta Property Insurance Agent Company through reinvestment on October 2, 1999 with the main business at property insurance agency services and Yuanta Life insurance agency Co., Ltd. on November 20, 2001 with the main business at life insurance agency services. In addition, Yuanta International Leasing Co., Ltd. was established on November 15, 2012 with the main business at dealership, leasing and factoring management of immovable property / real property.

On August 5, 2015, the Bank acquired TongYang Savings Bank from Yuanta Securities Korea Co., Ltd, which is the Bank's first overseas subsidiary. On December 7 in the same year, a capital increase for TongYang Savings Bank was completed, making its capital to 1 billion pesos. On September 26, 2016, TongYang Savings Bank, was formally renamed Yuanta Savings Bank Philippines, Inc. Headquartered in Manila, it has two branches. In November 2019, in order to strengthen the bank’s financial structure and expand the operation scale, the bank’s subsequent capital increased was carried out in stages, and the current capital 2.4 billion pesos.

On April 25, 2016, the Bank acquired the subsidiary of AON Corporation in Korea, Han Shin Savings Bank, to be the Bank’s second overseas subsidiary. On February 13, 2017, Han Shin Savings Bank was renamed Yuanta Savings Bank Korea Co., Ltd., whose head office and

one branch are both situated in Seoul.

January 2018	Acquired and merged “Ta Chong Bank” The Hong Kong branch was established
February 2017	“Han Shin Savings Bank” in Korea was officially renamed “Yuanta Savings Bank Korea Co., Ltd.”
September 2016	“Tong Yang Savings Bank” in the Philippines was officially renamed “Yuanta Savings Bank Philippines, Inc.”
April 2016	Acquired “Han Shin Savings Bank” in Korea, the Bank’s second overseas subsidiary
August 2015	Acquired “TongYang Savings Bank,” the Bank’s first overseas subsidiary
April 2010	Purchase and Assumption “Chin-Fon Bank” of 18 branches; Total branches increased to 88
September 2007	Renamed “Yuanta Commercial Bank”
December 2005	Acquired and merged “Tainan 6 th Credit Cooperative”; Total branches increased to 70
June 2005	Acquired and merged “Tainan 7 th Credit Cooperative”; Total branches increased to 58
June 2004	Acquired and merged “Taitung Credit Cooperative”; Total branches increased to 50
July 2003	Acquired and merged “Toulio Credit Cooperative”; Total branches increased to 42
August 2002	Joined Fuhwa FHC ; Renamed “Fuhwa Commercial Bank”; Total Branches 37
February 1992	“Asia Pacific Commercial Bank” was found; Total Branches 7

- ◆ Domestic branch : 149 branches
- ◆ Overseas branch : Hong Kong branch
- ◆ Overseas Office : Yangon Representative Office
- ◆ Affiliates :
 - Yuanta International Leasing Co., Ltd.
 - Yuanta Savings Bank Philippines, Inc.
 - Yuanta Savings Bank Korea Co., Ltd.

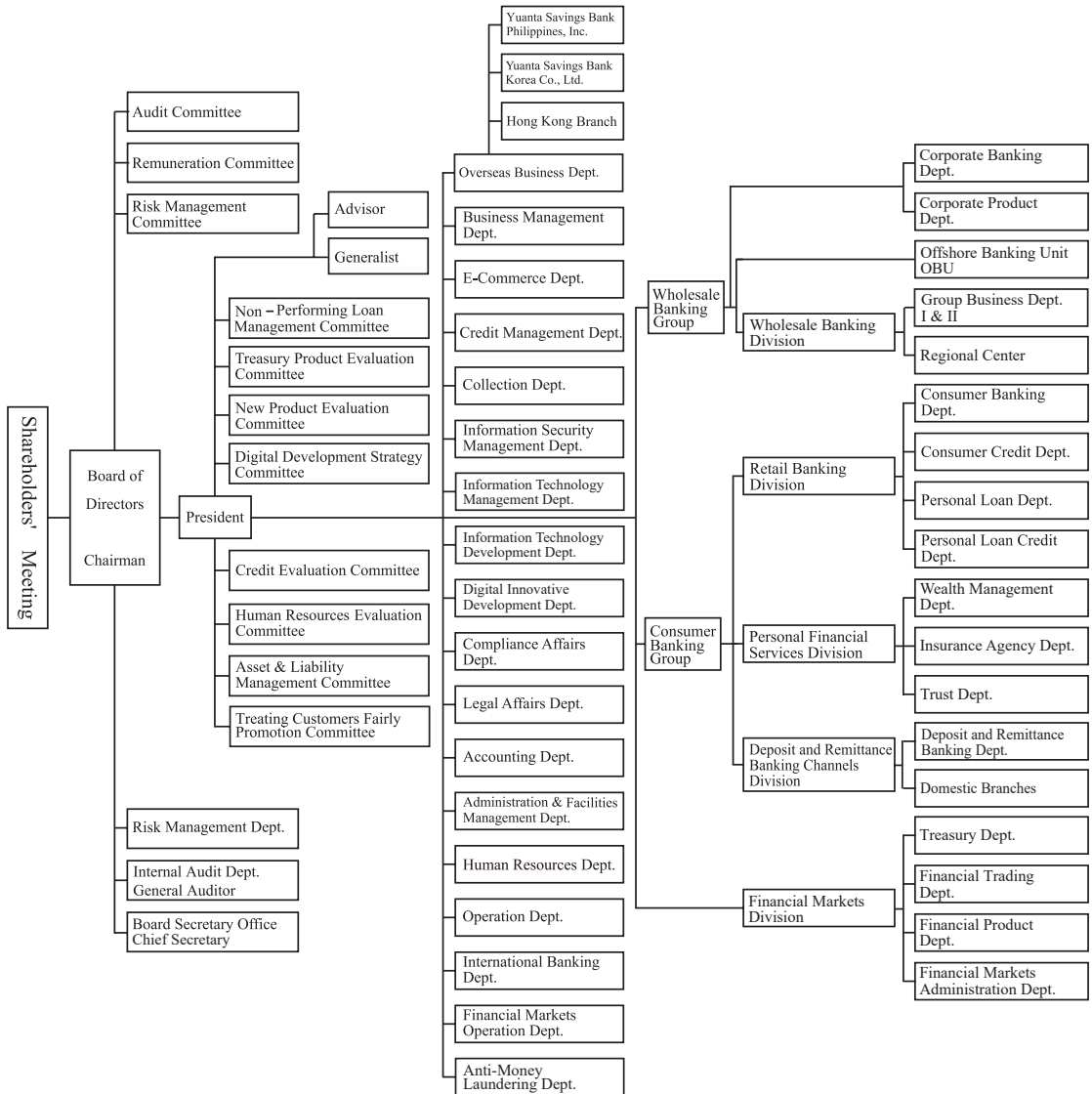
The Bank upholds the business philosophy- Integrity, Stability, Service, Innovation, and Attentiveness, with the advantages of the Group, the Bank develops the wholesale banking and consumer banking in good balance, and steadily expands the scale of various businesses, growing into a medium-to-large-sized private bank with an excellent level of asset quality and capital adequacy in the Taiwan banking industry. The Bank possesses 149 domestic branches and three foreign institutes, including Hong Kong Branch, Philippine Subsidiary, and South Korea Subsidiary. Through cooperation between domestic and foreign operations, the Bank can provide customers with cross-border financial services.

Looking forward to the future, the Bank will, on the premise of maintaining good asset quality and complying with laws and regulations, provide customers with more diversified and more comprehensive professional financial services to enhance market competitiveness, continuously expand the scale of various businesses, and promote the five aspects of sustainable action: corporate governance, customer rights, employee care, environmental sustainability and social welfare, , creating shareholders' value and fulfilling corporate social responsibility.

2. Organization

(1) Organization Chart

Base Date : January 31, 2022



(2) Committee Duties

Committee	Function
Audit Committee	Supervise fair presentation of the financial reports, the hiring (and dismissal), independence, and performance of certificated public accountants, the effective implementation of the internal control system, compliance with relevant laws and regulations, management of the existing or potential risks and major matters stipulated by the competent authorities.
Remuneration Committee	Assist the Board of Directors in determining performance and compensation standards for management and the remuneration structure for directors in both fair and transparent procedures and review the strategies on overall human resources.
Risk Management Committee	Develop the Bank's risk management strategies, manage matters on credit, market and operational risks and report on critical risk management such as credit rating models, market reviews and risk indicators.
Credit Evaluation Committee	Review credit cases which shall be submitted to the Committee in conformity with internal laws.
Human Resources Evaluation Committee	Review personnel and discipline-related cases which shall be submitted to the Committee in conformity with internal laws.
Asset and Liability Management Committee	Evaluate the influence of changes in domestic and foreign capital, interest rates and exchange rates on the Bank and according countermeasures; develop the bank-wide interest rates on deposits and loans, pricing strategies on internal fund transfer, and allocation of the Bank's asset and debt positions and supervise and manage indicators on liquidity risks.
Non-Performing Loan Management Committee	Review NPL assets, collateral undertaking and disposal and loan on written-off bad debt, auction NPL assets, outsource the processing of NPL assets and review the effect of disposing NPL assets.
Treasury Product Evaluation Committee	Evaluate risks and performance of treasury products at launches and before/after undertaking, review sales policies of treasury products.
New Product Evaluation Committee	Evaluate risks and performance of new financial products at launches and before/after undertaking, review sales policies and risks of new products and evaluate appropriateness of according deed documents.
Digital Development Strategy Committee	Develop digital financial business and formulate marketing strategies, virtual and physical channel and digital customer service strategies and coordinate the integration of cross-service digital financial products.

Committee	Function
Treating Customers Fairly Promotion Committee	The Committee is responsible for establishing the Bank's corporate culture to implement the treating customers fairly principles set by the competent authorities, constructing a complete operational mechanism for the implementation of the principles, and promoting the optimization of matters related to the principles.

(3) Major Departments

Base Date: January 31, 2022

The Chairman represents the Bank externally and is the chairman presiding the shareholders' meeting and the Board of Directors, responsible for the Bank's overall business strategy and major policies, and supervising the management. When the Chairman is absent from office or is unable to exercise his or her duties for any reason, the Deputy Chairman shall act for ;the President upholds the authorization by and resolution of the Board of Directors to manage the Bank's businesses.

Departments	Function
Internal Audit Dept.	Have a General Auditor to be responsible for the bank-wide auditing, assisting the Board of Directors and management to check and evaluate the Bank's internal control system and implementation, and reporting to the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee regularly.
Board Secretary Office	Have a Chief Secretary to be responsible for the Board of Directors affairs.
Risk Management Dept.	Manage the Bank's affairs of risk, such as credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk in Banking Book (IRRBB), operational risk and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR).
Wholesale Banking Group	Supervise Wholesale Banking Division, Corporate Banking Department, Corporate Product Department ,Offshore Banking Unit (OBU).
Wholesale Banking Division	Supervise the operation policy, business strategy and channel planning of the corporate customers, with several Group Business Departments and several regional centers.
Group Business Department I, and Group Business Department II	Manage the business promotion and marketing, relationship maintenance of the Group Corporate customers, customers' credit risk status, and the implementation of budget goals.
Regional Center	Coordinate the business marketing, relationship maintenance and risk management of the corporate customer group.
Offshore Banking Unit	Which have business, capital, trading, and accounting departments to

Departments	Function
(OBU)	handle business promotion and operation processing.
Corporate Banking Dept.	Handle the related regulations, performance targets, education and training, customer complaints cases and comprehensive coordination of Wholesale Banking Group.
Corporate Product Dept.	In charge of the planning and promotion of accounts receivable, syndicated loans, trade finance and other special projects, the research and development and integration of loan products of the Wholesale Banking Group, the planning and execution of market research, and assisting in the promotion and execution of corporate banking business.
Consumer Banking Group	Supervise Retail Banking Division, Personal Financial Services Division, and Deposit and Remittance Banking Channels Division.
Retail Banking Division	Supervise Consumer Banking Department, Consumer Credit Department, Personal Loan Department, and Personal Loan Credit Department.
Consumer Banking Dept.	Supervise budget objectives, business policies, execution plan and marketing activities, target customers and business development, product R&D and integration, planning and implementation of market research, and establish the risk pricing policies for consumer mortgage, auto loan, credit card business (including acquiring, installment and authorization), stock-secured loan and other approved business.
Consumer Credit Dept.	Manage and establish the regulations on credit delegation of consumer banking business, the regulations on credit checking of credit cards and secured products for consumer banking business, the regulations on real estate appraisal operation, and the related matters of credit approval.
Personal Loan Dept.	In charge of the achievement of budget goals for personal credit loans and cash card business, and other approved business, and relevant matters of formulating business strategies, implementing plans and marketing activities, determining the target customers and business directions, developing and integrating product, planning and executing market research, and formulating risk pricing policies.
Personal Loan Credit Dept.	Manage and establish the regulations on personal unsecured credit products, and the related matters of credit approval and anti-agent acting.
Personal Financial Services Division	Supervise Wealth Management Department, Insurance Agency Department, and Trust Department.
Wealth Management Dept.	Supervise the achievement of budget goals in wealth management business, and relevant matters of formulating business strategies, implementing plans and marketing activities, determining target

Departments	Function
	customers and business directions, and planning and executing market research.
Insurance Agency Dept.	Manage and supervise the budget achievement of insurance service, develop insurance business strategies, plan and promote insurance products and marketing activities, develop insurance service standards and manage the implementation of administration as well as plan and manage insurance consultant staffing.
Trust Dept.	In charge of the implementation of the annual budget goals of the trust business, the planning, promotion, management, and operation processing of the trust business and its subsidiary business regulated by the Trust Enterprise Act, and research, development, and integration of financial products, analysis of the global financial market trend, and strategy and consulting business of the financial product investment.
Deposit and Remittance Banking Channels Division	In charge of supervising the management of the Deposit and Remittance Banking Dept. and domestic branches, achieving budget goal and other related matters.
Deposit and Remittance Banking Dept.	In charge of the achievement of the annual budget goal of the deposit business, relevant matters of formulating business strategies, implementing plans and marketing activities, determining target customers and business directions, enactment of relevant regulations on deposits and remittance, and management and training of deposit and remittance personnel. Besides, it is also responsible for domestic branches' performance analysis and evaluation, KPI formulating, as well as the relevant matters of planning and management of domestic branches, and service quality strategy development and implementation, and internal inspection of domestic branches' wealth management business.
Domestic Branches (including Business Dept.)	Manage services of commercial banks approved by the competent authority, execute budgetary objectives of branches, staff deployment, administers accounting affairs, general affairs and branch safety maintenance and other tasks assigned by the headquarter.
Financial Markets Division	Supervise Treasury Department, Financial Trading Department, Financial Product Department, and Financial Markets Administration Department.
Treasury Dept.	Manage bank-wide asset and debt, fund liquidation and transactions in primary and subprime markets and derivatives of fixed-income investment products, including banking book investment, gapping, launches and pricing of financial debt, short-term notes and bonds.
Financial Trading Dept.	Manage the operation of trading book of the Bank, including foreign exchange, equities, derivatives, and other approved products.

Departments	Function
Financial Product Dept.	Manage product design, hedge trading, marketing promotion and other related matters of financial products and bond and bill underwriting and related derivative financial products.
Financial Markets Administration Dept.	Manage financial transactions related business planning, legal compliance, construction and maintenance of information hardware and software equipment and other related matters.
Business Management Dept.	Manage the Bank's strategy, plan the organization merger and acquisitions (M&A) and business integration, establish the key performance indicators (KPIs,) implement performance rating, analyze the performance, manage the domestic long-term equity investment, establish the corporate identity and marketing advertisement, research the financial markets, prepare the annual report and credit rating report, be the contact unit for the competent authority, analyze and allocate the management of Bank's asset and liability, provide pricing strategies of interest rates on deposits and internal fund transfer and manage the affairs assigned by the head.
Credit Management Department	Establish the Bank's credit policy, and the guidelines of credit checking and collateral appraisal; in charge of the establishment of the regulations governing authorization of wholesale banking business and the review regulations on the general credit products of wholesale banking business; review credit customers of wholesale banking and the credit application of financial products from TMU.
Operation Dept.	Responsible for handling the centralized back office operations of deposits and loans, and matters related to the planning, management and execution of channel deposit and remittance operations and credit review, and setting up regional operation centers according to the needs of centralized processing of operations.
International Banking Dept.	Planning, management, institutionalization, and processing of foreign exchange business.
Collection Dept.	In charge of the collection and management of the Bank's unsound credit assets and other obligatory claims, as well as the summary and analysis of the Bank's unsound credit assets. It may set up regional collection centers, depending on the needs of collection operations. However, the collection operation of special products or businesses related unsound credit cases may be conducted by other units with the approval by the President.
Administration & Facilities Management Dept.	Conduct property management, including seal management, documentation, safety maintenance, construction and maintenance, procurement, and real estate rental and purchase, and other

Departments	Function
	administrative affairs.; Matters relating to the reporting and registration to the competent authorities, such as the establishment, relocation and alteration of the Head Office and branch offices, the establishment, relocation, and abolition of domestic operating premises, non-operating offices, and the change of business unit managers.
Human Resources Dept.	Manage human resource affairs, including recruitment, employment, promotion, transfer, appraisal, compensation, bonus, training, insurance and benefit.
Accounting Dept.	In charge of the accounting system and procedures, accounting, compilation of the budgets, periodic financial reporting and tax affairs.
E-Commerce Dept.	In charge of the Bank's strategic planning of digital finance development, integrate, promote and manage the business operation and other approved business.
Compliance Affairs Dept.	Plan, manage, and execute legal compliance system, establish legal communication, consultation, coordination and communication system, establish legal compliance risk management and supervision structure, confirm the timely update of various operations and management regulations in accordance with laws and regulations, issue or sign opinions that comply with laws and internal regulations, analyze the reasons for material deficiencies or drawbacks in units' legal compliance and improvement opinions, evaluate the effectiveness of units' legal compliance operations, and ensure the effective operation of the legal compliance system.
Legal Affairs Dept.	Review of the Bank's external standard and non-standard contract forms, rules and regulations, and other legal documents, as well as offer assistance and legal consultancy on non-lawsuit and lawsuit cases.
Information Technology Management Dept.	In charge of planning, construction, maintenance, operation and management of information systems.
Information Technology Development Dept.	In charge of research, analysis, planning, development, implementation and execution of information application service systems for core and peripheral banking businesses.
Information Security Management Dept.	Formulate and implement the bank-wide information security policy, implement the Bank's information security plan and information security protection.
Financial Markets Operation Dept.	Manage the confirmation, settlements, accounting operations, internal controls, and other related matters of financial product transactions.
Anti-Money Laundering Dept.	It is the Bank's dedicated unit responsible for handling the Bank's AML/CFT related matters to ensure the effective operation of

Departments	Function
	AML/CFT mechanisms
Overseas Business Dept.	Plan and manage foreign branch investment as well as analyze and evaluate its performance; plan and manage foreign long-term equity investment and its performance analysis.
Digital Innovative Development Dept.	In charge of the research, analysis, planning, development, construction, and execution of the Bank's FinTech application service systems.

3. Directors, Independent Directors and Managers

(1) Information of Directors

Base Date: January 31, 2022

Title	Nationality or Place of Registration	Name	Gender & Age	Date Elected	Term (Years) (Note 1)	Date First Elected	Shareholding when Elected; Current Shareholding		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experience & Education	Other Position	Executives, Directors, Supervisors who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship		Note
							Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship		
Chairman	Republic of China	Representative of Yuanta Financial Holdings: Chien Weng	Male 61~70 years old	2020.10.28	3 Years	2019.06.01	100% owned by Yuanta FHC ;		—	—	● Bachelor of Laws, Fu Jen Catholic University ● General Auditor of Yuanta Financial Holdings; General Auditor of Yuanta Bank; Director and president of Polaris Securities; Executive Director and vice president of Bank of Overseas Chinese; Chairman of Yuanta Venture Capital; Director of Yuanta Life; Chairman of Yuanta I Venture Capital	President of Yuanta Financial Holdings; Independent Director of Family Mart; Yuanta Foundation	—	—	
Vice Chairman	Republic of China	Representative of Yuanta Financial Holdings: Tsai Yu Chang	Male 51~60 years old	2020.11.20	3 Years	2020.11.20					Shareholding when Elected: 7,394,038,982 Current Shareholding: 7,394,038,982	—	● MBA, National Chengchi University ● Chief Risk Officer of Yuanta Financial Holdings and Senior Vice President of Yuanta Life; Chief Strategy Officer of Yuanta Financial Holdings; President and Executive Vice President of Yuanta Bank; Chief Financial Officer of Yuanta Financial Holdings; Executive Vice President of Yuanta Securities; Senior Vice President of Yuanta Core Pacific Securities	—	—

Title	Nationality or Place of Registration	Name	Gender & Age	Date Elected	Term (Years) (Note 1)	Date First Elected	Shareholding when Elected; Current Shareholding		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experience & Education	Other Position	Executives, Directors, Supervisors who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship		Note
							Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship		
Director	Republic of China	Representative of Yuanfa Financial Holdings: Fan-Sheng Pu	Male 51~60 years old	2020.07.24	3 Years	2020.07.24		100% owned by Yuanfa FHC ;	—		● MBA, National Chung Hsing University ● President and Senior Vice President of Yuanfa Bank; Vice President of Yuanfa Securities	President of Yuanfa Bank	—	—	—
Director	Republic of China	Representative of Yuanfa Financial Holdings: Song-Erh Chang	Male Above 81 years old	2019.06.01	3 Years	2012.05.06	Shareholding when Elected: 7,394,038,982 Current Shareholding: 7,394,038,982		—		● Bachelor of Commerce, Tamkang University ● Chairman of Yuanfa Bank; Chairman of Polaris International Securities Investment Trust Company; Chairman and President of Bank of Overseas Chinese; President of Chang Hwa Bank	—	—	—	—

Title	Nationality or Place of Registration	Name	Gender & Age	Date Elected	Term (Years) (Note 1)	Date First Elected	Shareholding when Elected; Current Shareholding		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experience & Education	Other Position	Executives, Directors, Supervisors who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship	Note
							Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)				
Director	Republic of China	Representative of Yuanfa Financial Holdings: Wei-Chen Ma (Michanel)	Male 51~60 years old	2019.06.01	3 Years	2013.06.01	100% owned by Yuanfa FHC ; Shareholding when Elected: 7,394,038,982 Current Shareholding: 7,394,038,982				● Bachelor of Finance and Business Economics, University of Southern California, USA ● Director of Yuanfa Financial Holdings; Vice Chairman of Yuanfa Bank; CEO of Syspower Corporation; Director of Yuanfa Core Pacific Securities; Chairman of Tzi Fu International Corporation; Director of Yuanfa Construction Development	Director of TWSE; Chairman of Yuanfa Foundation; Director of Yuanfa Financial Holdings; Director of Yuanfa Construction Development; Director of Yuanfa Life; Director of Yuanfa International Investment; Director of Yuan Hung Investment; Director of Yuan Hsiang Investment; Manager of Lien Heng Investment; Director of Tzi Fu International Corporation; Director of International Taipei Trade Building, World Trade Center Co., Ltd. ; Director of Sunshine City Global (PTC) Ltd. ; Director of Empire Vision Ltd.	—	—

Title	Nationality or Place of Registration	Name	Gender & Age	Date Elected	Term (Years) (Note 1)	Date First Elected	Shareholding when Elected; Current Shareholding		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experience & Education	Other Position	Executives, Directors, Supervisors who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship	Note
							Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)				
Director	Republic of China	Representative of Yuanta Financial Holdings: Jin-Long Fang	Male 71~80 years old	2019.06.01	3 Years	2007.06.29				—	● National Chiayi Senior Vocational High School ● Director of Yuanta Financial Holdings; Director of Yuanta Core Pacific Securities; Chairman of Li Ching Industry; Chairman of Yuanta United Steel Corporation ; Chairman of Yuan Kun Development	Director of Yuan Kun Development	—	—
Director	Republic of China	Representative of Yuanta Financial Holdings: Jin-Sheng Duann	Male 71~80 years old	2019.06.01	3 Years	2012.04.01	100% owned by Yuanta FHC ; Shareholding when Elected: 7,394,038,982 Current Shareholding: 7,394,038,982			—	● Bachelor of Public Finance, National Chengchi University ● Chairman of Taipei Foreign Exchange Market Development Foundation; Director-General of Department of Foreign Exchange, Central Bank; Director-General of Department of the Treasury, Central Bank	—	—	—
Director	Republic of China	Representative of Yuanta Financial Holdings: Chung-Yuan Chen	Male 71~80 years old	2019.06.01	3 Years	2016.06.01				—	● KaINan High School of Commerce & Industry ● Chairman of Taipei City Jue Xiu Temple; Director of Yanping High School; Director of Tung Hai Senior High School; Executive Yuan Political Adviser; Executive Director of Taiwan Power Company; Supervisor of Chang Jia M&E Engineering Corp	Director of Yuanta Financial Holdings; Chairman of Taipei City Jue Xiu Temple; Principal of Xinyi Mansion Artwork Chung-Yuan Chen; Chairman of Yanping High School	—	—

Title	Nationality or Place of Registration	Name	Gender & Age	Date Elected	Term (Years) (Note 1)	Date First Elected	Shareholding when Elected; Current Shareholding		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experience & Education	Other Position	Executives, Directors, Supervisors who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship	Note
							Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)				
Director	Republic of China	Representative of Yuanfa Financial Holdings: Yu-Feng Ko	Male 51~60 years old	2019.06.01	3 Years	2018.01.01	100% owned by Yuanfa FHC ; Shareholding when Elected: 7,394,038,982 Current Shareholding: 7,394,038,982				● Graduate Programs in Management Science and Engineering, Stanford University, USA ● Director of Ta Chong Bank; Chairman of Duet Fashion Corporation Limited, Director of CCMedia Technology Company, and other positions	Director of KYMCO Integrated Venture Capital Co., Ltd.; Chairman of Lei Ye Co., Ltd.; Chairman of Hopin Digitech Co., Ltd.; Director of Kwang Yang Motor Co., Ltd.; Director of CCMedia Technology Company; Director of FCF Co., Ltd.; Director of Lei Ye Investment Company; Supervisor of Hung Kuang Investment Co., Ltd.; Director of NCKU Venture Capital Co., Ltd.; Director of Noodoe Investment Co., Ltd.; Director of Noodoe Co., Ltd.; Director of Bubboe Investment Co., Ltd.; Director of Bubboe Co., Ltd.; Director of Hooloop Investment Co., Ltd.; Director of Hooloop Co., Ltd.; Director of Shuffoe Co., Ltd.; Director of Shuffoe International Investment Co., Ltd.; Director of Zappoint Investment Co., Ltd.; Director of Zappoint Co., Ltd.; Director of Ming Feng Investment Co., Ltd.; Supervisor of Hsin Sheng Investment Co., Ltd.	—	—

Title	Nationality or Place of Registration	Name	Gender & Age	Date Elected	Term (Years) (Note 1)	Date First Elected	Shareholding when Elected; Current Shareholding		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experience & Education	Other Position	Executives, Directors, Supervisors who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship	Note
							Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)				
Director	Republic of China	Representative of Yuan-ta Financial Holdings: Daniel Y. M. Song	Male 51~60 years old	2019.06.01	3 Years	2019.06.01			—		● Master of Law, Columbia University ● Attorney-at-Law, New York, USA; Partner, Lee and Li Attorneys-at-Law; Prosecutor assisting Ministry of Justice; Prosecutor, Taiwan Taichung District Prosecutors Office	Director of Yuan-ta Financial Holdings; Chairman of Yuan-ta Asset Management; Director of UNI AIR; Director of Sunshine City Global (PTC) Ltd.	—	—
Director	Republic of China	Representative of Yuan-ta Financial Holdings: Kuo Yuan Liang	Male 71~80 years old	2020.07.01	3 Years	2020.07.01	100% owned by Yuan-ta FHC ; Shareholding when Elected: 7,394,038,982 Current Shareholding: 7,394,038,982		—		● PhD in Economics, Duke University ● Chairman and Dean of Yuan-ta-Polaris Research Institute; Chairman and Dean of Polaris Research Institute; Honorary Professor of College of Technology Management, National Tsing Hua University; Professor and Chairman of Department of Economics, National Tsing Hua University; Adjunct Professor of Department of Economics, National Taiwan University; Executive Independent Director of Chang Hwa Commercial Bank; Director of San Fu Chemical Co., Ltd.; - Consultant of China Airlines Board of Directors Risk Committee; Committee Member of Fair Trade Commission, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.	Chairman and Dean of Yuan-ta-Polaris Research Institute; Director of San Fu Chemical Co., Ltd.	—	—

Title	Nationality or Place of Registration	Name	Gender & Age	Date Elected	Term (Years) (Note 1)	Date First Elected	Shareholding when Elected; Current Shareholding		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experience & Education	Other Position	Executives, Directors, Supervisors who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship	Note
							Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)				
Director	Republic of China	Representative of Yuanfa Financial Holdings: Ta Ching Lee	Male 61~70 years old	2020.07.01	3 Years	2020.07.01	100% owned by Yuanfa FHC ; Shareholding when Elected: 7,394,038,982 Current Shareholding: 7,394,038,982		—	—	● PhD in Management Sciences, TamKang University ● Director of Stark Technology Co., Ltd.; Vice Chairman and Chief Operating Officer of Stark Technology Co., Ltd.; President of Sun Microsystems; Director of Bophie Co., Ltd.; Stark Technology Co., Ltd. ● Master, Soochow University Institute of Accounting; MBA, Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania, USA ● President of PwC Taiwan; Member of the Board of Examiners for Senior Professional and Technical Examination of the R.O.C.; Adjunct Professor of College of Technology Management, National Tsing Hua University; Adjunct Professor of School of Management, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology	Director of Bophie Co., Ltd.	—	—
Independent Director	Republic of China	Representative of Yuanfa Financial Holdings: Ming-Ling Hsueh	Male 61~70 years old	2019.06.01	3 Years	2016.06.01					Independent Director of Yuanfa Financial Holdings; Independent Director of Lite-On Technology Co.; Independent Director of TTY Biopharm Co.; Independent Director of Walsin Lihwa Co.; Executive Director of Taiwan Corporate Governance Association; Director of Tung Hua Book Co., Ltd.	—	—	—

Title	Nationality or Place of Registration	Name	Gender & Age	Date Elected	Term (Years) (Note 1)	Date First Elected	Shareholding when Elected; Current Shareholding		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experience & Education	Other Position	Executives, Directors, Supervisors who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship	Note
							Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)				
Independent Director	Republic of China	Representative of Yuanta Financial Holdings: Yin-Hua Yeh	Male 51~60 years old	2019.06.01	3 Years	2016.06.01	100% owned by Yuanta FHC ; Shareholding when Elected: 7,394,038,982 Current Shareholding: 7,394,038,982				- PhD in Business, National Taiwan University - Commissioner of Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.; Committee Member of Special Committee on Corporate Governance Reform, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.; Vice-Head of The Valuation Division Financial Restructuring Fund, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.; Resident Supervisor of Taiwan Stock Exchange; Member of IPO Reviewing Committee, Taiwan Stock Exchange; Director of Securities and Futures Investors Protection Center; Member of Central Deposit Insurance Corporation Advisory Committee; Vice Chairman of Financial Research and Development Fund Management Committee; Director of Securities Investment Trust & Consulting Association of the R.O.C.; Vice Chairman of Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Independent Director of Yuanta Financial Holdings; Independent Director of Yuanta Life; Member of National Financial Stability Fund Management Commission, Executive Yuan; Member of National Development Fund Management Commission, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.; Director of Securities and Futures Institute; Director of Taiwan Insurance Guaranty Fund; Supervisor of Taipei Exchange; Executive Director of Taiwan Corporate Governance Association; Professor of Institute of Information Management and Finance, NYCU; Director of Taiwan Insurance Institute; Director of Yuanta Foundation	—	—

Title	Nationality or Place of Registration	Name	Gender & Age	Date Elected	Term (Years) (Note 1)	Date First Elected	Shareholding when Elected; Current Shareholding		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experience & Education	Other Position	Executives, Directors, Supervisors who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship	Note
							Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship	
Independent Director	Republic of China	Representative of Yuanfa Financial Holdings: Ching-Shan Hung	Male 61~70 years old	2019.06.01	3 Years	2017.06.01	100% owned by Yuanfa FHC ;			—	- MSc in Law and Accounting, National Chengchi University - Independent Director of Yuanfa Futures; Deputy Head of PwC Taiwan; Deputy Managing Director of Taiwan CPA Association; Director of Franz Biotech Inc.	Independent Director of Yuanfa Securities; Chairman of Qingsheng Financial Consultant Co., Ltd.; Supervisor of STARLUX Airlines Co., Ltd.; Independent Director of HannStar Co., Ltd.; Independent Director of Chicony Power Technology Co., Ltd.	—	—
Independent Director	Republic of China	Representative of Yuanfa Financial Holdings: Kuang-Si Shu	Male 61~70 years old	2019.06.01	3 Years	2017.07.01	Shareholding when Elected: 7,394,038,982 Current Shareholding: 7,394,038,982			—	- Master's, Indiana University Kelley School of Business - Section Chief of Bureau of Monetary Affairs, Ministry of Finance; Assistant Auditor of Taxation Administration, Ministry of Finance; Research Associate of Council for Economic Planning and Development, Executive Yuan; Vice President of Bank of Communications; Chairman of Land Bank of Taiwan; Chairman of Hua Nan Financial Holdings and Hua Nan Bank; Chairman of Mega Financial Holdings and Mega Bank	Independent Director of Yuanfa Financial Holdings; Supervisor of Yu Cheng Investment Co., Ltd.; Director of Caman Cilai Co., Ltd.; Supervisor of The Promised Land Foundation; Supervisor of Ti Mo Tai Investment Co., Ltd.; Independent Director of UMC Co., Ltd.	—	—

Title	Nationality or Place of Registration	Name	Gender & Age	Date Elected	Term (Years) (Note 1)	Date First Elected	Shareholding when Elected; Current Shareholding		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experience & Education	Other Position	Executives, Directors, Supervisors who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship	Note
							Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)				
Independent Director	Republic of China	Representative of Yuanfa Financial Holdings: Chuang-Li Chang	Male 71~80 years old	2019.06.01	3 Years	2019.06.01	100% owned by Yuanfa FHC ; Shareholding when Elected: 7,394,038,982 Current Shareholding: 7,394,038,982	—			● Bachelor of Laws, National Taiwan University ● Independent Director of Yuanfa Securities; Prosecutor, Taichung District Prosecutors Office; Judge, Taichung District Court and Taipei District Court; Division Leading Judge, Hsinchu/Taoyuan/ New Taipei/ Taipei District Court; Presiding Judge and Judge, Taiwan High Court	Independent Director of Cub Elecparts Co., Ltd.; Independent Director of Amida Technology Co., Ltd.	—	—

Note 1: The term of the 10th board is from June 1, 2019 to May 31, 2022.

(2) Major Institutional Shareholders

Base Date : April 12, 2022

Name of Institutional Shareholders	Major Shareholders of the Institutional Shareholders	
Yuanta Financial Holdings Co., Ltd	Tsun Chueh Investment Co., Ltd.	3.54%
	HO JIA Investment Limited	3.08%
	Yuan Hung Investment Co., Ltd.	2.92%
	Yuan Hsiang Investment Co., Ltd.	2.89%
	Dedicated trust property account managed by Yuanta Bank	2.35%
	Fubon Life Assurance Co., Ltd.	2.29%
	Singapore Government's investment account held in custody by Citibank (Taiwan)	2.20%
	Yu Yang Investment Co., Ltd.	2.16%
	Bank of Taiwan	2.14%
	Teng Ta Investment Co., Ltd.	2.04%

Note: Data for the company's top 10 major shareholders are as of Yuanta financial Holdings' latest book closure date (04/12/2022).

(3) Key Shareholders of Major Institutional Shareholders

Base Date : April 12, 2022

Name of Institutional Shareholders	Major Shareholders of the Institutional Shareholders	
Tsun Chueh Investment Co., Ltd.	Lian Ta Investment Co., Ltd	19.84%
	Teng Ta Investment Co., Ltd	19.69%
	Lien Heng Investment Co., Ltd	18.92%
	Chiu Ta Investment Co., Ltd	18.36%
	Hsing Tsai Investment Co., Ltd.	10.23%
	Victor Ma	8.27%
	Judy Tu	4.69%
HO JIA Investment Limited	Chen Hai Lin	50%
	Shu Chiung Tseng	50%
Yuan Hung Investment Co., Ltd.	Mei Jia Li Investment Company Limited	45.88%
	Lien Heng Investment Co., Ltd	33.74%
	Teng Ta Investment Co., Ltd	15.38%
	Judy Tu	5.00%
Yuan Hsiang Investment Co., Ltd	Lian Ta Investment Co., Ltd	44.38%
	Lien Heng Investment Co., Ltd	19.00%
	Teng Ta Investment Co., Ltd	18.69%
	Chiu Ta Investment Co., Ltd	9.96%
	Judy Tu	5.01%
	Hsing Tsai Investment Co., Ltd	2.96%

Name of Institutional Shareholders	Major Shareholders of the Institutional Shareholders	
Dedicated trust property account managed by Yuanta Bank	Not applicable	
Fubon Life Assurance Co., Ltd.	Fubon Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	100%
Yu Yang Investment Co., Ltd	Tsun Chueh Investment Co., Ltd	100%
Singapore Government's investment account held in custody by Citibank (Taiwan)	Not applicable	
Yu Yang Investment Co., Ltd.	Tsun Chueh Investment Co., Ltd	100%
Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd	Taiwan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd	100%
Teng Ta Investment Co., Ltd	Lien Heng Investment	53.58%
	Mai Kao Venture Capital	45.87%
	Judy Tu	0.55%

(4) Information of the President, Vice Presidents, Department Heads and Branch Managers

Base Date: January 31, 2022

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship
President	Republic of China	Fan-Sheng Pu	Male	2020.08.25	—	—	—	—	● President ● MBA, National Chung Hsing University	—	—
General Auditor	Republic of China	Hsiao-Chuan Tseng	Female	2018.11.29	—	—	—	—	● General Auditor ● Master in Management, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology	—	—
Executive Vice President	Republic of China	Allen Wu	Male	2019.07.01	—	—	—	—	● Supervisor and Manager of Overseas Business Dept. ● MBA in Industrial and Business Management, University of Mississippi, USA	Senior Vice President of Yuanta Financial Holdings; Chairman of Yuanta Savings Bank (Philippines); Director of Yuanta Savings Bank (Philippines)	—
Senior Vice President	Republic of China	Yu-Chun Lin	Male	2022.01.01	—	—	—	—	● CEO of Wholesale Banking Group; Head of Wholesale Banking Division ● MBA, Saint John's University, USA	Chairman of Yuanta Savings Bank; Director of Yuanta Savings Bank	—
Senior Vice President	Republic of China	Chi-Liang Hsiao	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Head of Deposit and Remittance Banking Channels Division and Personal Financial Services Division ● MBA, California State University, San Bernardino, USA	—	—
Senior Vice President	Republic of China	Wen-Ching Chiu	Female	2019.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Supervisor and Manager of AML Dept.; Supervisor of Legal Affairs Dept. ● Bachelor of Laws, National Chengchi University	Senior Vice President of Yuanta Financial Holdings; Director of Yuanta Life	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship
Senior Vice President	Republic of China	Hsu-Shu Mai	Male	2017.08.18	—	—	—	—	● Supervisor of Accounting Dept. ● Master in Finance, National Taiwan University	Senior Vice President of Yuanta Financial Holdings; Supervisor of Yuanta Securities Finance; Director of Yuanta Life; Supervisor of Yuanta Asset Management	—
Senior Vice Presiden	Republic of China	Hsiao-Keng Chang	Female	2017.09.01	—	—	—	—	● Supervisor of Human Resources Dept. ● Master in Accounting, National Taiwan University	Senior Vice President of Yuanta Financial Holdings	—
Senior Vice President	Republic of China	Ching-Sun Yang	Male	2019.01.15	—	—	—	—	● Supervisor of Administration & Facilities Management Dept. ● PhD in News & Mass Communication, Jinan University.	Senior Vice President of Yuanta Financial Holdings; Director of Yuanta Asset Management	—
Senior Vice Presiden	Republic of China	Siou-Mei Chen	Female	2020.12.28	—	—	—	—	● Supervisor of Information Security Management Dept. and Chief Information Security Officer ● MBA, National Taiwan University	Senior Vice President of Yuanta Financial Holdings	—
Vice President	Republic of China	Tzu-I Huang	Male	2021.06.01	—	—	—	—	● Head of Financial Markets Division ● Master in International Business, National Taiwan University	—	—
Vice President	Republic of China	Chi-Ting Huang	Female	2021.06.01	—	—	—	—	● Head of Retail Banking Division ● Bachelor of Laws, Chinese Culture University	—	—
Vice President	Republic of China	Chih-Feng Yang	Male	2018.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Vice Head of Personal Financial Services Division ● Bachelor of Banking and Finance, Tamkang University	—	—
Vice President	Republic of China	Chih-Sheng Pan	Male	2019.05.01	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Vice Head of Wholesale Banking Division and Business Supervisor ● MBA, Tunghai University	—	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship
Vice President	Republic of China	Chun-Huang Lu	Male	2020.02.21	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Vice Head of Wholesale Banking Division and Business Supervisor ● MBA, National Taipei University	—	—
Vice President	Republic of China	Su-Ching Weng	Female	2020.11.12	—	—	—	—	● Supervisor of Credit Management Dept. and Collection Dept. ● Bachelor of Business Administration, National Cheng Kung University	—	—
Vice President	Republic of China	Chi-Jung Huang	Male	2020.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Supervisor of Information Technology Management Dept., Information Technology Development Dept., Operation International Banking Dept., Operation Dept. and Financial Markets Operation Dept. ● Bachelor of Information Engineering and Computer Science, Feng Chia University	Supervisor of Taiwan Mobile Payments Co., Ltd.	—
Vice President	Republic of China	Chao-Wen Zheng	Male	2021.06.16	—	—	—	—	● Supervisor and Manager of Digital Innovative Development Dept.; Supervisor of E-Commerce Dept. ● Master in Computer Science and Information Engineering, National Taiwan University	—	—
Vice President	Republic of China	Sin-Yu Lin	Female	2015.03.01	—	—	—	—	● Business Supervisor and Manager of Preparatory Office of Singapore Branch ● MBA, Arizona State University, USA	—	—
Vice President	Republic of China	Jia-Sing Liao	Male	2022.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Business Supervisor ● Master in Finance, National Taiwan University	—	—
Vice President	Republic of China	Wun-Ci Jhou	Female	2019.12.26	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Business Management Dept. ● MBA, National Chengchi University	—	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship
Vice President	Republic of China	Sung-Shan Chao	Male	2020.03.06	—	—	—	—	● Supervisor and Manager of Compliance Affairs Dept. ● Master in Laws, Soochow University	—	—
Vice President	Republic of China	Zhi-Ci Liu	Male	2021.05.21	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Information Security Management Dept. ● Master in Information Management, National Central University	—	—
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Chien-Sheng Wang	Male	2021.06.11	—	—	—	—	● Vice Head of Personal Financial Services Division ● Master in Finance, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology	—	—
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Kuang-Chung Liao	Male	2017.03.01	—	—	—	—	● Business Supervisor ● MBA, National Sun Yat-Sen University	—	—
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Hui-Li Pai	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Business Supervisor ● Associate degree of International Business, Takming University of Science and Technology	—	—
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Chien-Pin Wu	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Business Supervisor ● Bachelor of Business Administration, National Chung Hsing University	—	—
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Yu-Ming Kung	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Business Supervisor ● Bachelor of Business Administration, National Chung Hsing University	—	—
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Ming-Hung Chang	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Business Supervisor ● Master in International Business Management, Tainan University of Technology	—	—
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Chin Yang	Male	2020.02.16	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Risk Management Dept. ● Master in Finance, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology	—	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree	
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship	
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Wei-Ning Chang	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Accounting Dept. ● EMBA, National Chengchi University	Supervisor of Yuanfa International Leasing	—	—
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Li-Yun Chen	Female	2014.07.14	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Human Resource Dept. ● MBA, Hofstra University, New York, USA	Senior Assistant Vice President of Yuanfa Financial Holdings; Director of Yuanfa International Leasing	—	—
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Chen-Chun Lin	Male	2021.06.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Administration & Facilities Management Dept. ● Bachelor of Management, National Taipei University of Business	Senior Assistant Vice President of Yuanfa Financial Holdings	—	—
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Guo-Rong Lee	Male	2021.03.22	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Legal Affairs Dept. ● Master in Laws, Soochow University	—	—	—
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Yen-Liang Lin	Male	2020.04.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Information Technology Management Dept. ● Master in Information and Electrical Engineering, Feng Chia University	—	—	—
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Siou-Jhen You	Female	2019.09.10	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Wealth Management Dept. ● MBA, The University of Southern Queensland, Australia	—	—	—
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Jia-Jih Lu	Female	2019.05.02	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Financial Product Dept. ● Bachelor of Economics, National Chung Hsing University	—	—	—
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Jia-Jih Jian	Male	2019.05.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Treasury Dept. ● Master in Money and Banking, National Chengchi University	—	—	—
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Jhong-Fu Siao	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Group Business Dept. II ● Master in Management Science, National Chiao Tung University	—	—	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree	
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship	
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Chen-Kang Yang	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of North Regional Center I ● Bachelor of Economics, Soochow University	—	—	
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Chiung-Fen Huang	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of North Regional Center III ● Master in Finance, National Taiwan University	—	—	
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Tsung-Chieh Lee	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Central Regional Center I ● Master in Accounting, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology	—	—	
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Pi-Ju Liao	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of South Regional Center I ● MBA, National Sun Yat-sen University	—	—	
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Ching-Chi Huang	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of South Regional Center II ● Master in Finance, National Kaohsiung First University of Science and Technology	—	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Rung-Ru Chou	Female	2018.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of International Banking Dept. ● Bachelor of Business Administration, Chinese Culture University	—	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Hui-Kuo Chien	Male	2013.02.22	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Collection Dept. ● Bachelor of Economics, Fu Jen Catholic University	Chairman of Yuanta International Leasing; Director of Yuanta International Leasing	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Cheng-Chi Lee	Male	2018.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of E-Commerce Dept. ● MBA, University of North Alabama, USA	—	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Chien-Ming Tseng	Male	2017.03.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Financial Markets Operation Dept. ● Bachelor of Finance and Banking, Aletheia University	—	—	

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree	
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Chen-Hsing Huang	Male	2020.04.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Information Technology Development Dept. ● Bachelor of Information Management, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology	—	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Chiu-Yen Chen	Female	2019.09.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Operation Dept. ● Bachelor of Political Science, National Chengchi University	—	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Chao-Yen Chen	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Personal Loan Dept. ● Bachelor of Molecular Science and Engineering, National Taipei University of Technology	—	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Wen-Chung Lee	Male	2020.11.12	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Credit Management Dept. ● Master in Economics, Ming Chuan University	—	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Ping-Chiu Liu	Male	2016.09.11	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Insurance Agency Dept. ● Master in Insurance, Feng Chia University	—	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Yao-Chun Huang	Male	2020.07.24	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Financial Trading Dept. ● Master in Finance, National Chung Cheng University	—	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Che-Chin Lin	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Corporate Banking Dept. ● Master in Finance, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology	—	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Yao-Yi Tsai	Male	2019.04.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Corporate Product Dept. ● Master in Investment Management, The University of London City, UK	—	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Kuang-Hua Peng	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Group Business Dept. I ● Master in International Business, National Chengchi University	—	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Ya-Hui Hsieh	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of North Regional Center II ● Master in National Development, National Taiwan University	—	—	

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Chun-Yu Kuo	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of New Taipei Regional Center ● MBA, Oklahoma City University, USA	—	—
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Hua-Hsien Tsai	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Hsinchu Regional Center ● Bachelor of Business Administration, Chung Hua University	—	—
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Lu-Wen Tang	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Central Regional Center II ● Bachelor of Finance, Chaoyang University of Technology	—	—
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Ting-I Chu	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Business Supervisor and Chief Representative of Myanmar Yangon Representative Office ● Master in International Financial Market, American Graduate School of International Management, USA	—	—
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	I-Hsuan Huang	Female	2021.04.06	—	—	—	—	● Business Supervisor ● Master in Management, Fu Jen Catholic University	—	—
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Cheng-Fang Chen	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Business Supervisor ● Master in Finance, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology	—	—
Assistant Vice Presiden	Republic of China	Chiu-Hua Chou	Female	2021.06.11	—	—	—	—	● Business Supervisor ● Associate degree of Information Management, Hwa Hsia College of Technology and Commerce	—	—
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Shu-Mei Lin	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Business Supervisor ● Associate degree of Finance, Yung Ta Institute of Technology and Commerce	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Chao-Rong Chang	Male	2021.05.15	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Offshore Banking Branch ● Master in Management, National Central University	—	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Ming-Hsuan Huang	Male	2019.07.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Corporate Governance and Deputy Manager of Board Secretary Office ● MBA, National Chengchi University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Yu-Wei Wang	Female	2020.03.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Anti-Money Laundering Dept. ● Master in Finance, Chaoyang University of Technology	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Tzu-Chieh Ting	Male	2018.05.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Trust Dept. ● MBA, National Chung Hsing University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	I-Shuai Lo	Male	2019.06.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Personal Loan Credit Dept. ● Bachelor of Applied Business, School of Continuing Education Affiliated to National Taipei University of Business	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Chao-Hsien Shao	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Financial Markets Administration Dept. ● Master in Finance, National Chengchi University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Yuan-Chih Hsieh	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Deposit and Remittance Banking Dept. ● Bachelor of Civil and Construction Engineering, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Chun-Lung Wu	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Consumer Credit Dept. ● MBA, National DonHwa University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Mei-Ching Huang	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Consumer Banking Dept. ● MBA, National Taipei University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Xin-Min Zheng	Male	2022.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Taoyuan Regional Center ● Master in Management Sciences, Tamkang University	—	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship
Manager	Republic of China	Yong-Hui Yang	Male	2021.10.01	—	—	—	—	● Counselor ● MBA, Chung Yuan Christian University	—	—
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Jian-Hong Lin	Male	2021.04.22	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Hong Kong Branch ● Bachelor of Statistics, Tunghai University	—	—
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Chi-Wen Tso	Male	2018.01.05	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Wunsin Branch ● PhD of Business Administration, Chaoyang University of Technology	—	—
Senior Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Hsi-Tung Chen	Male	2021.05.14	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Taipei Branch ● MBAM, Yuan Ze University	—	—
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Sheng-Wen Chien	Male	2019.04.08	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Chongde Branch ● MBA, Chaoyang University of Technology	—	—
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Ming-Kuan Lu	Male	2021.07.26	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Toufen Branch ● Bachelor of Statistics, National Chengchi University	—	—
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Yu-Ling Hsu	Female	2020.01.03	—	—	—	—	● Manager of East Hsinchu Branch ● MBA, National Central University	—	—
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Cheng-Hua Chen	Male	2021.05.14	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Dunhua Branch ● Master in Finance, Fu Jen Catholic University	—	—
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Pei-Ying Wang	Female	2021.06.11	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Nanjing East Road and Dunan Branch ● Master in Finance, St. John's University, USA	—	—
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Cheng-Hui Chen	Male	2021.05.14	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Business Department ● MBA, Ming Chuan University	—	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Li-Ching Yu	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Changgun Branch ● Bachelor of International Business, Tunghai University	—	—
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Lun-Chien Lin	Male	2020.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Neihu Branch ● Bachelor of Banking, Tamkang University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Chi-Chang Yu	Male	2018.03.19	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Luzhou Branch ● Bachelor of Business, National Open University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Meng-Wei Lin	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Shueinan Branch ● EMBA, National Chung Hsing University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Ling-Ying Liao	Female	2021.07.26	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Caotun Branch ● Associate degree of Business Administration, Ling Tung Junior College of Accounting	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Shu-Hui Chen	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Shiquan Branch ● Bachelor of Political Science, Soochow University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Tieh-Cheng Hsieh	Male	2019.12.20	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Ruiguang Branch ● Bachelor of Finance, Takming University of Science and Technology	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Ching-Hui Chiu	Female	2018.03.19	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Xindian Branch ● Bachelor of International Business, Tamkang University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Hsueh-Ling Wu	Female	2022.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Xindian Zhongzheng Branch ● EMBA, Soochow University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Ping-Huang Hu	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Taichung Branch ● Bachelor of Economics, Fu Jen Catholic University	—	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Chih-Ming Lee	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Pingjue Branch ● Master of Economics and Business Decision, National Kaohsiung University of Applied Sciences	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Yu-Mei Yang	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Kaohsiung Branch ● Bachelor of Business Administration, Daito Bunka University, Japan	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Pao-Lin Wang	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of North Taoyuan Branch ● Bachelor of Urban Planning, Chinese Culture University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Pei-Yu Wu	Female	2022.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Beifu Branch ● Associate degree of Secretarial Science, Tamsui Institute of Business Administration	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Hui-Chen Chang	Female	2019.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Songshan Branch ● MBA, Royal Roads University, Canada	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Fu-Hsiang Chen	Male	2019.09.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Fuchen Branch ● MBA, Tainan University of Technology	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Chung-Lin Wu	Male	2019.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Jiali Branch ● Master, Institute of Interdisciplinary Studies for Social Sciences, National Sun Yat-sen University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Yu-Chien Hsu	Male	2018.01.05	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Hsinchu Science Park Branch ● Bachelor of Management Science, National Chiao Tung University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Chin-Hao Wang	Male	2022.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Yongkang Branch ● Associate degree of Business Administration, Far East Junior College of Technology	—	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Wen-Pin Lu	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Boai Branch ● Bachelor of Business Administration, Cheng Shiu University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Jo-Ti Yao	Female	2021.06.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Chengqing Branch ● Associate degree of Radiology, Yuanpei Institute of Medical Technology	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Jung-Yu Tu	Male	2022.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Chinhua Branch ● Bachelor of Laws, Chinese Culture University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Su-Ning Chang	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Fongyuan Branch ● Master in Management, Providence University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Chin-Mei Lin	Female	2021.07.26	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Beidou Branch ● Associate degree of International Business, National Taichung College of Business	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Ju-Chen Lee	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Sinyi Branch ● Associate degree of International Business, Chih Lee College of Business	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Yung-Feng Chen	Male	2019.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Zhongli Branch ● Associate degree of Electronic Engineering, Chien Hsin Industrial College	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Yen-Ling Ko	Female	2019.09.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Dachang Branch Branch ● Master in Finance, National Kaohsiung First University of Science and Technology	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Ching-Hsing Pan	Male	2021.07.26	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Zhongshan North Road Branch ● Master in Finance, National Central University	—	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Ming-Chia Tsai	Male	2021.06.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Qijin Branch ● Master in Economics, National Sun Yat-sen University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Shu-Ling Wang	Female	2022.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Gaofeng Branch ● MBA, National Kaohsiung University of Applied and Sciences	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Chen-Hsiang Lan	Male	2020.06.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Heping Branch ● Bachelor of Economics, Soochow University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Yu-Xiu Lin	Female	2020.01.03	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Hsinchu Branch ● Bachelor of Management Science, National Chiao Tung University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Zi-Yi Lin	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Shalu Branch ● Bachelor of Statistics, Feng Chia University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Ying-Fen Tsai	Female	2022.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Tainan Branch ● Bachelor of Business Administration, National Cheng Kung University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Jun-Hong Chen	Male	2021.06.16	—	—	—	—	● Manager of South Xinzhuang Branch ● Bachelor of Civil and Construction Engineering, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Chin-Chen Ho	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Lugang Branch ● Master in Management, Providence University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Tzu-Ling Lin	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Doushin Branch ● Associate degree of Accounting and Statistics, Tatung Institute of Technology	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Hung-Ling Wang	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of NanKan Branch ● Bachelor of Russian Foreign Trade, Heilongchang University	—	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Yao-Hsien Yang	Male	2022.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Chengzhong Branch ● Associate degree of Business Administration, Chinese Junior College of Industrial and Commercial Management	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Chen-Chieh Wu	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Zhongxiao Branch ● Bachelor of Economics, Fu Jen Catholic University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Yen-Ping Weng	Female	2021.01.18	—	—	—	—	● Manager of East Banqiao and Sinban Branch ● Associate degree of Banking and Insurance, Chih Lee College of Business	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Shan-Yu Huang	Female	2020.10.05	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Wujia Branch ● Master in Finance and Information, National Kaohsiung University of Applied and Sciences	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Chia-Ming Hsiao	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of World Trade Center Branch ● Associate degree of Accounting and Statistics, Ming Chuan University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Chieh-Ping Wu	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Yuanlin Branch ● Master in Business Education, National Changhua University of Education	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Yan-Hui Chen	Male	2021.09.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Sanchong Branch ● MBA, Chang Gung University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Da-Wei Liu	Male	2021.06.16	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Shihlin Branch ● Bachelor of Architecture, Chung Yuan Christian University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Yen-Shan Lee	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Xinsheng Branch ● Bachelor of Statistics, National Chung Hsing University	—	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Guo-Zheng Cao	Male	2022.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Lingya Branch ● Master in Management Science, Keuka College, New York, USA	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Yuan-Si Huang	Male	2021.04.06	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Hualien Branch ● Bachelor of Public Management and Policy, Tunghai University	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Mao-Feng Huang	Male	2022.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Fudong Branch ● MBA, Madonna University, USA	—	—
Senior Manager	Republic of China	Yi-Ping Feng	Female	2021.03.29	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Kaiyuan Branch ● MBA, Soochow University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Chen-Yeh Tsao	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Changhua Branch ● Bachelor of Nutrition and Health Sciences, Taipei Medical University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Hsin-Ling Shen	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Yonghe Branch ● Bachelor of Economics, Shih Hsin University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Li-Yu Pan	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Dajia Branch ● Associate degree of Banking and Insurance, National Taichung College of Business	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Li-Min Wang	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Sinjhuang Branch ● Master in Technology Management, Fu Jen Catholic University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Hui-Ping Cho	Female	2020.11.13	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Luodong Branch ● Bachelor of Accounting, National Taiwan University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Mei-Yu Zhong	Female	2021.05.14	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Jhubei Branch ● Master in Industrial and Business Management, Upper Iowa University, USA	—	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship
Manager	Republic of China	I-Jung Tsai	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Minsheng Branch ● Bachelor of Environmental Engineering, National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Chia-Sheng Liu	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Taosin Branch ● Bachelor of Accounting, Chinese Culture University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Yu-Tong Chen	Female	2021.03.08	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Tianmu Branch ● Bachelor of Visual Communication Design, Ling Tung University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Yu-Tzu Chang	Female	2022.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Sammin Branch ● Master in Finance, National Kaohsiung First University of Science and Technology	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Hsin-Cheng Liu	Male	2020.10.05	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Shinying Branch ● Bachelor of Agricultural Economics, National Chiayi University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Yu-Chuan Lin	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Yongchun Branch ● Bachelor of Business Administration, Fu Jen Catholic University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Ching-Sung Chang	Male	2021.08.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Fusing Branch ● Associate degree of Business Administration, National Taichung College of Business	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Tsung-Hsien Hsieh	Male	2021.06.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Sanduo Branch ● Master in International Economics, National Chung Cheng University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Yueh-I Lin	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Tungmen Branch ● Master in International Finance, National Taipei University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	I-Tzu Su	Female	2019.07.05	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Banqiao Branch ● Bachelor of French, Tamkang University	Supervisor of FMMedia Technology	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			
Manager	Republic of China	Wen-Hsiang Chien	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Taoyuan Branch ● Bachelor of Industrial and Systems Engineering, Chung Yuan Christian University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Yu-Shan Lee	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Chengde Branch ● Bachelor of Business Administration, Fu Jen Catholic University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	I-Yao Hsu	Male	2020.03.06	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Beitou Branch ● Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Tunghnan University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Jung-Chih Wu	Male	2020.03.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Puqian Branch ● Bachelor of International Business, Asia University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Chao-I Wu	Female	2019.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Annan Branch ● Bachelor of Finance, Southern Taiwan University of Technology	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Chih-Hao Chen	Male	2019.04.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Qianzhen Branch ● Bachelor of Finance, Fortune Institute of Technology	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Yao-Jen Huang	Male	2020.02.07	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Shipai Branch ● Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Hungkuo Delin University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Wen-Ting Tu	Female	2019.11.11	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Wanhua Branch ● Bachelor of Business Administration, Tamkang University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Hsiao-Pei Chang	Female	2022.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Shuanghe Branch ● Bachelor of Accounting, Soochow University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Li-Fen Chang	Female	2021.07.26	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Dounan Branch ● Bachelor of Business Administration, Ling Tung University	—	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree	
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship	
Manager	Republic of China	Kun-Fen Su	Male	2020.09.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Shulin Branch ● Master in Finance, Ming Chuan University	—	—	
Manager	Republic of China	Hou-Jen Yang	Male	2021.06.11	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Datong Branch ● Bachelor of Economics, Feng Chia University	—	—	
Manager	Republic of China	Shih-Cheng Lin	Male	2017.06.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Chingmei Branch ● Bachelor of International Business, School of Continuing Education Affiliated to Chih Lee College of Business	—	—	
Manager	Republic of China	Yu-Te Lin	Male	2019.09.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Chunggang Branch ● Bachelor of Banking, National Chengchi University	—	—	
Manager	Republic of China	Hsiao-Ying Kuo	Female	2019.08.12	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Zhongshan Branch ● Bachelor of Business Administration, Soochow University	—	—	
Manager	Republic of China	Yu-Te Su	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Xiulang Branch ● Bachelor of Finance, Jin Wen University of Science & Technology	—	—	
Manager	Republic of China	Chi-Hui Chang	Female	2019.09.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of North Taichung Branch ● MBA, National Chung Hsing University	—	—	
Manager	Republic of China	I-Chun Wan	Female	2021.06.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Zuoying Branch ● Bachelor of Business Administration, Louisiana State University, USA	—	—	
Manager	Republic of China	Hao-En Hsu	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Pingzhen Branch ● Bachelor of Applied Languages, Nanya Institute of Technology	—	—	
Manager	Republic of China	Cheng-Chan Chiang	Male	2018.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Wanli Branch ● Bachelor of Business Administration, Southern Taiwan University of Technology	—	—	

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/Name/Relationship
Manager	Republic of China	Yu-Ling Wu	Female	2018.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Fongren Branch ● Master in Finance, Chaoyang University of Technology	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Sheng-Feng Chen	Male	2018.01.05	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Datong Branch ● Master in Economics, Feng Chia University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Yueh-Chung Wu	Male	2022.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Huashan Branch ● MBA, Soochow University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Cheng-Che Lee	Male	2018.02.02	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Pingtung Branch ● Master in Money and Banking, National Kaohsiung First University of Science and Technology	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Chung-Hsuan Lee	Male	2018.03.05	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Qianjin Branch ● Bachelor of Finance and Banking, Shih Chien University	Director of Financial Literacy & Education Association (FINLEA)	—
Manager	Republic of China	Shih-Hsun Chen	Male	2019.09.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Shalu Zhongshan Branch ● Bachelor of International Business, Shih Chien University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Ching-Chuan Chang	Male	2021.07.26	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Miaoli Branch ● Bachelor of Finance, Chung Hua University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Te-Yu Yuan	Male	2018.11.16	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Guting Branch ● Bachelor of Insurance, Tamkang University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Wen-Hsin Kao	Male	2019.12.20	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Songjiang Branch ● MBA, Tamkang University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Tsai-Ti Hung	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Gushan Branch ● Bachelor of Business Administration, Cheng Shiu University	—	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			
Manager	Republic of China	Mei-Wen Chang	Female	2018.05.16	—	—	—	—	● Manager of South Chiayi Branch ● Bachelor of Applied Economics, National Chiayi University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Ming-Yuan Shih	Male	2018.06.08	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Kinmen Branch ● Master in Land Management, Feng Chia University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Wen-Chiung Tsai	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Youchang Branch ● MBA, Southern Taiwan University of Technology	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Jin-Sheng Liu	Male	2019.04.08	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Dali Branch ● Bachelor of International Business, Feng Chia University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Tzu-Ching Chen	Female	2022.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Zhongcheng Branch ● Bachelor of Laws, National Taipei University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Hsiu-Ling Tsai	Female	2019.05.13	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Chiayi Branch ● Bachelor of Business, National Open University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Ming-Hua Huang	Male	2019.11.22	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Jincheng Branch ● Bachelor of Industrial Management, Southern Taiwan University of Technology	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Ling-Ya Tseng	Female	2022.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Yanji Branch ● Bachelor of Finance, Hsing Wu University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	I-Chun Chen	Female	2019.04.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Linkou Branch ● Bachelor of Business Administration, Overseas Chinese University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Chih-Min Chuang	Male	2019.09.02	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Mingcheng Branch ● Master in Money and Banking, National Kaohsiung First University of Science and Technology	—	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship
Manager	Republic of China	Pei-Chun Tsai	Female	2019.03.19	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Anhe Branch ● Master in Technology Management, National University of Tainan	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Hui-Ling Huang	Female	2019.09.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Qianzhen Zhongshan Branch ● Bachelor of International Trade, Cheng Shiu University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Shu-Yin Huang	Female	2021.04.06	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Chengtung Branch ● Bachelor of Cooperative Economics, Feng Chia University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Wei Yu	Male	2021.07.26	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Tucheng Branch ● Bachelor of Information Management, China University of Technology	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Ming-Che Lin	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Taiping Branch ● Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Chienkuo Technology University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Hui-Chun Lin	Male	2021.09.10	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Jhonghe Branch ● Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, Chung Hua University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Kuan-Hua Lai	Female	2020.09.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Huwei Branch ● Bachelor of Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management, National Taipei University of Business	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Mei-Chu Hsiao	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Shangsinhuang Branch ● Bachelor of Finance, Lунghwa University of Science and Technology	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Chiung-Ying Huang	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Gongguan Branch ● General Subject, Blessed Imelda's School	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Kuang-Yen Lin	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Xizhi Branch ● Bachelor of Philosophy, Fu Jen Catholic University	—	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			
Manager	Republic of China	Chun-Liang Chen	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Nanmen Branch ● Bachelor of Computer Science and Information Engineering, JinWen University of Science & Technology	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Hui-Chuan Lin	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Nantun Branch ● Bachelor of Computer Science and Information Management, Hungkuang University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Yao-Fu Shi	Male	2021.05.14	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Beisanchong Branch ● Bachelor of International Trade, National Chengchi University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Li-Xiang Chen	Male	2021.04.06	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Yanping Branch ● Bachelor of Applied Foreign Languages, School of Continuing Education Affiliated to Taipei City University of Science & Technology	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Xiang-Zhi Hsiao	Male	2021.08.16	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Ximen Branch ● Bachelor of Business Administration, Fu Jen Catholic University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Yi-Ti Liao	Female	2021.04.06	—	—	—	—	● Manager of East Taipei Branch ● Bachelor of Business Administration, Chinese Culture University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Bi-Yuan Jian	Female	2021.09.03	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Xinli Branch ● Bachelor of Business Administration, Vanung University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Wen-Ci Peng	Female	2021.05.14	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Chenggong Branch ● Bachelor of Business Administration, Ising Wu University	—	—
Manager	Republic of China	Jia-Rong Zhuang	Female	2021.02.17	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Yuanshan Branch ● Bachelor of Risk Management and Insurance, National Chengchi University	—	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences // Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree	
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship	
Manager	Republic of China	You-Xuan Chen	Female	2021.08.01	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Dali Defang Branch ● Bachelor of Finance, Tainan University of Technology	—	—	
Manager	Republic of China	Xin-Hui Yu	Female	2021.03.08	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Beixin Branch ● Bachelor of English Language and Literature, Soochow University	—	—	
Manager	Republic of China	Xin-Qiao Lee	Female	2021.03.08	—	—	—	—	● Manager of Zhongzheng Branch ● Bachelor of Business Administration, School of Continuing Education Affiliated to Chihlee University of Technology	—	—	
Manager	Republic of China	Feng-Long Wu	Male	2021.04.16	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Minzu Branch ● Master in Management Science, Johnson & Wales University, USA	—	—	
Senior Deputy Manager	Republic of China	Kuo-Chiang Yang	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Liancheng Branch ● MBA, Vanung University	—	—	
Senior Deputy Manager	Republic of China	Lu-Yu Kang	Male	2021.05.07	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Wende Branch ● Bachelor of Economics, National Chung Cheng University	—	—	
Senior Deputy Manager	Republic of China	Ming-Zhang Pan	Male	2021.09.10	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Guangfu Branch ● Bachelor of Applied Foreign Languages, School of Continuing Education Affiliated to National Taipei University of Business	—	—	
Senior Deputy Manager	Republic of China	Jun-Nan Liu	Male	2021.11.26	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Changxing Branch ● Bachelor of Cooperative Economics, Feng Chia University	—	—	
Senior Deputy Manager	Republic of China	Lei-Ding Xing	Male	2021.07.26	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Huandong Branch ● Bachelor of Public Finance, China University of Technology	—	—	

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship
Deputy Manager	Republic of China	Siou-Mei Chen	Female	2021.07.01	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Tungshin Branch ● Bachelor of Applied Business, School of Continuing Education Affiliated to National Taipei University of Business	—	—
Deputy Manager	Republic of China	Hong-Yi Chen	Male	2021.07.26	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Nangang Branch ● Bachelor of Civil and Construction Engineering, Ming Chi University of Technology	—	—
Deputy Manager	Republic of China	En-sheng Lai	Male	2021.11.01	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Jianguai Branch ● Bachelor of Finance and Banking, Shih Chien University	—	—
Deputy Manager	Republic of China	Li-Yang Chen	Male	2021.10.01	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Xiaogang Branch ● Master in Finance, National Cheng Kung University	—	—
Vice President	Republic of China	Wei-Zhen Zhang	Male	2021.11.01	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of North Regional Center I ● MBA, Tulane University, USA	Vice President of Yuanta Financial Holdings	—
Assistant Vice President	Philippines	Regina Saga	Female	2020.03.01	—	—	—	—	● Assistant Vice President of Overseas Business Dept. ● Master in Laws, University of Oxford, UK	Director of Yuanta Savings Bank (Philippines); President of Yuanta Savings Bank (Philippines)	—
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Pei-Yu Chen	Male	2021.12.16	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Overseas Business Dept. ● Master in Finance, National Taiwan University	Senior Assistant Vice President of Yuanta Financial Holdings; Director of Yuanta Funds	—
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Hui-Ping Wu	Female	2022.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Taoyuan Regional Center ● Bachelor of Banking and Insurance, School of Continuing Education Affiliated to National Taipei University of Business	—	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree	
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Ming-Hong Jian	Male	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of South Regional Center II ● Bachelor of Business Administration, National Cheng Kung University	—	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Wen-Ji Lin	Male	2021.08.01	—	—	—	—	● Division Chief of Corporate Banking Management Division I, Corporate Banking Management Section, Corporate Banking Dept. ● Bachelor of Industrial Management, National Chin-Yi University of Technology	—	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Zun-Yi Hou	Male	2021.05.01	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Collection Dept. ● Bachelor of Laws, Soochow University	—	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Zhi-Wen Chen	Male	2021.05.17	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Financial Product Dept.; Section Chief of Financial Marketing and Product Management Section of Financial Product Dept. ● Master in International Business, National Taiwan University	—	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Su-Fen Chao	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Deposit and Remittance Banking Dept. ● EMBA, National Taiwan Normal University	Assistant Vice President of Yuanta Financial Holdings	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Ze-Ren Guan	Male	2021.04.21	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Wealth Management Dept. ● Master in Finance, Hawaii Pacific University, USA	—	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Mei-Chu Yeh	Female	2020.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Personal Loan Credit Dept. ● Diploma, Department of Commerce, Taipei Youhwa High School	—	—	

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Appointment	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors or in Others' Name		Experiences / Education	Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Staff as Spouse or Kin within the Second Degree	
					Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)			Title/ Name/ Relationship	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Chan-Feng Ma	Male	2020.09.25	—	—	—	—	● Deputy Manager of Hong Kong Branch ● Bachelor of Business Administration, Soochow University	—	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Yun-Ting Chuang	Female	2019.10.24	—	—	—	—	● Section Chief of Financial Markets Section, Hong Kong Branch ● Master in Finance, National Taiwan University	—	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Yung-Fu Lin	Male	2021.01.16	—	—	—	—	● Section Chief of Security Control Management Section, Information Security Management Dept. ● Bachelor of Information Management, Fu Jen Catholic University	—	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Hsiu-Yun Tsao	Female	2021.01.01	—	—	—	—	● Section Chief of Public Relations Section, Administration & Facilities Management Dept. ● Bachelor of History, Chinese Culture University	—	—	
Assistant Vice President	Republic of China	Hsiu-Mei Lee	Female	2018.12.16	—	—	—	—	● Section Chief of Personal Loan Section, Personal Loan Dept. ● Bachelor of Land Economics, National Chung Hsing University	—	—	

4. Corporate Governance

(1) Disclosures made in accordance with Corporate Governance Best-Practice

Principles for Banks and related regulations

Disclosed in “Corporate Governance” on the Bank’s website:

<http://www.yuantabank.com.tw/bank/>

(2) Status of corporate governance, departures from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for Banks and reasons for such departures

Item	Implementation			The Differences between the Corporate Governance Practice of the Bank and “Guideline for Bank Corporate Governance” and Causes
	Yes	No	Summary	
1. Equity structure and shareholders’ rights of the Bank: (1) Did the Bank set up methods to handle shareholders suggestions, questions, complaints and legal actions from shareholders, and implemented the procedure? (2) Did the Bank maintain list of its major shareholders and the ultimate controllers of these major shareholders? (3) Did the Bank establish and execute risk control and firewall mechanism between the Bank and its affiliates?	✓ ✓ ✓		(1) The Bank is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Yuanta Financial Holdings(YFH), and the communication channel between the Bank and YFH is smooth. (2) YFH is the Bank’s sole and actual controlling shareholder. Also, the Bank is also fully aware of YFH’s ultimate owner list. (3) The Bank and its related party have been processing their finance independently, and the performance and division of responsibilities between both parties have been defined clearly, and also audited by CPA periodically. Additionally, the Bank has also established the stakeholder query system and developed according operation procedures and the controlling mechanism all according to Article 44 and Article 45 of Financial Holdings Company Act and relevant policies of the parent company, In addition, the Bank has stipulated the “Rules Governing Financial and Financial and Business Matters Between this Corporation and its Affiliated Enterprises,” “Regulations Governing Collective Authorization for other than Credit Trading with Interested Parties of Article 45 of the Financial Holding Company Act,” “Trading Rules with Self-Regulatory Counterparties,” to implement risk control and firewall mechanisms.	There was no departure in this respect.
2. Composition and responsibilities of the Board of				There was no departure in this

Item	Implementation			The Differences between the Corporate Governance Practice of the Bank and "Guideline for Bank Corporate Governance" and Causes
	Yes	No	Summary	
Directors: (1) Has the Board of Directors formulated a diversity policy and specific management goals? (2) Did the Bank's voluntary establishment of other functional committees in addition to Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee? (3) Does the TWSE/GTSM listed bank establish regulations governing the Board's performance and the evaluation method, conduct performance evaluation annually and regularly and report the results to the Board of Directors, and apply them as reference for individual directors' remuneration and nomination for reappointment? (4) Did the Bank assess the independence of the CPA periodically?	✓		(1) The members of the Bank's Board of Directors are directly appointed by Yuanta FHC. In addition to the overall structure of the Board of Directors and the diversity policy, Yuanta FHC regulates the procedures for the selection and appointment of directors in accordance with the Bank's business model and development needs. Besides, the Bank strictly implements and promotes corporate governance according to the "Corporate Governance Guidelines". (2) In addition to Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee, Set up the "Risk Management Committee" to ensure the effective operation of the Bank's risk management. (3) In accordance with the Bank's "Board and Functional Committees Evaluation Procedures," the performance evaluation results of the Board of Directors and Functional Committees shall be discussed during the Bank's Board meeting before the end of the first quarter of the following year. In addition, the performance evaluation results of the Bank's Directors shall be provided to the Remuneration Committee as a reference for the determination of Directors' remuneration. (4) The evaluation report on the independence of certified accountants and their appointment are reported to the Audit Committee and Board of Directors for approval.	respect.
3. Has the Bank been equipped with an adequate number of corporate governance personnel with appropriate qualifications, and appointed a chief corporate governance officer in charge of corporate governance affairs (including but not limited to furnishing information required for business execution by Directors and Supervisors, assisting the Directors and Supervisors with legal compliance, handling matters relating to board meetings and	✓		The Bank established a corporate governance director and an appropriate number of corporate governance personnel to be responsible for corporate governance-related 1. Handle matters related to the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors, and the shareholders' meeting under the law. 2. Record the minutes of the meetings of the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors. 3. Assist directors' inauguration and advanced studies. 4. Provide the information needed for directors' implementation. 5. Assist directors in complying with laws and regulations.	There was no departure in this respect.

Item	Implementation			The Differences between the Corporate Governance Practice of the Bank and "Guideline for Bank Corporate Governance" and Causes
	Yes	No	Summary	
shareholders meetings according to laws, and producing minutes of board meetings and shareholders meetings)?			6. Other matters stipulated in the Articles of Incorporation or contracts.	
4. Did the Bank establish communication channel with stakeholders (including but not limited to shareholders, employees and customers etc.), set up a stakeholders section on the Bank's website, and properly respond to important corporate social responsibility issues that stakeholders are concerned about.	✓		(1) The official website of the Bank has set up a tab specific for stakeholders. The Bank's stakeholders such as customers, vendors, etc., may file a complaint and grievance or express opinions to the Bank through business premises, telephone, email, fax, or written correspondence, etc. (2) In charge of research, analysis, planning, development, implementation and execution of information application service systems for core and peripheral banking businesses. (3) In order to facilitate labor-management communication, the Bank set up employee suggestion boxes as a platform for the labor-management dialogue and employee complaint and grievance. (4) The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Yuanta Financial Holdings, and the communication channel between the Bank and Yuanta Financial Holdings is maintained.	There was no departure in this respect.
5. Information Disclosure: (1) Did the Bank establish website to disclose information concerning financial affairs and corporate governance? (2) Did the Bank have other information-disclosing approaches? (e.g. English website, assignment of specific personnel to collect and disclose the Bank's information, implementation of a spokesperson system, broadcasting of investor conferences via the bank website and etc.) (3) Does the Bank announce and register the annual financial report within the time limit in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Banking Act of Republic of China and Securities and Exchange Act after the end	✓ ✓ ✓		(1) The Bank has set up both Chinese and English websites to disclose financial business, corporate governance, and other relevant material information. (2) The Bank established the spokesperson and deputy spokesperson system to unify and integrate financial and business information and advance the timeliness of public announcement. (3) A. The Bank's operation in each month of 2021, the annual financial report of 2020, and the financial report of Q1, Q2, and Q3 of 2021 has been announced and filed before the specified deadline. B. The Bank's 2021 annual financial report will be announced and filed in	There was no departure in this respect.

Item	Implementation			The Differences between the Corporate Governance Practice of the Bank and "Guideline for Bank Corporate Governance" and Causes
	Yes	No	Summary	
of the fiscal year, and announce and register the first, second, and third quarter financial reports and the monthly operating status before the prescribed time limit?			advance of the specified deadline, expected to be completed on 2022.3.11 (Note).	
6. Did the Bank have other important information enabling better understanding of the Bank's corporate governance status? (including but not limited to staff interests and employee care, investors relations and stakeholder's rights, director's and supervisor's further training, the implementation of risk management policies and risk evaluation criteria, the implementation of customers' policies, Bank's purchase of liabilities insurance for directors and supervisors and the donation to political parties, stakeholders and charities)	✓		Other important information enabling better understanding of the Bank's corporate governance status: (1) Staff Right and Employee Care: The Bank established Employees' Welfare Committee and, on the corporate website, set up Employee's Recommendation area as a communicative medium between employees and employers. (2) Investors Relations and Stakeholder's Rights: A. The Bank's sole investor is Yuanta Financial Holdings Co., Ltd., which is the only shareholder and has smooth relationship with the Bank. B. Important information of finance and business, corporate governance, and communication channels are available on the Bank's official website for stakeholders' reference and interaction. (3) Director's Further Education: The Bank has developed "Director Further Education Procedures" and implemented director's continuing education courses according to the procedures. (4) The Implementation of Risk Management Policies and Risk Evaluation Criteria: The Bank has developed superior risk management policy approved by Board of Director, and constituted a well-structured risk management system in order to ensure various risk evaluation criteria. Meanwhile, the Bank also set up Risk Management Committee to integrate the deliberation, supervision and coordination of the Bank's risk management. (5) The Implementation of Customers' Policies: To guard customer's rights, the Bank has developed Guidelines on Consumer Protection, Consumer Dispute Resolution Regulations, Policy of Fair Hospitality Principle, Strategy of Fair Hospitality Principle and various relevant regulations of personal information protection. Furthermore, the Bank continuously	There was no departure in this respect.

Item	Implementation			The Differences between the Corporate Governance Practice of the Bank and "Guideline for Bank Corporate Governance" and Causes
	Yes	No	Summary	
			acquired ISO 27001, a certificate of the Information Security Management Standard (ISMS), and BS10012, a certificate of Personal Information Management System, and ISO10002, an international certificate of Customer Complaint Management System, and establish Fair Hospitality Promotion Committee which enable the Bank to protect customers' privacy, to enhance personal data security, and to improve the quality of customer services. (6) Bank's Purchase of Liabilities Insurance for Directors and Supervisors: The Bank has purchased liability insurance from Union Insurance Company for directors and supervisors. (7) The donation to political parties, stakeholders and charities: A. In January 2021, donation of NTD 100 thousand to the AI Fintech Innovation and Creativity Competition. B. In February 2021, donation of NTD 282 thousand for the micro-insurance fee of the Happy aborigines of Pingtung County, limited liability care service labor cooperation. C. In April 2021, donation of NTD 6.09 million to Yuanta-Polaris Research Institute. D. In May 2021, donation of NTD 23.2 million to Yuanta Cultural and Educational Foundation. E. In June 2021, donation of NTD 29 million to medical institute programs. F. In June 2021, donation of NTD 750 thousand to the Taiwan Financial Services Roundtable.	
7. In response to the result on Corporate Governance Evaluation issued by Corporate Governance Center of Taiwan Stock Exchange for the latest year, please describe issues which have been improved. For those which have not been improved, please propose issues to be improved in the higher priority and the according measures (companies not listed in evaluation are not required for completion). The Bank is a public and a non-TWSE/GTSM-listed company, so it is not listed in the corporate governance evaluation of the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) corporation. 〈Remark〉 The Bank participated in CG6012 (2019) Corporate Governance System Assessment, conducted by Taiwan Corporate Governance Association, in 2020 and, on December 25, 2020, was honorably certified as Outstanding (valid for two years).				

(3) The implementation of the promotion of sustainable development and the differences from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and reasons:

Item	Implementation		
	Yes	No	Summary
1. Has the Bank established a governance structure and a dedicated (adjunct) unit to promote sustainable development and has the Board of Directors authorized the senior management, supervised by the Board, to handle matters?	✓		The Bank is a subsidiary of Yuanta FHC, planning the overall promotion of sustainable finance with the cooperation of all subsidiaries. Yuanta FHC has established the Center for the Promotion of Corporate Social Responsibility as a dedicated unit for promoting sustainable management and has planned the 2021-2025 Yuanta Group Sustainable Development Strategy Blueprint, which includes short-, medium-, and long-term development directions and scopes. Also, the Center reports the implementation results of various tasks to the Sustainability Committee each year. According to the content of the promoted matters, seven operation groups, including Corporate Governance Group, Green Operations Group, Customer Care Group, Employee Care Group, Environmental Sustainability Group, Community Engagement Group, Corporate Affairs Group, are set up. In addition, the Secretariat Office of Yuanta FHC reports annually to the Board of Directors before the end of June, presenting the Group subsidiaries' progress to promote sustainable development. According to the goals set by the 2021-2025 Yuanta Group Sustainable Development Strategy Blueprint, in addition to tracking the implementation progress of each project reported by relevant units, the Bank also assigns personnel to the aforementioned Groups of the Center to regularly participate in Groups' meetings and to report the Bank's condition of implementation.
2. Does the Bank conduct risk assessments on the environment, society and corporate governance related to the company's operations and formulate relevant risk management policies or strategies based on the materiality principle? (Note 3)	✓		(1) The Bank's parent company, Yuanta Financial Holdings, has formulated the "Corporate Social Responsibility Guidelines" to manage environmental and social risks and impacts. In order to implement and promote corporate social responsibility, the Bank has set up "CSR Policy and Management Measures" and established the Center for the Promotion of CSR with functional teams covering aspects of corporate governance, environmental sustainability, and social participation. The promotion center shall regularly report the implementation effectiveness of various works to the Sustainability Committee. (2) In line with the Financial Supervisory Commission's request for financial institutions to pay attention to the risks arising from climate change to the financial industry, the Bank has established the Climate Change Risk Management Working Group to discuss and analyze the possible impact, considering climate risk for strategy adjustment, on the Bank's operation based on the four aspects of governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. (3) The Bank has established a risk management mechanism for effective identification, measurement, evaluation, supervision, and control, and has verified the effectiveness of the Bank on relevant major issues through external professional institutions, ensuring to minimize the impact of relevant risks. The explanations are as follows:

Item	Implementation				
	Yes	No	Summary		
			Major Issues	Risk Assessment	Explanation
			Environment	Environmental Impact and Assessment	1. Yuanta FHC’s Sustainability Committee conducts analysis based on the materiality principles of the sustainability reports and proposes relevant management strategies for material issues related to environmental impact. 2. The Bank uses the TCFD framework to construct a climate risk identification process, promotes risk identification through the Risk Management Committee, and divides risks into physical risks and transition risks based on risk categories. 3. To ensure the effective reduction of pollutant emissions and impact on the environment, the institutionalized management of ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems has been implemented continuously since 2015 to comply with regulations and to avoid the occurrence of environmental pollution. 4. To effectively manage energy use, we have continuously introduced and acquired ISO 50001 Energy Management System certification since 2016 and built a smart energy monitoring and management system in each building to track the use of related and implement energy conservation measures. 5. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions, ISO

Item	Implementation				
	Yes	No	Summary		
					14061-1 Greenhouse Gas Part 1: Specification with Guidance has been introduced since 2017 to find out the greenhouse gas emissions of operating sites. Also, the Bank has replaced old energy-saving equipment and purchased renewable energy certificates and green power to achieve the goal of carbon reduction. 6. To make proper use of water resources, ISO 14046 Water Footprint was introduced in 2020, and a large number of water conservation mark products were used to establish a good water management system. 7. To avoid the physical risks on operating sites caused by climate change, the Bank takes flooding, soil liquefaction, and sustainable buildings into consideration for the site selection evaluation form of operating locations. 8. The coping strategies and action plans for relevant environmental risk indicators are based on the annual internal audit plan of the ISO management system to ensure the related implementation. The internal audit process for this year has all met the requirements. 9. The Bank requires suppliers to follow the Yuanta Group Supplier Sustainable Procurement Guidance when signing procurement cases and

Item	Implementation				
	Yes	No	Summary		
					contributes to environmental sustainability together.
			Social	Occupational Safety	The Bank has passed ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems, verified by the British Standards Institution (BSI) for three consecutive years and obtained the National Healthy Workplace Award certified by the Health Promotion Administration of Taiwan's Ministry of Health and Welfare. Meanwhile, we conduct risk and hazard identification for emerging risks (including but not limited to infectious diseases, abnormal workload, etc.) every year, evaluate potential risks, formulate coping strategies, and establish risk monitoring mechanisms according to their significance to ensure the Bank's relevant risk control management and keep the operation from interference.
				Product Safety	1. All products and services provided by the Bank are under relevant laws and regulations, and there are three lines of defense to protect the rights and interests of customers. 2. To improve service quality, the Bank continued to acquire the international certification of ISO 27001 Information Security Management System, BS 10012 Data Protection – Specification for a Personal Information

Item	Implementation		
	Yes	No	Summary
			Management System, and ISO 10002 Complaint Handling Management System Certification and continued to conduct service quality training. In 2021, customer satisfaction has reached beyond 98%. 3. The Bank has set up the Treating Customers Fairly Promotion Committee to implement and track the performance of each unit following the nine principles of treating customers fairly to improve the Bank's various services.
			1. The Bank has formulated Corporate Governance Guidelines, Organizational Charter, Division of Powers and Responsibilities, Authorization Chart, and other relevant norms, which clearly define the powers and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, senior executives, and personnel at all levels. Meanwhile, there is a General Audit and a head of Compliance in the head office to ensure the effective implementation of the Bank's internal control system. 2. The Bank continued to participate in CG6012(2019) Corporate Governance System Assessment, conducted by Taiwan Corporate Governance Association, and, on December 25th, 2020, was honorably certified as
			Governance Socioeconomics and Legal Compliance

Item	Implementation								
	Yes	No	Summary						
			<table><tr><td></td><td>Outstanding.</td></tr><tr><td>Strengthen the Functions of the Board</td><td>The Bank has established relevant regulations such as Rules and Procedure of Board Meetings, Scope of Duties for Directors, Board and Functional Committees Evaluation Procedures, and conducts the annual performance evaluation, outsourced to professional independent institutes, of the Board of Directors and functional committees.</td></tr><tr><td>Stakeholder Communication</td><td>The Bank has a spokesperson and deputy spokesperson system and has set up a stakeholder tab on the Bank’s official website. The Bank’s customers, vendors, etc., and other stakeholders can file complaint or suggestion to the Bank through the website, business locations, telephone, email, fax, or written letter.</td></tr></table>		Outstanding.	Strengthen the Functions of the Board	The Bank has established relevant regulations such as Rules and Procedure of Board Meetings, Scope of Duties for Directors, Board and Functional Committees Evaluation Procedures, and conducts the annual performance evaluation, outsourced to professional independent institutes, of the Board of Directors and functional committees.	Stakeholder Communication	The Bank has a spokesperson and deputy spokesperson system and has set up a stakeholder tab on the Bank’s official website. The Bank’s customers, vendors, etc., and other stakeholders can file complaint or suggestion to the Bank through the website, business locations, telephone, email, fax, or written letter.
	Outstanding.								
Strengthen the Functions of the Board	The Bank has established relevant regulations such as Rules and Procedure of Board Meetings, Scope of Duties for Directors, Board and Functional Committees Evaluation Procedures, and conducts the annual performance evaluation, outsourced to professional independent institutes, of the Board of Directors and functional committees.								
Stakeholder Communication	The Bank has a spokesperson and deputy spokesperson system and has set up a stakeholder tab on the Bank’s official website. The Bank’s customers, vendors, etc., and other stakeholders can file complaint or suggestion to the Bank through the website, business locations, telephone, email, fax, or written letter.								
3. Environmental issues									
(1) Does the Bank establish appropriate environmental managements system based on its industrial characteristics?	✓		(1) R egarding the establishment of environmental management systems (including water conservation, energy saving and carbon reduction, greenhouse gas reduction and other related environmental protection management measures): A. In line with the requirements of external laws and regulations as well as self-management, the Bank has introduced relevant ISO environmental management systems (e.g., ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, ISO 14064 Greenhouse Gas Accounting and Verification, ISO 14046 Water Footprint, and ISO 50001 Energy Management System) to establish environmental policies, management systems and performance targets for water conservation, energy saving and carbon reduction and greenhouse gas reduction, and has implemented various action plans for improvement. B. The Bank has introduced a smart energy monitoring system as the basis for data tracking of the environmental management system.						
(2) Is the Bank committed to improving various resource use efficiency and using recycled materials with low impact on the environmental load?	✓		(2) All practices are in accordance with the policies and regulations of Yuanta Financial Holding, the parent company. The circumstances related to the improvement of the utilization efficiency of various resources and the use of recycled materials are as follows: A. Recycle and reuse energy-intensive products, including promoting and ad Recycling and reuse of energy-consuming products, including promotion of paper						

Item	Implementation		
	Yes	No	Summary
(3) Does the Bank assess the potential risks and opportunities of climate change for the company now and in the future, and take response measures to address related issues?	✓		recycling, use of recycled paper and resource recovery, and implementation of the electronic signature system. B. Proper disposal of waste, including promotion of waste sorting and reduction, and waste water treatment. C. The Bank uses green, energy-saving office supplies and equipment, and has been recognized by the Taipei City Government and the Environmental Protection Administration as a green procurement enterprise every year since 2011. D. All types of office furniture are utilized to the fullest to avoid waste, and the waste disposal process is handled in accordance with the resource recycling method. (3) The Bank continues to engage in environmental sustainability and climate change and focuses on energy saving and carbon reduction although it is not a manufacturing company, in hopes of making contributions to the environment. The Bank continues to implement ISO 50001 Energy Management System, smart energy monitoring systems, and the bank-wide ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse Gas Accounting and Verification to grasp the impact of internal corporate activities on the environment. Moreover, the Bank has purchased renewable energy certificates for an accumulated total of 936,000 kWh. The Bank uses tools, such as TCFD and SBT, to assess and grasp the high-risk issues of climate change and use the tools as the basis for relevant investment and financing. In addition, in line with the Group's development strategy of renewable energy use, the Bank's two business locations, the Sales Department and Taichung Branch, were set to use 100% renewable energy in 2021, and it will gradually expand to other headquarters and business units in the future.
(4) Does the Bank calculate the greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption and total weight of waste in the past two years, and formulate policies for energy saving, carbon reduction, greenhouse gas reduction, water use reduction or other waste management?	✓		(4) The Bank is in the financial services industry, not like the manufacturing industry which produces a lot of greenhouse gas emissions. The Bank's sources of greenhouse gas emissions are mainly electricity and water consumption and transportation oil. In order to pay attention to the changes of greenhouse gases, the Bank started to apply for various ISO environmental management systems in 2017, as follows: A. ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse gas Part 1: Specification with guidance (Continuous inventory every year) The Bank started to implement ISO14061-1 in 2017 to conduct GHG inventory and monitor its greenhouse gas emissions. The 2019 certified outlets covered 147 domestic branches, and the 2020 continuous certified outlets covered 148 domestic branches, and the 2021 continuous certified outlets covered 149 domestic branches with 100% coverage. It also obtained the certification from the British Standards Institution (BSI). The Bank's greenhouse gas emissions inventory data are as follows: Total CO2 emissions in 2019 were 9,087 ton-CO2e / year. Total CO2 emissions in 2020 were 13,303 ton-CO2e / year. Total CO2 emissions in 2021 were 11,932 ton-CO2e / year. B. ISO 5001:2018 Energy Management Systems (Certification date : July 9th, 2016 and Expiration date : July 18th, 2022) The application for ISO 50001 Energy Management certification (Chengde Building) began in 2016, and the certified outlets continued to increase in 2017 (Financial

Item	Implementation																						
	Yes	No	Summary																				
			Holdings Building), 2018 (Yongkang Building and Fucheng Building), 2019 (Kaohsiung Building and Mingcheng Building), 2020 (Taichung Building) .The Bank conducts comprehensive review of electricity consumption, and implements the following energy saving and carbon reduction strategies: (a) T5 lamps, LEDs, cold cathode tubes and other low-energy lamps are used in those newly branches to reduce electricity costs and energy consumption. (b) In 2021, the self-owned building (Chengde Building) and 16 branches implemented the replacement of energy-saving lights. (Zhongzheng Building, Chengjiahong Building, Ximen Building, Yanping Building, Chengde Building, Datong Building, Zhongshan North Road Building, Yuanshan Building, Songjiang Building, Nanjing East Road Building, Minsheng Building, Taipei Building, Zhongxiao Building, World Trade Center Building, Gongguan Building,, and Guting Building) (c) The lamps used in the 24-hour ATM areas were completely replaced by LED lamps in 2021. C. In 2021, the Bank conducted waste sorting, recycling and reuse, obtaining certification documents, with the following statistics: Unit: 1000/KG <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Domestic waste</td><td>Recycling (aluminum, copper, iron, glass, and PET bottles are combined to calculate)</td><td>Paper</td><td>Leftovers</td></tr> <tr> <td>195,262</td><td>23,508</td><td>109,678</td><td>24,954</td></tr> </table> Total renovation waste in 2021: 170.52 metric tons Total water consumption in 2021: 33.1 metric tons The annual water consumption and expenses are detailed in the following table: <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">2021</th><th colspan="2">2020</th></tr> <tr> <td>Expenses (NT\$1,000)</td><td>consumption (m³)</td><td>Expenses (NT\$1,000)</td><td>Consumption (m³)</td></tr> <tr> <td>1,185</td><td>63,843</td><td>1,199</td><td>71,289</td></tr> </table>	Domestic waste	Recycling (aluminum, copper, iron, glass, and PET bottles are combined to calculate)	Paper	Leftovers	195,262	23,508	109,678	24,954	2021		2020		Expenses (NT\$1,000)	consumption (m ³)	Expenses (NT\$1,000)	Consumption (m ³)	1,185	63,843	1,199	71,289
Domestic waste	Recycling (aluminum, copper, iron, glass, and PET bottles are combined to calculate)	Paper	Leftovers																				
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2021		2020																					
Expenses (NT\$1,000)	consumption (m ³)	Expenses (NT\$1,000)	Consumption (m ³)																				
1,185	63,843	1,199	71,289																				
4. Social issues																							
(1) Did the Bank develop management policies and procedures according to regulations and International Bill of Human Rights?	✓		(1) The Bank has complied with labor regulations and codes of its parent company YFH and developed codes of work and according personnel management rules for job seekers or employees, which specify no discrimination on ethnicity, thoughts, religions, political parties, household registry, birthplace registry, sex, sexual orientation, age and marriage, in order to construct an equal employment environment and shield employee's legal rights. In addition, the labor management meeting is convened periodically to guard employee rights, expedite labor-management harmony and construct a mutually-benefiting and win-win prospect.																				
(2) Does the Bank establish and implement reasonable employee welfare measures	✓		(2) In addition to providing employees with a reasonable number of vacation days bylaw for their physical and mental wellness, the Bank has formulated performance and reward measures to																				

Item	Implementation		
	Yes	No	Summary
(including compensation, leaves and other benefits etc.), and appropriately reflect the operating performance or results in employee compensation? (3) Did the Bank offer employees the safe and healthy workplace and conduct safety and health education for employees periodically?	✓		motivate employees, and the company's operating results and personal performance will be reflected in the overall salary of employees. In addition, according to the Bank's Article of Incorporation, if there is any profit in the Bank's final accounts of the year, 0.01% to 5% of the balance after deducting accumulated losses will be appropriated to employee compensation. Also, the Bank has established Employee Stock Ownership Trust, through which employees hold the company's shares, partake in the company's operating results, seek employee benefits, and build solidarity. Information on employee compensation is disclosed in the "Corporate Governance - Articles of Incorporation" of the "About Yuanta" section on the Bank's official website. (3) To promote the safety and health of all employees, the Bank established an Occupational Safety and Health Committee in 2018 with 11 members, including 4 labor representatives, who reported, coordinated, and reviewed occupational safety and health policies and workplace health promotion activity plan quarterly. To improve the quality of safety and health management, the Bank has continuously passed the Occupational Health and Safety Management System (ISO45001) verified by the British Standards Institute, actively engaged in employee care, and demonstrated its ability to systematically analyze and implement workplace safety and health promotion activities. To protect the safety and health of employees and customers, the Bank continues to promote workplace environmental safety protection, and in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act and related sub-laws, formulates Occupational Safety and Health Work Guidelines, Occupational Safety and Health Management Plan, Automatic Inspection Plan, Directions for Working Environment Monitoring, and Occupational Safety and Health Education and Training Rules, and they have been announced for implementation. In addition, the Operation Unit Safety Maintenance Procedures is formulated to establish a safe maintenance mechanism for the premises: A. Strict entrance guard and security check measures to fully protect the safety of our employees at work and in everyday life. B. Regular safety inspections of drinking water, carbon dioxide and illumination brightness. C. Regular report and inspected fire and public safety equipments. D. Regular maintained and inspect the generator, uninterruptable power supply and the elevators. E. Regular disinfection and sanitation of the environment. F. Confirming that office surveillance systems at all business locations function normally. G. For general employees, according to the law, the new and in-service employees' occupational safety and health education and training, online training courses for the four major prevention plans for occupational safety and health, and disaster prevention drills will be conducted every year. H. The Bank regularly arranges relevant training for the occupational safety and health business supervisors, first aid personnel, and fire management personnel of each

Item	Implementation																																
	Yes	No	Summary																														
(4) Did the Bank develop training programs on effective career and capability development for employees?	✓		business unit. I. Provide 36 in-office physician clinical health services per year, employ occupational safety and health managing personnel, dedicated nurses and contracted professional specialist doctors to provide employees with medical information and health consulting services for major diseases suffered by employees and the top ten abnormalities of health check-ups. J. Actively promote health promotion activities, occupational disease prevention measures, management of high blood pressure, blood sugar, and cholesterol, maternal health protection, and hold health seminars, scientific fitness tests, physical fitness, mental health, workplace smoking cessation, and other activities. Various health promotion activities were also recognized by the Ministry of Health and Welfare. In 2021, all 149 branches in Taiwan won the Badge of Accredited Healthy Workplace. K. Test the carbon dioxide concentration and light intensity of the office premises every six months, and obtain the “Air Quality Autonomy Management Mark.” L. We incorporate occupational safety and health provisions and hazard notification requirements into our procurement process and construction contracts to ensure compliance with occupational safety and workplace safety regulations. M. Our efforts in occupational safety and health have been widely recognized, including “Safe Workplace Certification” by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, “Sports Enterprise Certification” by the Sports Administration, Ministry of Education, and “Excellent Breastfeeding (Collecting) Room Certification” by the Department of Health, Taipei City Government. In 2021, the Bank won the honor of National Healthy Workplace Award. (4) To shape the corporate culture, adhere to the business philosophy, and connect with the business development strategy, the Bank’s talent cultivation system provides management function training, financial professional courses, international courses, general courses, and other education and training through online and physical courses based on the different career development paths of management talents and financial professionals. Through project assignments, job rotation, and other methods, the Bank helps employees develop multiple skills and enhance competitiveness. <table><tr><th colspan="6">2021 Training statistics</th></tr><tr><th>Type</th><th>Total Course</th><th>Total Hours (Note1)</th><th>Total number of persons</th><th>Avg. training hours per person (Note 2)</th><th>Avg. training per person (Note 3)</th></tr><tr><td>Internal</td><td>759</td><td>34,362</td><td>111,172</td><td>7.8</td><td>25.3</td></tr><tr><td>External</td><td>501</td><td>154,978</td><td>113,156</td><td>35.3</td><td>25.8</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>1,260</td><td>189,340</td><td>224,328</td><td>43.1</td><td>51.1</td></tr></table> Note 1: Total Hours =Σ(Total course hours*number of participants) Note 2: Avg. training hours per person= Total hours / Total employees Note 3: Avg. training per person = Total number of persons / Total employees	2021 Training statistics						Type	Total Course	Total Hours (Note1)	Total number of persons	Avg. training hours per person (Note 2)	Avg. training per person (Note 3)	Internal	759	34,362	111,172	7.8	25.3	External	501	154,978	113,156	35.3	25.8	Total	1,260	189,340	224,328	43.1	51.1
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External	501	154,978	113,156	35.3	25.8																												
Total	1,260	189,340	224,328	43.1	51.1																												

Item	Implementation		
	Yes	No	Summary
(5) Does the Bank comply with relevant regulations and international standards for customers' health, safety, and privacy, as well as marketing and labeling of products and other services, and formulate relevant consumer or client protection policies and grievances procedures?	✓		(5) A. The Bank has formulated Guidelines on Consumer Protection to regulate the contracts, marketing, and labeling of various products and services, which should abide by relevant laws and regulations. B. To fulfill the duty in the confidentiality customers' personal information, the Bank has formulated Personal Information Protection Policies, Personal Information Management Rules, and related regulations, to sustain BS 10012: 2017 Personal Information Management System" certification of the BSI. The Privacy Protection Statement and customers' information confidentiality measures are disclosed on the Bank's website, while the Bank has executed indeed the Yuanta FHC's confidentiality measures for the personal information to shield customers' privacy and advance personal information security. C. The Bank upholds the principle of "treating customers fairly" as the core corporate culture, takes the Board of Directors as the highest supervisory unit to promote fair treatment. The Fair Treatment Principles, Fairly Treatment Strategy, Principle of Establishing Fair Treatment Promotion Committee, and other relevant regulations. The Bank's President serves as the convener of the Fair Treatment Promotion Committee to lead the promotion of the Bank's various principles of treating customers fairly and monthly meetings to focus on the Bank's customer care, service plans optimization, statistics analysis on customer complaints across the bank, specific improvement plan and results in reducing of the number of customer complaints, measures to protect disadvantaged demographic such as the elderly, case studies on financial consumption disputes, and treating customers fairly with the second and third lines of defense relevant issues report and other related matters, which are discussed, resolved, and submitted to the Board of Directors for discussion. The Committee should hold regular education and training on the principle of treating customers fairly in all branches and carry out the annual assessment of Fair Treatment Principles in the financial service industry, which implements the principle of treating customers fairly with practical actions, protect the rights and interests of customers, and provide customers with better financial services. D. 4. The Bank has formulated the regulations such as Regulations Governing Handling of Consumer Disputes, Guidelines for Handling of Consumer Grievances, and Guidebook for Customer Complaint Management. For consumer complaints, in addition to immediately notifying the relevant units to ensure the progress, the Bank also inquires consumers for opinions after process completion. Meanwhile, the Bank continues to acquire the certification of ISO 10002. E. The Bank has formulated regulations such as the "Regulations Governing Handling of Consumer Disputes," "Guidelines for Handling of Consumer Grievances," etc. For consumer complaints, in addition to immediately

Item	Implementation		
	Yes	No	Summary
(6) Does the Bank formulate supplier management policies that require suppliers to comply with relevant regulations on environmental protection, occupational safety and health or labor human rights, and their implementation?	✓		notifying the relevant units to ensure that they have grasped the processing progress, the Bank will also inquire consumers' opinions. The Bank currently provides multiple channels to handle consumer complaint as follows : - Customer Feedback Forms are placed in the business hall of business units. - The Bank's Hotline: 0800-688-168. - The Bank's website and mobile banking customer service phone - E-mail: service@yuanta.com - Fax or mail letter. (6) In 2019, the Group established the Yuanta Financial Holding and Subsidiaries Guidelines for Supplier Management, which require suppliers to comply with regulations on human rights and environmental issues, and completed supplier evaluations in accordance with the Guidelines. In addition, IN 2020 to implement ISO 20400 Sustainable Procurement, Yuanta Financial Holding Group has specifically formulated the Yuanta Group Supplier Sustainable Procurement Guideline for suppliers to sign and to participate in the Guidelines. The Guidelines prescribe the principles of honest management, requiring suppliers to conduct business activities based on the principles of fairness, integrity, trustworthiness and transparency, implement honest management policies, actively prevent dishonest practices, and establish a code of conduct for corporate governance and integrity management.
5. Does the Bank take reference to international reporting standards or guidelines to prepare reports such as CSR report, etc., that disclose the Bank's non-financial information? Has the aforementioned report obtained the confirmation or assurance opinion of a third-party certification unit?	✓		Yuanta Financial Holdings regularly issues annual non-financial information reports. In June 2021, it issued the "Yuanta Financial Holdings 2020 Corporate Social Responsibility Report". The Chinese and English versions of the Report were announced in the section of Corporate Social Responsibility on the official website of Yuanta Financial Holdings. It covers YFH's performance in the economic, social and environmental aspects, as well as management methods and response actions in 2020 (January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020). This Report sets the organizational boundary according to the principle of consolidated statements, covering Yuanta Financial Holdings and its 8 subsidiaries, and taking the operating activities in Taiwan as the scope of this disclosure. The main compilation principles of this Report comply with the "core" options of GRI Standards, Rules Governing the Preparation and Filing of Corporate Social Responsibility Reports by TWSE Listed Companies, and the integrated reporting structure; in the financial aspects, it refers to International Financial Reporting Standards, and Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Financial Holdings Companies; in the environmental aspects, it received the ISO 14001, ISO 14064, ISO 50001, ISO 14046-1, ISO20400, ISO45001, ISO26000, ISO27001 certified by the British Standards Institution. This report is verified by the Taiwan Branch of the British Standards Institution in accordance with AA1000 ASv3 Assurance Standards and GRI Standards. After verification, it is confirmed that this Report meets the "core" options of GRI Standards and AA1000 Type II moderate level of assurance.
6. If the Bank has established corporate Sustainable Development Principles based on "Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies", please describe any discrepancy between the			

Item	Implementation		
	Yes	No	Summary
principles and their implementation: The Bank is a member of the Yuanta Financial Holdings, complying with the regulations of the Yuanta Financial Holdings' "Corporate Social Responsibility Guidelines" and "CSR Policy and Management Measures," and there is no difference from the regulations in the Bank's operation situation.			
7. Other important information to facilitate better understanding of the Company's corporate Sustainable Development Practices: For further details, please view our corporate and parent company Yuanta Financial Holdings website.			

Note1 : If check "Yes" in the execution situation, please specifically explain the important policies, strategies, measures adopted and the implementation; if check "No" in the execution situation, please explain the differences and reasons in "the differences from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and reasons segment", and explain the plans of the relevant policies, strategies, and measures to be adopted in the future.

Note2 : For non-listed banks, there is no need to fill in "the differences from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and reasons."

Note3 : The principle of materiality refers to those have material impacts on the company's investors and other stakeholders in relation to environmental, social and corporate governance issues.

Note4 : For disclosure methods, please refer to the Best Practice Reference Examples on the website of the Corporate Governance Center of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(4) The Bank's Implementation of Ethical Corporate Management

Item	Implementation		
	Yes	No	Summary
1. Develop ethical corporate management policies and solutions: (1) Does the Bank formulate the integrity management policies approved by the Board of Directors, and state the policies and practices of ethical corporate management, as well as the commitment of the Board of Directors and senior management personnel to implementing actively of the policies in the rules and external documents? (2) Does the Bank establish a risk assessment mechanism against unethical conduct, analyze and assess on a regular basis business activities within the business scope which are at a higher risk of being involved in unethical conduct, and establish prevention programs accordingly which at least covers the prevention measures for the acts specified in Paragraph 2, Article 7 of the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies?" (3) Did the Bank develop programs against unethical conduct, including the detailed operating procedures, conduct guidance, penalty against violation and the dispute system, and also fully execute these programs, regularly review and revise the aforementioned plans?	✓ ✓ ✓		(1) A. In compliance with "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for Yuanta Financial Holdings" and "Operational Procedures of Ethical Corporate Management and Code of Conduct for Yuanta Financing Holding", specify that all companies in the Group, including Yuanta Financial Holdings, shall comply. The Bank has established good corporate governance, risk management mechanism and complete internal regulations to prevent unethical conduct and create an operational environment for sustainable development. B. The Bank's Board of Directors and senior management personnel have signed the "Integrity Statement" to actively implement the commitment of the integrity management policies. (2) The Bank follows the risk assessment mechanism against unethical conduct of Integrity Management Guidelines and Procedures for Integrity Management and Guidelines for Conduct. Also, the prevention programs, following the Procedures for Integrity Management and Guidelines for Conduct, cover prevention measures for the behaviors in Article 7, Paragraph 2 of the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies. In addition, in September 2021, the Bank formulated the Operating Procedures of Assessing the Risk of Involvement in Unethical Conduct and has executed it in October, 2021. The assessment results show that the overall potential risk is low; and, based on the risk assessment and inspection results, it is appropriate and effective to review the plan for unethical conduct prevention. (3) A. The Bank complies with the Integrity Management Code and the Integrity Management Procedures and Behavior Guidelines, which have prohibited dishonest behavior and interests; The Bank has established "Work Rules", "Professional Code of Ethics", "Whistleblowing System and Implementation Measures" and "Rules for Receiving Whistleblower Cases", which include the establishment and announcement of whistleblower channels (mailboxes, hotlines, etc.), personnel and units for receiving whistleblowers, handling process and record keeping, confidentiality and

Item	Implementation		
	Yes	No	Summary
			protection of the rights of whistleblowers, disciplinary actions and complaints, etc., so that both employers and employees are committed to the establishment of corporate ethics and duty ethics. The Bank also requires directors and managers to take the lead in setting an example by adhering to the principle of integrity and establishing a corporate culture of honesty, trustworthiness and truthfulness. B. The labor contract that the Bank and all of its staff signed includes the agreement of confidentiality, which stipulates that employees shall shoulder full obligation for confidentiality of the authorized services, tasks, documents and customers' data. Unless stipulated or approved, no disclosure is permitted. The same procedure shall be followed after employees left jobs. No browse or summarization of reports and documents unrelated to according duties are permitted. C. The Bank developed reward and penalty policies stipulating that any employee of material violation against ethical conduct shall be discharged or dismissed D. The Bank set up Human Resource Evaluation Committee for reviewing employee reward and penalty cases and disputes..
2. Fully execute ethical corporate management: (1) Did the Bank evaluate ethics records of its clients and sign any agreement stipulating ethical conduct?	✓		(1) The Bank has established the Procurement Contract Signing Process Sheet, which requires all units to require vendors to issue a declaration of integrity in all cases of commodity or equipment procurement and contract signing and check the website of the Judicial Yuan to see if the subject has any public record of unethical conduct such as bribery or illegal political contributions in the Judicial Yuan in the recent year. The Bank's standard integrity management terms are stipulated in the contract. Before signing the contract, each relevant unit of the Bank should review and verify that the relevant procurement contract has an opening statement and agreed terms according to the Bank's Procurement Contract Signing Process Checklist.
(2) Does the Bank regularly (at least once a year) report to the Board of Directors on its ethical corporate management policies, plans to prevent unethical conduct, and the implementation of supervision?	✓		(2) The Bank designated Compliance Affairs Dept. as the exclusive unit for ethical-management related affairs. Internal Audit Dept., Business Management Dept., Human Resource Dept., Administration and Facilities Management Dept., Legal Affairs Dept. and Compliance Affairs Dept. of the Bank are responsible for ethical management procedures. In addition, the Business Management Department summarizes the Bank's

Item	Implementation		
	Yes	No	Summary
(3) Did the Bank develop policies against conflicts of interest, provides proper declaration channels and fully execute these policies?	✓		performance of integrity management and reports to Yuanta Financial Holdings and the Bank's Board of Directors every year. (3) A. The Bank's Professional Code of Ethics has specified a policy to prevent conflicts of interest. The Bank's personnel shall not engage in any loan of funds, major asset transactions, provision of guarantees, or other transactions that conflict with the company's interests in their names or the names of others. When a proposal at the Board of Directors' meeting concerns the interests of the Directors or of the juristic person they represent, the Directors shall explain the important content of the interest relationship and deal with it lawfully and appropriately or avoid dealing with it. B. It is regulated that critical financial transaction involving stakeholders shall be approved by Board of Directors. The stakeholder query system has also been established to fully ensure that transactions involving stakeholders shall not be more preferable to counterparts.
(4) Has the Bank, to fully execute ethical management, established effective accounting and internal audit systems and conduct periodical auditing by the internal audit unit based on the results of assessment of the risk of involvement in unethical conduct, devise relevant audit plans, and examine accordingly the compliance with the prevention programs or appoint accountants to conduct such audit?	✓		(4) A. The Compliance Affairs Department of the Bank will provide the Audit Office with the results of the potential risk assessment and analysis of unethical conduct, while the Audit Office will continue the follow-up operations following the provisions of Article 20 Paragraph 2 and Paragraph 3 of Yuanta Financial Holdings' Integrity Management Guidelines. B. The Audit Office of the Bank included the operating standards relating to the internal control system in the audit of each unit in 2021 to assess the implementation and effectiveness of the internal control system. The results of the audit did not reveal any violation of the Code of Conduct for Ethical Management.) C. The Bank's accounting system was formulated in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Bank, the International Financial Reporting Standards and other relevant laws and regulations, and in line with the Bank's actual accounting practices. The Bank's quarterly financial reports are audited (reviewed) by PricewaterhouseCoopers and submitted to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors,

Item	Implementation		
	Yes	No	Summary
(5) Does the bank regularly hold internal and external education and training on integrity management?	✓		as well as subject to internal audits and external audits by the Financial Examination Bureau to ensure that the Bank's accounting system is designed and implemented in an effective manner. (5) Each year, the Bank arranges the Directors to attend professional courses in corporate governance, and holds bank-wide statutory training courses for new employees. The courses include principle of fair and good faith, prohibition of insider trading, fair trade, regulatory rules on disclosure of merger and acquisition information, personal data protection, self-inspection, anti-bribery and corruption, stakeholders transactions, and whistleblower systems, etc. It is to enhance employee's professional knowledge and judgment ability regarding relevant laws and integrity so that they can apply and implement them in daily operations, and ensure the implementation of the integrity management policy. The Bank is devoted to deepen "integrity" in the daily operations.
3. Operation of the whistle-blowing mechanism: (1) Did the Bank develop a clear whistle-blowing and reward mechanism, establish convenient channels for the reporters and designate appropriate dedicated personnel for persons being reported? (2) Did the Bank develop standards of procedures, subsequent measures to be taken after the investigation is completed and confidentiality mechanism on the investigation of reported cases? (3) Did the Bank execute measures to protect reporters from improper treatment arising from whistle-blowing?	✓ ✓ ✓		(1) In order to establish an ethical and transparent corporate culture and promote sound management, the Bank has set up employee feedback mailboxes as the labor-management dialogue and employee complaint and grievance platforms. To maintain the Bank's diversified whistleblowing and reporting mechanism, the Bank formulates the "Implementation Regulations Governing Whistleblowing System," specifying that anyone who finds a crime, a fraud or a violation of the law can report via writing, telephone, or email or by any means. The Legal Compliance Department is appointed as the accepting unit to transfer the case to the investigation unit (Internal Audit Dept) in accordance with the standard operating procedures for investigation and subsequent processing. (2) The "Implementation Regulations Governing Whistleblowing System" set by the Bank specifies the investigation principles and procedures, the follow-up handling mechanism, and that the personnel handling the whistleblowing case shall have a written statement to declare that the identity of the whistleblower and the contents of the report shall be kept confidential. (3) The Bank takes the following protective measures for whistleblowers : A. Whistleblowers shall not be fired, dismissed, and demoted, and receive a pay cut or other unfavorable treatment; whistleblowers' dueful rights and interests in accordance with laws, regulations, contracts or the custom shall not

Item	Implementation		
	Yes	No	Summary
			be harmed, unless it is not directed against the whistleblower, but due to the reorganization, merge or abolishment necessary in response to the Bank's business or operations, or unless the whistleblower is punished according to relevant regulations for other illegal or improper acts verified by the Bank. B. If the whistleblower is threatened, intimidated or otherwise disadvantaged by others, the Bank shall assist the whistleblower in reporting to the police.
4. Enhance information disclosure: Did the Bank disclose the content of principles of ethical management and its performance on website and Market Observation Post System?	✓		Information in respect of ethical management is disclosed in the Annual, and Report on the Bank's website and posted on the Bank's official website and Market Observation Post System.
5. If the Bank has developed its practice principles of ethical management in accordance with Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM-Listed Companies, please explicate its implementation and any deviation from the principles: The Bank fully complies with regulation and conducts management according to "Ethical Management Principles" and "Code of Conduct".			
6. Other important information enabling better understanding to the Bank's implementation of ethical corporate management (such as the Bank reviews and amends its practice principles of ethical corporate management.): In addition, to implement ISO 20400 Sustainable Procurement, Yuanta Financial Holding Group has specifically formulated the Yuanta Group Supplier Sustainable Procurement Guideline for suppliers to sign and to participate in the Guidelines. The Guidelines prescribe the principles of honest management, requiring suppliers to conduct business activities based on the principles of fairness, integrity, trustworthiness and transparency, implement honest management policies, actively prevent dishonest practices, and establish a code of conduct for corporate governance and integrity management.			

III. Financing Status and Operation Overview

1. Capital and Shares

(1) Sources of Capital

Unit: NT\$1,000, thousand shares; Base Date: January 31, 2022

Date of Issue	Issue price	Authorized Capital		Paid-in Capital		Remarks
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Source of Capital
December 2002	\$10	1,211,514	12,115,136	1,211,514	12,115,136	
December 2003	\$10	1,050,000	10,500,000	1,050,000	10,500,000	Capital decrease to make up for loss of 161,514 thousand shares
February 2004	\$10	1,350,000	13,500,000	1,350,000	13,500,000	Private placement of 300,000 thousand shares
July 2004	\$10	1,400,000	14,000,000	1,400,000	14,000,000	Capitalization of earnings, 50,000 thousand shares
July 2005	\$10	1,800,000	18,000,000	1,800,000	18,000,000	Capitalization of earnings, 100,000 thousand shares, and private placement of 300,000 thousand shares
October 2007	\$10	2,400,000	24,000,000	2,400,000	24,000,000	Capital decrease to make up for loss of 400,000 thousand shares, and private placement of 1,000,000 thousand shares
March 2008	\$10	2,200,000	22,000,000	2,200,000	22,000,000	Capital decrease to make up for loss of 200,000 thousand shares
March 2009	\$10	2,200,000	22,000,000	1,874,509	18,745,089	Capital decrease to make up for loss of 325,491 thousand shares
March 2009	\$15	2,200,000	22,000,000	2,150,000	21,500,000	Private placement of 275,491 thousand shares
June 2010	\$10	2,200,000	22,000,000	2,181,134	21,811,335	Capitalization of earnings, 31,134 thousand shares
June 2011	\$10	2,500,000	25,000,000	2,273,313	22,733,131	Capitalization of earnings, 92,179 thousand shares
November 2011	\$16	2,700,000	27,000,000	2,510,813	25,108,131	Private placement of 237,500 thousand shares
June 2012	\$10	2,700,000	27,000,000	2,622,983	26,229,835	Capitalization of earnings, 112,170 thousand shares
September 2012	\$13.74	3,500,000	35,000,000	3,496,331	34,963,315	Private placement of 873,348 thousand shares
June 2013	\$10	3,650,000	36,500,000	3,649,693	36,496,931	Capitalization of earnings, 153,362 thousand shares
June 2014	\$10	3,800,000	38,000,000	3,769,049	37,690,490	Capitalization of earnings, 119,356 thousand shares
June 2015	\$10	3,950,000	39,500,000	3,918,362	39,183,617	Capitalization of earnings, 149,313 thousand shares
June 2016	\$10	4,200,000	42,000,000	4,152,182	41,521,815	Capitalization of earnings, 233,820 thousand shares
August 2017	\$10	8,000,000	80,000,000	4,265,285	42,652,845	Capitalization of earnings, 113,103 thousand shares
January 2018	\$10	8,000,000	80,000,000	7,394,039	73,940,390	The Bank's capital increased by 3,128,754 thousand shares due to the merger with Ta Chong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.

Unit: thousand shares; Base Date: January 31, 2022

Types of Shares	Authorized Capital			Remark
	Outstanding Shares	Unissued Shares	Total	
Common Shares	7,394,039	605,961	8,000,000	Public offering

(2) Shareholder Structure

Unit: thousand shares; Base Date: January 31, 2022

Quantity \ Shareholder Structure	Government Agencies	Financial Institutions	Other Institutions	Individuals	Foreign Institutions and Others	Total
Persons	0	1	0	0	0	1
Shares Held (shares)	0	7,394,039	0	0	0	7,394,039
Shareholding Ratio (%)	0	100%	0	0	0	100%

(3) Dispersion of Ownership

Unit: thousand shares; Base Date: January 31, 2022; Face value \$10 per share

Shareholding Category	Number of Shareholders	Shares Held	Shareholding Ratio (%)
1,000,001 and above	1	7,394,039	100%
Total	1	7,394,039	100%

(4) List of Principal Shareholders

Unit: thousand shares; Base Date: January 31, 2022

Major Shareholders \ Shares	Shares Held	Shareholding Ratio (%)
Yunta Financial Holdings	7,394,039	100%

(5) Market Price, Book Value, Earnings and Dividends Per Share, and the Relevant Information Over the Most Recent Two Years

Item \ Year		2020	2021	January 31, 2022 (Note 2)
Market Price/Share	Highest	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Lowest	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Average	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Book Value/Share	Before Distribution	NT\$16.76	NT\$16.64	NT\$16.45
	After Distribution	16.08	Note 1	Not applicable
EPS	Weighted Average Shares (thousand shares)		7,394,039	7,394,039
	EPS	Before Adjustment	NT\$0.93	NT\$1.08
		After Adjustment	NT\$0.93	Note 1
Dividend/Share (NT\$/Share)	Cash Dividends		NT\$0.69	Note 1
	Stock Dividends	By Earnings	—	Note 1
		By Capital Surplus	—	Note 1
	Accumulated Unpaid Dividends		—	Note 1
Return on Investment	P/E ratio		Not applicable	Not applicable
	Dividend Yield		Not applicable	Not applicable
	Cash Dividend Yield		Not applicable	Not applicable

Note 1 : The appropriation of the Bank's 2021 earnings is pending until the resolution of 2022 shareholders' meeting (the Board of Directors on behalf of shareholders)

Note 2 : The preliminary financial data ending January 31, 2022 were prepared by the Bank.

2. Financial Debentures and Capital Utilization Plan

(1) Issuance of Financial Debentures

Type of financial debentures	1st term financial debentures B 2014	3 rd term financial debentures 2015	4 th term financial debentures 2015
Date of approval & approval document No.	Jin-Kuan-Yin-Kong-10300180640 Dated June 27, 2014	Jin-Kuan-Yin-Kong-10400130410 Dated June 12, 2015	Jin-Kuan-Yin-Kong-10400130410 Dated June 12, 2015
Date of issuance	September 4, 2014	August 27, 2015	August 27, 2015
Par value	NT\$10,000,000	NT\$10,000,000	NT\$10,000,000
Issue and trading venue	Taipei City	Taipei City	Taipei City
Currency	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
Issuing price	Issued at par value	Issued at par value	Issued at par value
Total amount	NT\$4.7 billion	NT\$5.55 billion	NT\$3 billion
Interest rate	2.00%	4.1%	2.1%
Duration	Duration: 10 years Maturity: September 4, 2024	Duration: Perpetual Maturity: N/A	Duration: 10 years Maturity: August 27, 2025
Priority	Unsecured subordinated financial debentures	Unsecured subordinated financial debentures	Unsecured subordinated financial debentures
Guarantor	None	None	None
Trustee	None	None	None
Underwriter	None	None	None
Certification attorney	None	None	None
Certification CPA	None	None	None
Certification financial Institution	None	None	None
Repayment	Repayment in a lump sum upon maturity	Early redemption or buy-back from the market upon 10 years after issuance is subject to the approval by the competent authority	Repayment in a lump sum upon maturity
Outstanding balance	NT\$4.7 billion	NT\$5.55 billion	NT\$3 billion
Paid-in capital for previous year	NT\$36,496,931 thousand	NT\$37,690,491 thousand	NT\$37,690,491 thousand
Net value upon final account in the previous year	NT\$46,245,949 thousand	NT\$51,073,449 thousand	NT\$51,073,449 thousand
Performance	None	None	None
Terms of redemption or early repayment	None	This debenture has no maturity date or specified redemption date. The Bank may early redeem or buy back this debenture from the market upon 10 years after issuance of this debenture where one of the following requirements is met and the prior approval by the competent authority is acquired. (1). The ratio of regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets after being redeemed shall meet the minimum rate stated in Paragraph 1 of Article 5 in Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks. (2). Replace the original capital instrument with a capital instrument of equivalent or higher quality. The Bank, if planning to early redeem the debenture, will announce so 30 days prior to the call date and call the debentures in face value along with accrued interest payable. Where the Bank exercises its call option, this debenture matures on the call date	None
Terms and conditions of conversion and exchange	None	None	None
Restrictions	None	None	None
Capital utilization plan	To increase capital adequacy ratio and enrich working capital	To increase capital adequacy ratio and enrich working capital	To increase capital adequacy ratio and enrich working capital
Ratio of reported issuing debt and balance of outstanding debt to the net book value in the previous fiscal year (%)	46.06%	67.36%	73.85%
Eligible entity capital and type	Yes, Tier II	Yes, Tier I	Yes, Tier II
Credit rating organization, date of rating and rating score	December 12, 2014 Taiwan Ratings: twA + (Debentures rating)	January 19, 2022 Taiwan Ratings: twAA	January 19, 2022 Taiwan Ratings: twAA

Type of financial debentures	5 th term financial debentures 2015	6 th term financial debentures 2015 (Note 3)	1 st term financial debentures 2021
Date of approval & approval document No.	Jin-Kuan-Yin-Kong-10400130410 Dated June 12, 2015	Jin-Kuan-Yin-Kong-10400027100 Dated February 16, 2015	Jin-Kuan-Yin-Kong-109022256 Dated September 8, 2020
Date of issuance	September 29, 2015	March 30, 2015	February 23, 2021
Par value	NT\$10,000,000	NT\$10,000,000	NT\$10,000,000
Issue and trading venue	Taipei City	Taipei City	Taipei City
Currency	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
Issuing price	Issued at par value	Issued at par value	Issued at par value
Total amount	NT\$1.45 billion	NT\$2 billion	NT\$5 billion
Interest rate	4.1%	2.08%	1.8%
Duration	Duration: Perpetual Maturity: N/A	Duration: 7 years Maturity: March 30, 2022	Duration: 10 years Maturity: February 23, 2031
Priority	Unsecured subordinated financial debentures	Unsecured subordinated financial debentures	Unsecured subordinated financial debentures
Guarantor	None	None	None
Trustee	None	None	None
Underwriter	None	None	None
Certification attorney	None	None	None
Certification CPA	None	None	None
Certification financial Institution	None	None	None
Repayment	Early redemption or buy-back from the market upon 10 years after issuance is subject to the approval by the competent authority	Repayment in a lump sum upon maturity	Repayment in a lump sum upon maturity or early redemption or buy-back from the market upon 5 years after issuance is subject to the approval by the competent authority
Outstanding balance	NT\$1.45 billion	NT\$2 billion	NT\$5 billion
Paid-in capital for previous year	NT\$37,690,491 thousand	NT\$27,890,766 thousand	NT\$73,940,390 thousand
Net value upon final account in the previous year	NT\$51,073,449 thousand	NT\$32,603,788 thousand	NT\$123,942,740 thousand
Performance	None	None	None
Terms of redemption or early repayment	This debenture has no maturity date or specified redemption date. The Bank may early redeem or buy back this debenture from the market upon 10 years after issuance of this debenture where one of the following requirements is met and the prior approval by the competent authority is acquired. (1). The ratio of regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets after being redeemed shall meet the minimum rate stated in Paragraph 1 of Article 5 in Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks. (2). Replace the original capital instrument with a capital instrument of equivalent or higher quality. The Bank, if planning to early redeem the debenture, will announce so 30 days prior to the call date and call the debentures in face value along with accrued interest payable. Where the Bank exercises its call option, this debenture matures on the call date	None	The Bank may early redeem or buy back this debenture from the market upon 5 years after issuance of this debenture where one of the following requirements is met and the prior approval by the competent authority is acquired. (1). The ratio of regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets after being redeemed shall meet the minimum rate stated in Paragraph 1 of Article 5 in Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks. (2). Replace the original capital instrument with a capital instrument of equivalent or higher quality. The Bank, if planning to early redeem the debenture, will announce so 30 days prior to the call date and call the debentures in face value along with accrued interest payable. Where the Bank exercises its call option, this debenture matures on the call date
Terms and conditions of conversion and exchange	None	None	None
Restrictions	None	None	None
Capital utilization plan	To increase capital adequacy ratio and enrich working capital	To increase capital adequacy ratio and enrich working capital	To increase capital adequacy ratio and enrich working capital
Ratio of reported issuing debt and balance of outstanding debt to the net book value in the previous fiscal year (%)	76.98%	97.6%	17.51%
Eligible entity capital and type	Yes, Tier I	Yes, Tier II	Yes, Tier II
Credit rating organization, date of rating and rating score	January 19, 2022 Taiwan Ratings: twAA	January 30, 2018 Taiwan Ratings: twA+ (Debentures rating)	January 19, 2022 Taiwan Ratings: twAA

Type of financial debentures	2 th term financial debentures 2021		
Date of approval & approval document No.	Jin-Kuan-Yin-Kong-1100201363 Dated February 2, 2021		
Date of issuance	April 29, 2021		
Par value	NT\$10,000,000		
Issue and trading venue	Taipei City		
Currency	NT\$		
Issuing price	Issued at par value		
Total amount	NT\$0.50 billion		
Interest rate	0.45%		
Duration	Duration: 5 years Maturity: April 29, 2026		
Priority	Unsecured financial debentures		
Guarantor	None		
Trustee	None		
Underwriter	None		
Certification attorney	None		
Certification CPA	None		
Certification financial Institution	None		
Repayment	Repayment in a lump sum upon maturity		
Outstanding balance	NT\$0.5 billion		
Paid-in capital for previous year	NT\$73,940,390 thousand		
Net value upon final account in the previous year	NT\$123,942,740 thousand		
Performance	None		
Terms of redemption or early repayment	None		
Terms and conditions of conversion and exchange	None		
Restrictions	None		
Capital utilization plan	To sustainable development for the construction of the headquarter office (green building)		
Ratio of reported issuing debt and balance of outstanding debt to the net book value in the previous fiscal year (%)	17.91%		
Eligible entity capital and type	None		
Credit rating organization, date of rating and rating score	January 19, 2022 Taiwan Ratings: twAA		

(2) Acquisitions or Assignment of Other Financial Institutes

- A. CPA's opinions on share exchange ratio for mergers and acquisitions or assignment of other financial institutions for the most recent year:

None.

- B. Upon the resolution of the Board of Directors on any merger or acquisition of other financial institution through new share issuance in the recent year and until the date of publication of the annual report (January 31, 2020), the enforcement thereof and basic information of the merged or acquired financial institutions shall be disclosed:

None.

(3) Implementation Capital Utilization Plan

- A. With approval from the authority, the Bank issued subordinated debentures of NT\$8 billion on June 27, 2014, issued subordinated debentures of NT\$6 billion on February 16, 2015, issued subordinated debentures of NT\$10 billion(or equivalent to foreign currency) on June 12, 2015, issued subordinated debentures of NT\$5 billion(or equivalent to foreign currency) on September 08, 2020, issued financial debentures of NT\$0.5 billion on February 2, 2021 and issued financial debentures of NT\$5 billion (or equivalent to foreign currency) on November 30, 2021.

The Bank issues financial debentures in order to enhance capital adequacy ratio, fulfill capital demand for loans and financial operation, and reduce liquidity risk.

- B. As of January 31,2022, the Bank has issued debentures of NT\$22.2billion. Applying amount and the according execution are itemized as follows:

Date of Approval & Approval Document No.	Total Amount	Execution
Jin-Kuan-Yin-Kong-10300180640 dated June 27, 2014	The subordinated financial debentures of NT\$8 billion	The 1st term (2014) subordinated financial debentures B of NT\$4.7 billion were issued on September 4, 2014.
Jin-Kuan-Yin-Kong-10400027100 dated February 16, 2015	The subordinated financial debentures of NT\$6 billion	The 6th term (2015) subordinated financial debentures of NT\$2 billion were issued on March 30, 2015.
Jin-Kuan-Yin-Kong-10400130410 Dated June 12, 2015	The subordinated financial debentures of NT\$10 billion (or equivalent to foreign currency)	- The 3rd term (2015) perpetual non-cumulative subordinated financial debentures of NT\$5.55 billion were issued on August 27, 2015. - The 4th term (2015) subordinated financial debentures of NT\$3 billion were issued on August 27, 2015. - The 5th term (2015) perpetual non-cumulative subordinated financial debentures of NT\$1.45 billion were issued on September 29, 2015.
Jin-Kuan-Yin-Kong-1090222256 Dated September 8, 2020	The subordinated financial debentures of NT\$5 billion (or equivalent to foreign currency)	The 1rd term (2021) subordinated financial debentures of NT\$5 billion were issued on February 23, 2021.
Jin-Kuan-Yin-Kong-1100201363 Dated February 2, 2021	The financial debentures of NT\$0.5 billion	The 2rd term (2021) financial debentures of NT\$0.5 billion were issued on April 29, 2021.
Jin-Kuan-Yin-Kong-1100229886 Dated November 30, 2021	The financial Debentures of NT\$5 billion(or equivalent to foreign currency)	It has not yet been actually implemented and will be issued during the effective period.

3. Business Overview

(1) Business Performance for 2020~2021

A. Revenue Breakdown

Unit: NT\$1,000; %

Item \ Year	2021		2020	
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)
Net interest income	13,068,647	61.92	12,620,747	62.28
Net service fee and Commission Income	5,058,513	23.97	4,869,613	24.03
Gain (loss) on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	744,337	3.53	1,085,812	5.36
Realized gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,038,565	9.66	1,597,703	7.88
Gain arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	19,805	0.09	341,217	1.68
Foreign exchange gain	189,999	0.90	934,910	4.61
Impairment loss on asset	(310,206)	(1.47)	(1,356,670)	(6.69)
Other non-interest income	295,237	1.40	171,617	0.85
Net Revenue	21,104,897	100.00	20,264,949	100.00

B. Deposit

Unit: NT\$ in million; %

Item \ Year	2019		2020		Comparison with 2020	
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount Increase (Decrease)	Increase (Decrease) Proportion (%)
Checking Deposits	6,184	0.42	5,259	0.42	925	17.59
Demand Deposits	252,894	17.21	183,684	14.74	69,210	37.68
Demand Saving Deposits	613,615	41.75	529,132	42.45	84,483	15.97
Time Deposits	371,254	25.26	305,144	24.48	66,110	21.67
Time Saving Deposits	225,728	15.36	223,147	17.91	2,581	1.16
Total	1,469,675	100.00	1,246,366	100.00	223,309	17.92

Note : The deposits include NTD and foreign currency deposits but not the deposits from the Central Bank and Other Banks.

C. Loan

Unit: NT\$ in million; %

Item \ Year	2020		2019		Comparison with 2020	
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount Increase (Decrease)	Increase (Decrease) Proportion (%)
Corporate Loans	413,600	47.25	378,563	48.36	35,037	9.26
General Corporate Loans	242,279	27.68	227,511	29.07	14,768	6.49
Small-and-medium Business Loans	170,731	19.50	150,416	19.22	20,315	13.51
Government Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delinquent	590	0.07	636	0.08	(46)	(7.23)
Consumer Loans	449,500	51.35	393,589	50.29	55,911	14.21
Mortgage	382,358	43.68	335,075	42.81	47,283	14.11
Auto Loans	50,238	5.74	44,327	5.66	5,911	13.33
Consumer Unsecured Loans	14,747	1.68	12,194	1.56	2,553	20.94
Stock-secured Loan	971	0.11	1,080	0.14	(109)	(10.09)
Delinquent	231	0.03	198	0.03	33	16.67
Other (Note)	955	0.11	715	0.09	240	33.57
Overseas Subsidiaries	12,320	1.41	10,606	1.35	1,714	16.16
Total	875,420	100.00	782,758	100.00	92,662	11.84

Note : Including certificate of deposit loan and composite overdraft.

D. Foreign Exchange

Unit: US\$1,000; %

Item \ Year	2021		2020		Comparison with 2020	
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount Increase (Decrease)	Increase (Decrease) Proportion (%)
Import Business	895,559	1.96	980,837	2.12	(85,278)	(8.69)
Export Business	614,023	1.34	243,384	0.53	370,639	152.29
Outward Remittance	22,291,926	48.67	22,295,044	48.30	(3,118)	(0.01)
Inward Remittance	22,002,864	48.03	22,641,678	49.05	(638,814)	(2.82)
Total	45,804,372	100.00	46,160,943	100.00	(356,571)	(0.77)

E. Trust Business

Unit: NT\$1,000; %

Year Item		2021	2020	Comparison with 2020	
				Amount Increase (Decrease)	Increase (Decrease) Proportion(%)
Total Balance of Trust Assets		206,539,431 (Note 1)	214,007,780 (Note 2)	(7,468,349)	(3.49%)
Other Consigned Items		4,303,478	4,461,684	(158,206)	(3.55%)
Total Revenue of Trust Business Service Fee		2,800,594	2,846,406	(45,813)	(1.61%)
Scale of Assets under Custody of Investment Insurance Policy		4,265	4,273	(8)	(0.19%)
The Custody Asset in Discretionary Investment Account		33,370,062	4,403,997	28,966,065	657.72%
Scale of Assets under Custody of Foreign Investment		31,565,073	26,328,002	5,237,071	19.89%
The Custody of Other Property		79,740	81,840	(2,100)	(2.57%)
Scale of Assets under Custody of Business Guarantee Bond		2,255,000	2,255,000	0	0.00%
Custodian Service Fee Income		42,971	21,222	21,749	102.48%
Certification of Securities	Amount of Certification	17,721,990	27,103,218	(9,381,228)	(34.61%)
	Revenue of Certification Service Charges	4,436	5,125	(689)	(13.44%)

Note 1 : including OBU trust property in the amount of NT\$2,839,254 thousands.

Note 2 : Including OBU trust property in the amount of NT\$2,928,027 thousands.

F. Insurance

Unit: NT\$ in million; %

Commission income \ Year	2021	2020	Comparison with 2020	
			Amount Increase (Decrease)	Increase (Decrease) Proportion (%)
Non-investment insurance	859	846	13	1.54
Investment insurance	690	346	344	99.42
Property insurance	22	21	1	4.76

G. Credit Card

Unit: NT\$ in million; %

Item \ Year	2021	2020	Comparison with 2020	
			Amount Increase (Decrease)	Increase (Decrease) Proportion (%)
Cards in Circulation (Card)	1,179,037	1,161,323	17,714	1.53
Valid number of cards	554,494	591,895	(37,401)	(6.32)
Transaction Amount (NT\$ million)	47,376	51,400	(4,024)	(7.83)
Revolving Balance (NT\$ million)	1,219	1,340	(121)	(9.03)

H. Investment

Unit: NT\$ in million; %

Item \ Year	2021	2020	Comparison with 2020	
			Amount Increase (Decrease)	Increase (Decrease) Proportion (%)
Bond Trading Volume	292,544	287,970	4,574	1.59
Bill Trading Volume	5,117,016	3,584,371	1,532,645	42.76

Unit: US\$ in million; %

Item \ Year	2021	2020	Comparison with 2020	
			Amount Increase (Decrease)	Increase (Decrease) Proportion (%)
Spot Transaction	23,976	8,351	15,625	187.10
Forward Exchange Transaction	14,137	8,300	5,837	70.33
Foreign Exchange SWAP	31,450	27,005	4,445	16.46
Option Transaction	106	0	106	-

I. E-Banking

Unit: in thousands

Item \ Year	2021	2020	Comparison with 2020	
			Amount Increase (Decrease)	Increase (Decrease) Proportion (%)
Total Internet Banking Transactions	23,739	22,740	999	4.39
Total Mobile Banking Transactions	110,869	70,282	40,587	57.75
Total Online Corporate Banking Transactions	7,523	5,077	2,446	48.18
Total Mobile Payment (Cross-border) Transactions	655	58	597	1,029.31

(2) 2020 Operating Plan

In 2021, the Bank will focus on expanding business scale, increasing revenue sources, and enhancing the competitiveness in digital finance. We will gradually expand our business scale in all aspects to better the return on equity while maintaining quality assets. The highlights of the business plan are summarized as follows:

A. Business Development

- a. Expand loan scale. With interest rates of loan business outperforming bond investment yields, the Bank's net interest income will increase through growth in loan scale and higher loan-to-deposit ratio. The momentum of growth in loan

business is aimed at the balanced growth between wholesale banking and retail banking. In terms of corporate loan business, the Bank will carefully select cases in industries that are less affected by the pandemic and have good prospects. Also, the Bank will focus on transaction type loan with self-liquidating, such as negotiation, letters of credit, and accounts receivable, to build reliable dealings with customers and increase fee income. In terms of international syndicated loans, the Bank maintains a cautious approach. In the area of retail banking loan business, the Bank select quality customers for each products in order to grow steadily and expand revenues.

- b. In addition to expanding the business team and assets scale of wealth management by integrating the departmental resources of wholesale banking and retail banking through the resources of Yuanta Financial Holding Co., Ltd., the wealth management business will actively develop applications that make digital transactions more convenient and enhance the functions of systems related to the wealth management business, such as quick order placing for ETF and overseas stocks and mobile financial advisors, to render customers satisfied and loyal to the Bank while providing more diversified financial services for customers and cementing the relationship between customers and the Bank.
- c. Through the planning of various projects and marketing activities, the branches continue to work on and find customers in the locality, strengthen the ability to expand the customer base and bring in new capital. Also, the branches revitalize the development of direct payroll deposit accounts to increase customer willingness and loyalty for dealings with the Bank. In the meantime, the growth of core deposits will support the growth of loan scale and the expansion of the asset pool of the branches.
- d. With the planning and launching the “Five-Year Plan for Emerging Technology Application Development” and the “Digital Transformation Project” in 2020, the Bank will continue to implement various programs to improve operational and business efficiency through digital transformation, strengthen the marketing capabilities of our business units, enhance customer convenience and satisfaction, and ultimately build a good brand image and reputation. In terms of digital channel development, in response to the trend of FinTech development and changes in consumer payments, the Bank will continue to promote innovative customer-oriented financial services, with “actively promoting digital

transformation and optimizing internal processes”, “valuing user experience and getting close to life scenarios” and “integrating new technologies and innovating FinTech tools” as main development strategies. By continuously optimizing the ease of use of our channel platforms and providing a diverse products and personalized services, the Bank will be able to bring the depth and breadth of our customer service to the next level.

B. Internal Control

- a. Domestic Through the establishment of risk models and databases, the Bank strengthens its ability to control risks in credit, market, operation and concentration. Also, the Bank has grasped a deeper understanding of the risk trends in various industries and countries, and continuously reinforced the review and monitoring mechanism for the detection of operational risks so that necessary countermeasures can be taken in a timely manner to reduce risks effectively.
- b. The Bank will continue to comply with external laws and regulations, and strengthen the completeness of the systems or operating procedures such as AML/CFT, information security, personal information protection, fair treatment of customers, etc. The Bank announce and revise internal regulations in real time in response to the latest changes in financial laws and regulations. Also, the Bank ensure the integrity of compliance through education and training, self-assessment of compliance with laws and regulations, and assessment operations. In addition, the Bank conducts analysis on cases in which other banks have been penalized to promote correct practices and strengthen the awareness of compliance among employees.
- c. The Bank will continue to consolidate and implement risk management, compliance, and internal audit and control mechanisms for overseas branches and subsidiaries.

C. Personnel Training

- a. The Bank will continue to conduct pre-service and on-the-job education and training for employees, cultivate multi-functional talents through a job rotation mechanism, implement a talent development program in response to business development needs, handle succession ladder grooming, and reserve business and management personnel at all levels to lay the foundation for the Bank’s

sustainable development.

- b. The Bank examine, keep a record and develop learning paths for all types of personnel, promoting self-directed learning and career development and training all employees to improve their English proficiency to facilitate the establishment and development of bilingual branches and overseas business.

(3) Overview of financial product research and business development

- A. The size and profit and loss of major financial products and added business units in the most recent two years and as of the printing date of the annual report:

The main financial products in the past two years are various TWD and foreign currency deposits, consumer loans, corporate loans, import and export foreign exchange, foreign exchange, wealth management, trust, and credit cards. NO additional business units have been established in the past two years.

For the business development scale and the profit and loss situation, please refer to the overview of 2020-2021 consolidated business development in Section 2 of this chapter.

B. R&D expenditures and results in the most recent two years, and outline of future R&D plans :

- a. R&D expenditures :

Unit: NT\$ in thousands

Year	2021	2020
Amount	234,000	192,821

- b. R&D results :

- i. Xinyi equipment room DMZ and Hi-Link firewall replacement and construction project.
- ii. Build an electronic conference system (Teams) and remote virtual office environment (WVD) construction
- iii. IBM Host Upgrading Project
- iv. NTD Core System Upgrading Project
- v. RPA Process Automation Project – Implementation of the New Procedure (2021)
- vi. Central Govement Securities Settlement System(CGSS) Construction Project.
- vii. Bill Agent Clearing and Settlement system Construction Project

- viii. Housing Loan Appraisal System Project
- ix. Management Decision-Making Supporting System (EIS) Project
- x. Personal Electronic Banking System revise (including English supports) – 2nd stage
- xi. Easycard/icash Pay account linking electronic payment functions
- xii. Capital Accrual System -2nd stage
- xiii. Worker Relief Loans Project and Quintuple Stimulus Voucher Project
- xiv. Computer System Information Security Assessment Project (Type 1).
- xv. Electronic Payment Institution Information System Standards and Security Control Operation Assessment Project.
- xvi. Mobile APP basic information security inspection.
- xvii. Vulnerability patch management platform.

c. IT Research and Development Projects

- i. Information system development and upgrade: IBM P7 host upgrading project, emerging technology network-based construction project, NTD core system local active-active framework construction project, foreign exchange system upgrading project, Non-discretionary money trust investment in stock system construction project (1st Stage), Mobile wealth management project (1st Stage), financial trading system upgrading project, new wholesale banking review system construction project, Mobile Banking System revising project, F FIDO based subsidiaries mutual authentication project, Front-End Management and Interbank Transaction Processing system active-active architecture project, Enterprise Application Integration System upgrading project, Next Generation Web System Framework project, etc.
- ii. Information security protection and management: endpoint EDR defense enhancement, information security scanning and detection, the introduction of global information analysis and defense system, red-blue offense and defense exercise, the introduction of SOC information security monitoring center, computer system information security assessment (categories 1, 2, and 3), electronic payment institution information system standards and security control operation assessment, the introduction of business continuity management system (ISO22301), and other important information security projects.

(4) The Long-Term and Short-Term Business Plans

A. Short-Term Business Development Plans

- a. Improve the loaning drives and loan-to-deposit ratio and maintain the stable growth of income.
 - i. When the market is entering the interest rate rise cycle, the growth of loaning operations is the key to driving of the interest income growth. It focuses on credit extension other than that referred to in Article 72-2 of the Banking Act, and increase the NIM by increasing the loan-to-deposit ratio.
 - ii. The wholesale banking operations focus on expansion of the “syndicated loan,” “group enterprises” and “SME credit guarantee operations,” and are tied with the loan for working capital or self-compensatory transaction-type financing products to strengthen the depth of transactions.
 - iii. In addition to maintaining the existing fine-quality target customer bases, the retail banking operations will use the best effort to undertake the wealth management-type house loan and credit loan operations with better yield rate.
- b. Adopt the group management of customers to improve the result of wealth management operations.
 - i. Set the development goals with respect to various deposit projects through the development of payroll accounts and promotion of the core deposit growth, hoping to expand the stable deposit funds and cultivate the wealth management business basis at the same time.
 - ii. The wealth management business will work with wholesale banking and retail banking to develop high-asset and high-consumption customer bases, and promote the group management of customers and family membership system, tied with the icash card member grading and rebate system, in order to expand the scale of wealth management customers and AUM and upgrade the customers’ contribution.
 - iii. In response to the policies, promote the high-asset customer project, set forth the business development plan and expand the private wealth management scale to increase the number of high-asset customers and revenue from service charges.
- c. Improve the functions of digital financial platforms and application of UM

patents. Improve the digital financial platform functions and participate in external institutions' FinTech application projects

- i. On a customer-oriented basis, continue to develop the online services and availability and diversity thereof on the platforms, including mobile banking, online banking, online corporate banking, Yuanta e-counter and mobile insurance enrollment, etc..
 - ii. Promote Taiwan Pay, Line Pay Money and icash Pay service to link the payment scenario in the customers' daily life and also perfect the cash flow services by integration of multiple payment tools.
 - iii. Continue to develop the diversified application of FinTech, e.g. participation in Open Banking and continued cooperation with TSP service providers to expand the financial service scope, implementation of F-FIDO mobile ID standards, eDDA ACH and subsidiary connection construction project and eACH e-debit authorization service, and participation in the financial association's Global Trading Shared Blockchain Platform.
- d. Practice the fair dealing policy and compliance with laws to maintain the bank's sound management.
 - i. Build the three lines of defense under the fair dealing principles; the fair dealing will be practiced by the specific policies dedicated to strengthening the first-line personnel, including adoption of related systems and regulations, and execute training program, care for customers, prevention of fraud and anti-money laundering, optimization of operating procedures, upgrading of customer service satisfaction and processing of customers' complaints, and convening of the fair dealing commission meeting periodically to have the second-line and third-line personnel conduct the review, discussion and follow-up, and report to the Board of Directors regularly.
 - ii. For compliance with AML/CTF requirements, continue to adjust the system's functions and transaction monitoring mechanism per the need for integration of practices and implement the data comparison and search operations into the automated procedure to upgrade the operational efficiency.
 - iii. Comply with external laws and regulations, and continue to strengthen the completeness of such operating procedures as anti-money laundering,

information security and personal data protection, corporate governance, and consumer protection, etc.. Conduct the case study on the sanctions in the same trade and promote the correct countermeasures against individual cases to enhance the clerks' compliance concept.

- iv. Collect and publish the latest update in financial laws and regulations, and amend the internal regulations in a timely manner; ensure the compliance with various laws and regulations through training, execution of compliance self-assessment and appraisal.
- v. Enhance the risk control, compliance and internal audit/internal control of overseas branch and subsidiaries.

B. Long-Term Business Development Plans

- a. Establish Yuanta operating characteristics and promote the Bank's sustainability
 - i. Strictly choose fine-quality products as the marketing focus, and strengthen cross-selling to and sprout management of the existing customers through marketing activities and customer base analysis.
 - ii. Establish the integrated marketing and referral mechanism and integrate the real and virtual channels to enable the real channels to exert the characteristics of local deepened development service, and the digital channels to provide the convenient services linked with the wealth management, deposits, loan, payment or application under various scenarios to satisfy customers' needs for various financial services.
 - iii. In response to Yuanta FHC's policy to base its roadmap on the SDGs of the United States, the Bank includes the ESG philosophy in its enterprise culture and business strategies, and connects the green financing and Equator Principle cases with the syndicated loaning operations, in order to encourage enterprises to practice the ESG target jointly. Additionally, it also continues to promote the issuance of green/ESG bonds, credit card carbon footprint reduction, green building house loan, eco-friendly energy car loan and responsible investment projects, and to demonstrate its determination to achieve the sustainable finance.
- b. Strengthen the FinTech infrastructure and practical applications to support the business development.

- i. Control the market trend, and develop the customer segment marketing, establish the financial scene services, and increase the horizontal cooperation under the personalized service application scenario, in order to deepen the bond with customers and increase the frequency of active transactions with customers.
 - ii. Expand the implementation of various sales units' RPA, and establish the RPA management platform to strengthen the cross-functional sharing of robotic resources and procedures.
 - iii. In response to the resilient expansion of future business needs, information security management, and need for development of AI and big data application, it establishes the new generation network framework, and the cloud for software/hardware equipment to save the construction time and overhead to lay the foundation for business cloud application.
 - iv. Comply with the government's digital finance policies, it works with external institutions to develop the FinTech application operations with potential.
- c. The overseas branches develop specific business lines subject to the local environmental factors to increase their profitability step by step.
 - i. Hong Kong Branch strengthens the connection with domestic branches' business, and provide customers with cross-border financing and capital management services via the horizontal cooperation between the domestic branches and Hong Kong Branch.
 - ii. The subsidiary in Korea strengthens the cooperation with Yuanta Securities (Korea) and expand the wholesale banking business scope, and also evaluates the underwriting of new loan operations. For the retail banking operations, it expects to develop the cooperation with the other platforms to enhance the diversity of sales channels and achieve the balanced development of wholesale banking and retail banking operations.
 - iii. The subsidiaries in the Philippines will develop the local fine-quality wholesale banking customer cases, e.g. Taiwan businessmen's investees, and enterprises listed in the Philippines, and also work with large-scale construction contractors to develop the house loan operations for the peripheral commercial areas around Manila, the Philippines, so as to enhance the scale of loaning operations.

(5) Employee Composition

Year		2020	2021	January 31, 2022
Number of Staff		4,398	4,386	4,386
Average Age		41.32	41.44	41.51
Average Seniority		9.78	9.70	9.75
Education Level Ratio	PhD	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%
	Master Degree	14.30%	15.02%	15.11%
	University/ College	81.60%	81.09%	81.00%
	Senior High School	3.97%	3.71%	3.71%
	Lower than Senior High School	0.04%	0.09%	0.09%
Certificates and Licenses Held by Yuanta Commercial Bank Employees	Certificates/Licenses	Number of Staff	Certificates/Licenses	Number of Staff
	Internal Control	2,732	Investment Insurance Salesperson	1,383
	Trust Salesperson	2,676	Financial Knowledge and Ethics	2,248
	Life Insurance Salesperson	2,555	Financial Planning Specialist	542
	Property Insurance Salesperson	2,097	Other Financial Certificates/Licenses	9,773
	Life Insurance Salesperson to Sell Foreign Currency Receipts and Disbursements Non-investment Insured Goods			1,603

Note: On January 31, 2022, number of staff of Yuanta Savings Bank (Philippines) is 53.

Note: On January 31, 2022, number of staff of Yuanta Savings Bank (Korea) is 66.

(6) Corporate Social Responsibilities and Ethics

The Bank has been making donations to Yuanta Foundation for social services in cultural and education fields. Yuanta Foundation centers on caring for public welfare with initiatives on education in four educational approaches: (1) Involvement in Volunteers Public Welfare Platform; (2) Aid for Disadvantaged Group Caring for Children and Juvenile; (3) Educate and Train Youth's Independence; (4) Inclusive Finance/Innovation & Cultivation; (5) Healthcare, Care for the Elderly; (6) Community Service & Environmental Protection. The Foundation upholds the spirit of "what is taken from the society is used in the interests of the society." Through action and practice, it sets an example for others to follow, hoping to create a more caring, harmonious, equal and beautiful charitable society. The Foundation upholds the spirit of "what is taken from the society is used in the interests of the society."

Yuanta Foundation was involved in organizing 650 events in 2021, including 219 self-organized events, 328 events co-organized with others and 103 sponsored events, and honored the "Social Education Award" and "Entities Donating or Supporting the Education Industry – Crystal Award" by Ministry of Education, and "Silver Award of Annual Arts &

Business Awards” by Ministry of Culture at the same time. A total of 1,930 volunteers participated in the events and the events benefited more than 600,000 participants. It worked with each public welfare partners to upgrade the disadvantaged group’s education, community escort, healthcare and other public welfare and education activities in depth and width. Meanwhile, it called on the enterprise’s volunteers to join the action, combined its expertise in finance, and actively engaged in the education to make its public welfare operations more active.

Since Yuanta Foundation was founded 19 years ago, it has insisted on the philosophy for “the public welfare should refer to continuous contribution.” Without fearing the critical epidemic it integrated resources from multiple sectors, broke through the restrictions, and devoted itself to the public welfare to help others make their dream come true, transform life, find the truth about happiness, and expand the effect posed by the belief in “cycles of good” to the society through the Group and volunteers’ engagement. “Education” creates hope, “hope” inspires dreams, and “dream” turns one’s life. Yuanta Foundation insists that only continuous contribution of love and care enables the power of support to transform into greater momentum.

In the process of construction of the “public welfare platform,” it works with like-minded partners and volunteers to move on. By investing the extensive channels and abundant human resources in the public welfare operations, Yuanta Group uses its best to promote various volunteer services, break through the restrictions posed by epidemic prevention, and create the new activity types with its public welfare partners jointly. “Yuanta Happiness Day” refers to a representative self-organized event of Yuanta Foundation. In response to the epidemic this year, it streamlined the large-scale event into a small event attended by no more than 100 guests. It is engaged in communicating the knowledge about epidemic prevention and healthcare, and continue to visit remote areas in Taiwan to send the tailor-made “Happiness Gift Bag” to children. Since it was started in 2012, it has organized more than 30 charity events inviting more than 6,000 schoolchildren to engage in such educational entertainment activities. Also, it called on 1,705 volunteers inside and outside the Group to provide the escorting services.

It not only provides economic aids but also matches adequate supplies to be donated to the units in need. It initiated the “Love Book Fun” book raising activity and called on colleagues to donate second-hand books in good condition. After cleaning the books, it gave the books to the rural areas with insufficient resources, as a diversified reading resources. It also gathered volunteers dedicated to storytelling, hoping to enrich the life of

children with the power of knowledge received from reading. Since 2018, by combining the public welfare and its expertise in finance, it has trained professional volunteer trainers to research and develop innovative wealth management teaching materials jointly, practice inclusive finance education goals. By means of the teaching materials, children are taught about the investment concept and market information to learn by doing and managing their own finance from childhood.

Aiming to “embrace changes and move on strongly,” on the road to public welfare, Yuanta Foundation proactively promotes the recruitment of like-minded volunteer partners to work with it. It also innovates and reforms the activities in line with the trend, and practices the real intent of service, care and contribution. It spreads the seed of hope extensively to reclaim the sustainable forest for the “Deed of Good.”

Based on the spirit of corporate social responsibility and humane care, the Bank offers cardholders the opportunity to make donations to 28 social organizations by credit card. This year, the Bank has added online donation service to help social welfare organizations expose their advertisements through the Bank’s promotional channels (e.g., bills and EDM) while providing cardholders with more opportunities to participate in social welfare by making it more convenient to donate.

(7) The Number of Full-Time Non-supervisor Employees, Annual Average and Median Salary of Full-Time Non-supervisor Employees and the Differences from the Previous Year

Year \ Item	2021	2020	Comparison with 2020
The Number of Full-Time Non-supervisor Employees	3,916	3,962	(46)
Annual Average Salary of Full-Time Non-supervisor Employees	1,193,490	1,142,966	50,524
Annual Median Salary of Full-Time Non-supervisor Employees	1,004,105	963,685	40,420

(8) IT Development Projects

A. Hardware Configuration and maintenance of major information system hardware and software:

The Bank's main information systems including NTD deposit/loan, remittance, cross bank service, foreign exchange, trust, accounting, data warehousing, wealth

management and credit card authorization, are onfigured in the various operating system servers, such as IBM p-Series, IBM AS/400 i-Series, Oracle T7, EMC Greenplum, Solaris, Linux, Windows x86 and other hosts.

B. Future Development or procurement and installation plans:

In line with continuous operation and business development and the implementation of information security management, the projects expected to be launched include: IBM P7 host upgrading project, emerging technology network-based construction project, NTD core system local active-active framework construction project, foreign exchange system upgrading project, Non-discretionary money trust investment in stock system construction project (1st Stage), Mobile wealth management project (1st Stage), financial trading system upgrading project, new wholesale banking review system construction project, Mobile Banking System revising project, F FIDO based subsidiaries mutual authentication project, Front-End Management and Interbank Transaction Processing system active-active architecture project, Enterprise Application Integration System upgrading project, Next Generation Web System Framework project, etc. Endpoint EDR defense enhancement, information security scanning and detection, the introduction of global information analysis and defense system, red-blue offense and defense stimulation, the introduction of SOC information security monitoring center, computer system information security assessment (categories 1, 2, and 3), electronic payment institution information system standards and security control operation assessment, the introduction of business continuity management system (ISO 22301), etc.

C. Emergency Recovery and Security Measures

In order to safeguard the smoothness of major system operation, local backup and remote backup mechanisms are devised for the host of each connectivity system according to the service features and conduct corresponding fail-over maneuvers to the system levels. It is not only the responding capability of the trainers, but also the effectiveness of the backup recovery procedures reviewed. In order to safeguard the equipment of the system and data storage, the Bank plans the following safety preventive measures:

a. Computer Room Security

The computer facilities of the Bank are installed with equipment against earthquake, fire, thunder and disasters. The access control system and the

monitoring system are also well executed to tightly control entry and exit. Vital computers and equipments are maintained and tested periodically to safeguard the equipment operation.

b. System and Network Security

i. Firewall

Critical gateways in the internal network are shielded with Back To Back dual layer firewall to achieve double defense with different brands of hardware and software firewalls. Major external websites are setup on the N-tier structure. While the web server is placed in the DMZ area behind the layer 1 firewall, major application servers and database servers are placed behind the layer 2 firewall.

ii. IP Address Protection

The user terminal of the Bank adopted MAC and IP address blocking system to protect the internal IP addresses of the Bank from being mistakenly or falsely used.

iii. Weakness Scanning and Flaw Repair

Scanned the weakness of servers and automatically fix the system flaws of personal computers to improve system security.

iv. Anti-virus Mechanism

All of personal computers, servers and emails are devised with anti-virus and anti-spam mail mechanism.

v. The Application Firewall

Establish the application firewall on critical gateways of the external website. Actively analyze and filter OSI L4-L7 Internet behavior. For illegal programming or any penetration and attack against the flaws of the system or programs, the application firewall will actively quarantine, block and report such matter to fortify the Internet defense and system security.

vi. Monitor the Changes of Files

Launch the file changed monitoring system on the e-commerce website to avoid malicious damages or false information implantation.

vii. Mobile Device Management Mechanism

Strengthen enterprise' internal management of mobile devices to ensure the data security through the establishment of Mobile Device Management Mechanism, including managing mobile device components, enhancing content security for mobile devices and establishing Internet security mechanisms for mobile devices.

viii. External DNS protection :

Implement cloud DNS protection mechanism to avoid DNS blocking attacks.

c. Information Security and Personal Data Protection

In order to advance the quality of financial service, information security management and personal Data protection, the Bank utterly implements every procedure in “ISO 27001:2013 Information Security Management Systems” and “BS 10012:2017 Personal Information Management Systems” and engages in semi-annual review and triennial re-assessment by BSI. In addition, in order to comply with the requirements of the competent authorities and adapted to the management of digital financial information security, the Bank regularly conducted “Computer System Information Security Assessment”, "Electronic Payment Institution Information System Standards and Security Control Operation Assessment", "Automated Teller Machine (ATM) Information Security Response Drills", “DDos Attack and Defense Exercise”, “Security Detection of Mobile App” and “Cyber and System Penetration Testing”, the Bank is persistently devoted to the enhancement of managerial mechanism of information security and personal Data protection and risk management and to stronger awareness of security across the Bank in order to safeguard the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information asset so that our clientele can enjoy financial services of stronger security and higher quality. We promote the introduction of the “ISO 22301 Business Continuity Management System” to strengthen the Bank’s ability to continue to operate in the event of a crisis, protect the Bank from disruptive events, and ensure recovery from such events.

(9) Information and Communication Security Management

The issue of information security has become more significant with the popularity of online transactions. The Bank introduced Information Security Management System (ISMS) in 2011 and was certified by ISO 27001 on December 30, 2011. Since then, the international organization British Standards Institution (BSI) has conducted a semi-annual review and three-year recertification. Under the requirements of various high standards for information security, information security governance has been gradually developed and implemented steadily. The Bank has also completed a number of information security tests and drills, such as application system recovery drills, automatic teller machine (ATM) information security response drills, distributed denial of service (DDoS) protection drills, mobile APP testing, network and system penetration testing, etc. Through various information security operations and drills, the integrity and adequacy of Yuanta Bank's overall computer system control measures were reviewed, and information security threats and weaknesses were identified to strengthen and enhance the Bank's network and information system security protection capabilities. To strengthen the concept of people-oriented information security governance, we continue to conduct information security education and training and anti-hack drills (such as social engineering drills) for all employees and information security-related personnel of the bank to strengthen the information security awareness of all employees. This year's information security investment strategy focuses on the investment in protection facilities, including server security vulnerability management and user-side information security management, to face the ever-changing information security threats, reduce information security risks, and plan information security protection and management projects, to optimize the information security risk response capacity of the existing equipment. In addition, to strengthen the Bank's ability to continue operating in response to a crisis, the "Business Continuity Management System (ISO 22301)" standard was introduced to protect the Bank from destructive events affecting its operations and ensure recovery from the event. Under the Bank's information security policy, we continued to promote and strengthen information security protection and management, and no major information security incident occurred in 2021.

(10) Employee Welfare

- A. In addition to enrolling employees in labor insurance and national health insurance in accordance with Government's laws and regulations, the Bank also enrolled employees in group insurance, including term life insurance, injury insurance, critical illness insurance, accidental medical insurance, cancer insurance and occupational disaster

insurance, etc.

- B. Established Employees Welfare Committee and stipulated the relevant reimbursement procedures, such as providing subsidies to marriage, maternity, disease, injury, death, emergency, children scholarship.
- C. Provided employees meal reimbursement.
- D. Provided preferential interest rates for savings accounts of employees, mortgages, property remodeling loans and consumer loans.
- E. Provided employees with Employee Stock Ownership Trust.

IV. Financial Information and Risk Management

1. Financial Review 2017~2021

(1) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet for 2017~2021

Unit: NT\$1,000

Item \ Year	Financial Information (Note 1)				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017 (Note 3)
Cash and cash equivalents, Due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks	100,238,756	74,056,925	71,241,820	67,745,895	80,563,892
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	161,891,541	166,389,485	148,571,375	134,709,206	114,446,191
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	212,830,894	153,197,610	101,295,739	107,072,776	—
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	266,896,275	218,228,224	201,309,106	180,208,887	—
Bills and bonds purchased under resale agreements	4,268,212	2,098,668	5,310,000	—	9,180,000
Receivables – net	18,226,694	16,982,854	20,179,275	26,471,731	25,822,208
Current income tax assets	120,362	1,557,562	2,434,100	2,426,227	2,486,626
Assets classified as held for sale-net	194,563	203,730	533,632	910,934	—
Bills discounted and loans – net	863,122,903	771,040,472	747,243,764	731,029,935	729,645,514
Available-for-sale financial assets – net	—	—	—	—	260,594,686
Held-to-maturity financial assets – net	—	—	—	—	26,743,729
Other financial assets – net	151,338	281,484	165,899	136,630	34,780,031
Property and equipment – net	13,778,026	13,669,631	12,510,636	12,390,152	12,775,897
Right of use assets – net	10,200,565	10,571,258	10,687,982	—	—
Investment property- net	818,751	816,689	843,889	867,763	1,159,501
Intangible assets – net	9,050,594	9,464,148	11,038,196	11,285,222	12,908,241
Deferred income tax assets	1,089,009	936,981	838,639	611,830	383,565
Other assets – net	1,482,323	2,470,307	2,082,050	12,233,100	3,387,081
Total Assets	1,664,360,806	1,441,966,028	1,336,286,102	1,288,100,288	1,314,877,162
Deposits from Central Bank and other banks	25,624,124	15,412,299	13,107,028	22,047,274	13,520,162
Due to Central Bank and other banks	839,700	675,000	—	—	—
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,169,051	3,014,414	3,568,060	4,823,707	7,107,229
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	2,769,734	—	1,550,312	16,226,824	11,240,704
Payables	8,405,506	7,756,587	8,921,978	13,008,154	13,565,951
Current income tax liabilities	1,309,217	756,047	1,810,146	801,009	688,059
Liabilities of assets classified as held for sale	—	—	—	2,115	—
Deposits and remittances	1,469,769,731	1,246,503,535	1,137,390,287	1,062,903,982	1,089,415,938
Financial debentures payable	22,200,000	34,500,000	34,500,000	38,000,000	43,500,000
Other financial liabilities	2,553,403	3,349,248	6,714,309	10,762,290	16,261,911

Item \ Year		Financial Information (Note 1)				
		2021	2020	2019	2018	2017 (Note 3)
Provisions		1,121,523	1,262,012	1,451,149	1,860,508	2,788,530
Lease liabilities		2,436,990	2,683,736	2,658,761	—	—
Deferred income tax liabilities		470,916	420,877	315,443	392,512	198,927
Other liabilities		1,666,733	1,689,533	2,424,310	1,620,799	2,410,521
Total Liabilities	Before distribution	1,541,336,628	1,318,023,288	1,214,411,783	1,172,449,174	1,200,697,932
	After distribution	Note 2	1,323,097,509	1,221,172,457	1,176,524,269	1,205,840,446
Equity attributable to owners of the parent company		123,024,178	123,942,740	121,874,319	115,651,114	114,179,230
Share capital	Before distribution	73,940,390	73,940,390	73,940,390	73,940,390	42,652,845
	After distribution	Note 2	73,940,390	73,940,390	73,940,390	42,652,845
Capital surplus		25,960,441	25,960,441	25,960,441	25,960,441	6,038,882
Retained earnings	Before distribution	23,623,460	20,859,402	20,392,923	14,832,758	14,111,826
	After distribution	Note 2	15,785,181	13,632,249	10,757,663	8,969,312
Other equity interest		(500,113)	3,182,507	1,580,565	917,525	9,603
The equity of attributable to former owner of business combination under common control		—	—	—	—	51,366,074
Non-controlling interests		—	—	—	—	—
Total equity	Before distribution	123,024,178	123,942,740	121,874,319	115,651,114	114,179,230
	After distribution	Note 2	118,868,519	115,113,645	111,576,019	109,036,716

Note 1 : The financial information for each fiscal year has been reviewed and verified by the accountants and prepared using the financial reports issued by the accountants.

Note 2 : The profit distribution proposal for 2021 has not yet been resolved through (the Board of Directors on behalf of) the shareholders' meeting.

Note 3 : The Company merged with the Ta Chong Bank on January 1, 2018, and the merger is an organizational restructuring of entities under common control. Thus, when preparing the financial statements in the previous periods, it is deemed in accordance with the regulations that the merger has been occurred at the beginning of the periods to re-prepare the financial statements in the previous periods. The Ta Chong Bank was incorporated into the subsidiary of Yuanta Financial Holdings on March 22, 2016. Therefore, March 22, 2016 was the beginning merger date.

Note 4 : As of the printing date of the annual report, 2022 financial information has not been, audited or reviewed by an independent external auditor.

(2) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for 2017~2021

Unit: NT\$1,000

Item \ Year	Financial Information (Note 1)				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017 (Note 2)
Interest income	17,588,447	18,904,851	22,611,119	23,039,102	22,844,096
Less: Interest expense	4,519,800	6,284,104	9,144,173	9,021,599	8,212,759
Net interest income	13,068,647	12,620,747	13,466,946	14,017,503	14,631,337
Net non-interest income	8,036,250	7,644,202	9,904,603	7,950,331	8,593,115
Net revenue	21,104,897	20,264,949	23,371,549	21,967,834	23,224,452
Provision for bad debt expenses, commitment and guarantee reserve	532,883	1,942,978	1,066,650	666,380	525,154
Operating expenses	11,375,207	10,290,144	10,797,597	11,255,799	12,963,750
Income from continuing operations before income tax	9,196,807	8,031,827	11,507,302	10,045,655	9,735,548
Income tax expense	(1,174,945)	(1,135,956)	(1,461,072)	(1,438,055)	(1,486,972)
Net income from continuing operations	8,021,862	6,895,871	10,046,230	8,607,600	8,248,576
Gain (loss) on discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	(350,195)
Net income	8,021,862	6,895,871	10,046,230	8,607,600	7,898,381
Other comprehensive (loss) income (net of tax)	(3,866,203)	1,933,224	275,488	(972,627)	955,776
Total comprehensive income	4,155,659	8,829,095	10,321,718	7,634,973	8,854,157
Net income attributable to: Parent company	8,021,862	6,895,871	10,046,230	8,607,600	6,743,007
Net income (loss) attributable to: Former owner of business combination under common control	—	—	—	—	1,255,627
Net income (loss) attributable to: Non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	(100,253)
Comprehensive income attributable to: Parent company	4,155,659	8,829,095	10,321,718	7,634,973	7,198,349
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to: Former owner of business combination under common control	—	—	—	—	1,756,061
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to: Non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	(100,253)
EPS(NT\$)	1.08	0.93	1.36	1.16	1.08

Note 1 : The above financial information was audited by accountants. Prepared through the financial reports for each fiscal year issued by the accountants.

Note 2 : The Company merged with the Ta Chong Bank on January 1, 2018, and the merger is an organizational restructuring of entities under common control. Thus, when preparing the financial statements in the previous periods, it is deemed in accordance with the regulations that the merger has been occurred at the beginning of the periods to re-prepare the financial statements in the previous periods. The Ta Chong Bank was incorporated into the subsidiary of Yuanta Financial Holdings on March 22, 2016. Therefore, March 22, 2016 was the beginning merger date.

Note 3 : As of the printing date of the annual report, 2022 financial information has not been audited or reviewed by an independent external auditor.

(3) Condensed Separate Balance Sheet for 2017~2021

Unit: NT\$1,000

Item \ Year	Financial Information (Note 1)				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017 (Note 3)
Cash and cash equivalents, Due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks	97,728,529	70,989,066	67,645,382	65,300,164	78,344,761
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	161,867,167	166,389,485	148,571,375	134,709,206	114,446,191
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	210,637,712	152,215,988	100,413,010	106,222,389	—
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	266,805,420	218,122,761	201,115,927	179,925,213	—
Bills and bonds purchased under resale agreements	4,268,212	2,098,668	5,310,000	—	9,180,000
Receivables – net	18,173,257	16,927,015	20,108,312	26,168,202	25,461,410
Current income tax assets	120,152	1,557,461	2,433,421	2,425,746	2,485,786
Assets classified as held for sale-net	194,563	203,730	533,632	868,288	—
Bills discounted and loans – net	850,861,516	760,528,904	737,626,205	720,651,097	718,574,889
Available-for-sale financial assets – net	—	—	—	—	259,716,476
Held-to-maturity financial assets – net	—	—	—	—	26,533,847
Equity investments accounted for under the equity method– net	4,688,779	4,458,062	4,747,629	5,208,251	5,180,010
Other financial assets – net	4,682	35,042	77,553	6,003	34,591,086
Property and equipment – net	13,705,909	13,583,396	12,415,059	12,290,864	12,679,330
Right of use assets – net	10,082,232	10,437,892	10,573,282	—	—
Investment property- net	818,751	816,689	843,889	867,763	1,159,501
Intangible assets – net	9,021,529	9,423,352	10,592,029	10,807,589	12,459,121
Deferred income tax assets	1,067,740	918,957	827,380	600,465	363,868
Other assets – net	1,432,761	3,147,511	2,738,343	12,048,017	3,135,894
Total Assets	1,651,478,911	1,431,853,979	1,326,572,428	1,278,099,257	1,304,312,170
Deposits from Central Bank and other banks	25,624,124	15,412,299	13,107,028	22,047,274	13,520,162
Due to Central Bank and other banks	839,700	675,000	—	—	—
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,169,051	3,014,414	3,568,060	4,823,707	7,107,229
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	2,769,734	—	1,550,312	16,226,824	11,240,704
Payables	8,205,358	7,585,582	8,725,192	12,815,557	13,420,429
Current income tax liabilities	1,302,784	750,367	1,809,941	796,365	686,854
Deposits and remittances	1,457,271,213	1,236,742,507	1,128,024,552	1,053,292,520	1,079,154,520
Financial debentures payable	22,200,000	34,500,000	34,500,000	38,000,000	43,500,000
Other financial liabilities	2,553,403	3,349,248	6,714,309	10,762,290	16,261,911
Provisions	1,107,679	1,246,528	1,437,171	1,735,809	2,664,341
Lease liabilities	2,308,934	2,539,411	2,537,997	—	—

Item \ Year		Financial Information (Note 1)				
		2021	2020	2019	2018	2017 (Note 3)
Deferred income tax liabilities		469,722	416,992	313,811	390,634	198,449
Other liabilities		1,633,031	1,678,891	2,409,736	1,557,163	2,378,341
Total Liabilities	Before distribution	1,528,454,733	1,307,911,239	1,204,698,109	1,162,448,143	1,190,132,940
	After distribution	Note 2	1,312,985,460	1,211,458,783	1,166,523,238	1,195,275,454
Equity attributable to owners of the parent company		123,024,178	123,942,740	121,874,319	115,651,114	114,179,230
Share capital	Before distribution	73,940,390	73,940,390	73,940,390	73,940,390	42,652,845
	After distribution	Note 2	73,940,390	73,940,390	73,940,390	42,652,845
Capital surplus		25,960,441	25,960,441	25,960,441	25,960,441	6,038,882
Retained earnings	Before distribution	23,623,460	20,859,402	20,392,923	14,832,758	14,111,826
	After distribution	Note 2	15,785,181	13,632,249	10,757,663	8,969,312
Other equity interest		(500,113)	3,182,507	1,580,565	917,525	9,603
The equity of attributable to former owner of business combination under common control		—	—	—	—	51,366,074
Total equity	Before distribution	123,024,178	123,942,740	121,874,319	115,651,114	114,179,230
	After distribution	Note 2	118,868,519	115,113,645	111,576,019	109,036,716

Note 1 : The financial information for each fiscal year has been reviewed and verified by the accountants and prepared using the financial reports issued by the accountants.

Note 2 : The profit distribution proposal for 2021 has not yet been resolved through (the Board of Directors on behalf of) the shareholders' meeting.

Note 3 : The Company merged with the Ta Chong Bank on January 1, 2018, and the merger is an organizational restructuring of entities under common control. Thus, when preparing the financial statements in the previous periods, it is deemed in accordance with the regulations that the merger has been occurred at the beginning of the periods to re-prepare the financial statements in the previous periods. The Ta Chong Bank was incorporated into the subsidiary of Yuanta Financial Holdings on March 22, 2016. Therefore, March 22, 2016 was the beginning merger date.

Note 4 : As of the printing date of the annual report, 2022 financial information has not been audited or reviewed by an independent external auditor.

(4) Condensed Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income for 2017~2021

Unit: NT\$1,000

Item \ Year	Financial Information (Note 1)				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017 (Note 2)
Interest income	16,957,020	18,278,282	21,904,151	22,304,036	22,419,362
Less: Interest expense	4,329,781	6,106,605	8,904,730	8,786,722	8,105,762
Net interest income	12,627,239	12,171,677	12,999,421	13,517,314	14,313,600
Net non-interest income	8,110,257	7,701,204	9,965,763	8,081,151	8,524,688
Net revenue	20,737,496	19,872,881	22,965,184	21,598,465	22,838,288
Provision for bad debt expenses, commitment and guarantee reserve	539,619	1,919,004	1,063,211	665,321	439,374
Operating expenses	11,023,350	9,936,777	10,405,832	10,916,495	12,722,465
Income from continuing operations before income tax	9,174,527	8,017,100	11,496,141	10,016,649	9,676,449
Income tax expense	(1,152,665)	(1,121,229)	(1,449,911)	(1,409,049)	(1,478,034)
Net income from continuing operations	8,021,862	6,895,871	10,046,230	8,607,600	8,198,415
Gain (loss) on discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	(199,781)
Net income	8,021,862	6,895,871	10,046,230	8,607,600	7,998,634
Other comprehensive (loss) income (net of tax)	(3,866,203)	1,933,224	275,488	(972,627)	955,776
Total comprehensive income	4,155,659	8,829,095	10,321,718	7,634,973	8,954,410
Net income attributable to: Parent company	8,021,862	6,895,871	10,046,230	8,607,600	6,743,007
Net income (loss) attributable to: Former owner of business combination under common control	—	—	—	—	1,255,627
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to: Parent company	4,155,659	8,829,095	10,321,718	7,634,973	7,198,349
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	—	—	—	—	1,756,061
EPS(NT\$)	1.08	0.93	1.36	1.16	1.08

Note 1 : The financial information for each fiscal year has been reviewed and verified by the accountants and prepared using the financial reports issued by the accountants.

Note 2 : The Company merged with the Ta Chong Bank on January 1, 2018, and the merger is an organizational restructuring of entities under common control. Thus, when preparing the financial statements in the previous periods, it is deemed in accordance with the regulations that the merger has been occurred at the beginning of the periods to re-prepare the financial statements in the previous periods. The Ta Chong Bank was incorporated into the subsidiary of Yuanta Financial Holdings on March 22, 2016. Therefore, March 22, 2016 was the beginning merger date.

Note 3 : As of the printing date of the annual report, 2022 financial information has not been audited or reviewed by an independent external auditor.

(5) Independent Auditors Over the Past Five Years and their Audit Opinions

Year	Independent Auditing Firm	CPA	Consolidated Financial Report Auditor's Opinion
2017	PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan	Ellen Kuo & Maria Chen	Unqualified opinion
2018	PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan	Ellen Kuo & Maria Chen	Unqualified opinion with emphasis of matter and other matter
2019	PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan	Jason Lo & Maria Chen	Unqualified opinion with other matter
2020	PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan	Jason Lo & Maria Chen	Unqualified opinion with other matter
2021	PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan	Jason Lo & Shu-Mei Chi	Unqualified opinion with other matter

(6) Consolidated Financial Analysis for 2017~2021

Item (Note 7)		Financial Analysis (Note 1)				
		2021	2020	2019 (Note 4)	2018 (Note 3)	2017 (Note 2)
Operating Performance	Ratio of deposits to loans (%)	59.36	62.55	66.51	69.55	67.56
	NPL ratio (%)	0.10	0.14	0.16	0.23	0.24
	Ratio of interest cost to annual average deposits (%)	0.27	0.44	0.68	0.64	0.61
	Ratio of interest income to annual average loans outstanding (%)	1.71	1.98	2.44	2.49	2.37
	Total assets turnover (times)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
	Average operation revenue per employee (thousand NT\$)	4,633	4,382	5,077	4,638	4,370
	Average profit per employee (thousand NT\$)	1,761	1,491	2,183	1,817	1,486
Profitability	Return on tier I capital (%)	7.66	6.85	10.30	11.52	11.74
	Return on assets (%)	0.52	0.50	0.76	0.66	0.59
	Return on equity (%)	6.50	5.61	8.46	7.52	6.99
	Net income ratio (%)	38.01	34.03	42.98	39.18	34.01
	EPS (NT\$)	1.08	0.93	1.36	1.16	1.08
Financial Structure	Ratio of liabilities to assets (%)	92.60	91.39	90.89	91.00	91.30
	Ratio of property and equipment to equity (%)	11.20	11.03	10.27	10.71	11.19
Growth rate	Rate of assets growth (%)	15.42	7.91	3.80	-2.00	-3.14
	Rate of earnings growth (%)	14.50	(30.20)	14.55	3.19	53.27
Cash flow	Cash flow ratio (%)	101.53	23.23	110.82	Note 5	Note 5
	Cash flow adequacy ratio (%)	195.11	169.15	152.19	70.84	205.42
	Cash flow coverage ratio (%)	7,032.92	497.28	27,091.21	Note 5	Note 5
Ratio of liquidity reserve (%)		37.33	37.00	34.00	35.00	36.00
Total balance of secured loans of related parties (thousand NT\$)		8,273,413	8,723,639	6,378,105	6,207,805	4,608,871
Ratio of total balance of secured loans of related parties to total balance of credit extension (%)		0.94	1.10	0.83	0.82	0.91
Scale of operations (Note 6)	Asset market share (%)	2.45%	2.25%	2.29	2.25	1.60
	Net-worth market share (%)	2.66%	2.76%	2.83	2.89	1.67
	Deposits market share (%)	2.90%	2.65%	2.64	2.50	1.87
	Loans market share (%)	2.41%	2.31%	2.36	2.32	1.61
The specified reasons of changes in financial ratios for the latest two years: (If the variation does not reach 20%, the analysis can be omitted) 1. The decrease in the NPL ratio was mainly due to the decrease in NPL in 2021. 2. The decrease in the ratio of interest cost to the annual average deposits was mainly due to the decrease in interest cost in 2021. 3. The increase in the rate of assets growth was mainly due to the increase in total assets in 2021. 4. The increase in the rate of earnings growth was mainly due to the increase in pre-tax profit or loss this year compared with last year. 5. The increase in cash flow ratio and cash flow coverage ratio was mainly due to the increase in net cash flow from operating activities in 2021 compared with 2020.						

Note 1 : The above financial information was audited by accountants.

Note 2 : The Bank merged with the Ta Chong Bank on January 1, 2018, and it was deemed that the 2017 financial statements shall be re-prepared as the merger occurred at the beginning of the period in accordance with the regulations (the value of the return on tier I capital in 2017 was not retroactively recalculated)

Note 3 : The average assets and net worth are calculated after the reorganization of the organization and the retroactive application of

IFRS 9 to the balance of January 1, 2018.

Note 4 : The average assets and net worth are calculated based on the retroactive application of IFRS 16 to the balance of January 1, 2019.

Note 5 : Because cash flows from operating activities in statement of cash flows are cash outflow in 2017 and 2018, it is not included for the calculation of cash flow ratio and cash flow coverage ratio.

Note 6 : Because of inaccessibility to information, market share of operating scale is calculated according to separate financial statements.

Note 7 : The formulas of various ratios are as follows:

1. Operating Performance

(1) Ratio of deposits to loans = Annual average loans outstanding / Annual average deposit (Including postal savings re-deposits)

(2) NPL ratio = Total NPL / Total loans outstanding

(3) Ratio of interest cost to annual average deposits = Total interest cost from deposits / Annual average deposits

(4) Ratio of interest income to annual average loans outstanding = Total interest income from loans / Annual average amount of loans outstanding

(5) Total assets turnover (times) = Operating income / Average total assets

(6) Average operation revenue per employee (Note 11) = Operating Revenues / Annual average total number of employees

(7) Average profit per employee = Net income after tax / total employees

2. Profitability

(1) Return on tier I capital = Before-tax profit or loss / Total amount of tier I capital

(2) Return on assets = Net income / Average total assets

(3) Return on Equity = Net income / Average total equity

(4) Net income ratio = Net income / Total operating revenues

(5) EPS = (Net profit attributable to parent company-preferred stock dividend) / Weighted average number of shares issued (Note 9)

3. Financial structure

(1) Ratio of Liabilities to Assets = Liabilities / Total assets

(2) Ratio of Property and Equipment to Equity = Property and equipment assets / Total equity

4. Growth rate

(1) Rate of Assets growth = (Total assets for current year - Total assets for previous year) / Total assets for previous year

(2) Rate of earnings growth = (Before-tax profit or loss for current year - Before-tax profit or loss for previous year) / Before-tax profit for previous year

5. Cash flow (Note 12)

(1) Cash flow ratio = Net cash flow from operating activities / (interbank lending and overdraft + payable commercial paper + Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss + RP + Payable accounts-current portion)

(2) Net cash flow adequacy ratio = Net cash flow from operating activities for the latest five years / (Capital expenditure + cash dividends for the latest five years)

(3) Cash flow coverage ratio = Net cash flow from operating activities / net cash flow from investing activities

6. Ratio of liquidity reserve = Liquidity assets defined by Central Bank / Accrual liquidity reserve liabilities

7. Scale of operations

(1) Asset market share = total assets / total assets of all financial institutions able to engage in deposit and loan business (Note 10)

(2) Net-worth market share = net worth / total net worth of all financial institutions able to engage in deposit and loan business

(3) Deposit market share = total value of deposits / total value of deposits at all financial institutions able to engage in deposit and loan business

(4) Loan market share = total value of loans / total value of loans at all financial institutions able to engage in deposits and loan business

Note 8 : The total liabilities have deducted allowance for guarantee liability and allowance for accidental loss.

Note 9 : The following shall be noted in the equations of EPS of the preceding paragraph:

1. It is based on weighted average common stock shares instead of the issued stock shares at the end of year.

2. For cash capitalization or Treasury stock trade, the circulation period is to be considered for the calculation of weighted average stock shares.

3. For capitalized retained earnings or additional paid-in, for the calculation of earnings per share of previous years and semi-annual, it is to be adjusted retroactively and proportionally to the ratio of capitalization but not the issuance period of the capitalization.

4. If the preferred stock is non-convertible cumulative preferred stock, the dividend (distributed or not distributed) is to be deducted from Net Income or is to be added to Net Loss.

5. If the preferred stock is non-cumulative preferred stock; also, if there is Net income generated, preferred stock dividend is to be deducted from Net income; however, if there is net loss resulted, no adjustment is required.

Note 10 : The financial institutions which could do the deposit and loan business include domestic banks, local branches of foreign and Mainland Chinese banks, credit co-operative associations and credit departments of farmers and fishermen's associations.

Note 11 : The income means the total interest income and non-interest income.

Note 12 : The following shall be considered in measuring of cash flow analysis:

1. Net cash flow from operating activities means the net cash inflow from operating activities in the cash flow statement.
2. Capital expenditure means the cash outflow from capital investment per year.
3. Cash dividends include of common and preferred stocks.

(7) Separate Financial Analysis for 2017~2021

Item		Year	Financial Analysis (Note 1)				
			2021	2020	2019 (Note 4)	2018 (Note 3)	2017 (Note 2)
Operating performance	Ratio of deposits to loans (%)	59.02	62.18	66.20	69.19	67.17	
	NPL ratio (%)	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.21	0.24	
	Ratio of interest cost to annual average deposits (%)	0.26	0.43	0.67	0.63	0.60	
	Ratio of interest income to annual average loans outstanding (%)	1.67	1.94	2.39	2.44	2.35	
	Total assets turnover (times)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	
	Average operation revenue per employee (thousand NT\$)	4,678	4,413	5,149	4,709	4,415	
	Average profit per employee (thousand NT\$)	1,810	1,531	2,253	1,877	1,546	
Profitability	Return on tier I capital (%)	7.79	6.96	10.48	11.77	12.12	
	Return on assets (%)	0.52	0.50	0.77	0.67	0.60	
	Return on equity (%)	6.50	5.61	8.46	7.52	7.18	
	Net income ratio (%)	38.68	34.70	43.75	39.85	35.02	
	EPS (NT\$)	1.08	0.93	1.36	1.16	1.08	
Financial Structure	Ratio of liabilities to assets (%)	92.54	91.33	90.82	90.93	91.22	
	Ratio of property and equipment to equity (%)	11.14	10.96	10.19	10.63	11.10	
Growth rate	Rate of assets growth (%)	15.34	7.94	3.86	(1.97)	(3.11)	
	Rate of earnings growth (%)	14.44	(30.26)	14.77	3.52	52.57	
Cash flow	Cash flow ratio (%)	102.36	25.67	104.82	Note 5	Note 5	
	Cash flow adequacy ratio (%)	192.62	171.15	152.39	76.96	217.37	
	Cash flow coverage ratio (%)	7,257.72	554.71	10,847.22	Note 5	Note 5	
Ratio of liquidity reserve (%)		37.33	37.00	34.00	35.00	36.00	
Total balance of secured loans of related parties (thousand NT\$)		8,273,413	8,723,639	6,378,105	6,207,805	4,608,871	
Ratio of total balance of secured loans of related parties to total balance of credit extension (%)		0.94	1.10	0.83	0.82	0.91	
Scale of operations (Note 6)	Asset market share (%)	2.45%	2.25%	2.29	2.25	1.60	
	Net-worth market share (%)	2.66%	2.76%	2.83	2.89	1.67	
	Deposits market share (%)	2.90%	2.65%	2.64	2.50	1.87	
	Loans market share (%)	2.41%	2.31%	2.36	2.32	1.61	
The specified reasons of changes in financial ratios for the latest two years: (If the variation does not reach 20%, the analysis can be omitted)							
1. The decrease in the ratio of interest cost to the annual average deposits was mainly due to the decrease in interest cost in 2021.							
2. The increase in the rate of assets growth was mainly due to the increase in total assets in 2021.							
3. The increase in the rate of earnings growth was mainly due to the increase in pre-tax profit or loss this year compared with last year.							
4. The increase in cash flow ratio and cash flow coverage ratio was mainly due to the increase in net cash flow from operating activities in 2021 compared with 2020.							

Note 1 : The above financial information was audited by accountants.

Note 2 : The Bank merged with the Ta Chong Bank on January 1, 2018, and it was deemed that the 2017 financial statements shall be re-prepared as the merger occurred at the beginning of the period in accordance with the regulations (the value of the return on tier I capital in 2017 was not retroactively recalculated)

Note 3 : The average assets and net worth are calculated after the reorganization of the organization and the retroactive application of

IFRS 9 to the balance of January 1, 2018.

Note 4 : The average assets and net worth are calculated based on the retroactive application of IFRS 16 to the balance of January 1, 2019.

Note 5 : Because cash flows from operating activities in statement of cash flows are cash outflow in 2017 and 2018, it is not included for the calculation of cash flow ratio and cash flow coverage ratio.

Note 6 : Because of inaccessibility to information, market share of operating scale is calculated according to separate financial statements.

(8) Consolidated Capital Adequacy for 2017~2021

Unit: NT\$1,000

Item			Year	Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio				
			2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	
Regulatory Capital	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital		113,484,386	112,621,903	108,234,328	102,190,820	58,769,676	
	Additional Tier 1 Capital		7,000,000	7,000,000	6,549,768	6,552,514	6,913,076	
	Tier 2 Capital		18,842,023	20,423,469	23,596,563	27,131,454	20,594,951	
	Regulatory Capital		139,326,409	140,045,372	138,380,659	135,874,788	86,277,703	
Risk-weighted Assets	Credit Risk	Standardized Approach	782,872,514	710,299,359	755,272,256	759,426,981	502,593,162	
		Internal ratings-based Approach	—	—	—	—	—	
		Securitization	—	—	—	—	—	
	Operational Risk	Basic Indicator Approach	—	—	—	—	—	
		Standardized Approach	38,751,085	40,154,208	40,682,988	41,023,677	24,185,623	
		Advanced Measurement Approaches	—	—	—	—	—	
	Market Risk	Standardized Approach	67,065,100	60,140,425	75,038,125	62,686,325	50,058,350	
		Internal Models Approach	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total Amount of Risk-weighted Assets		888,688,699	810,593,992	870,993,369	863,136,983	576,837,135	
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)			15.68	17.28	15.89	15.74	14.96	
Tier 1 Capital Ratio (%)			13.56	14.76	13.18	12.60	11.39	
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (%)			12.77	13.89	12.43	11.84	10.19	
Leverage Ratio (%)			7.00	8.03	8.34	8.22	7.08	
Please specify the reasons for the changes of capital adequacy ratios for the past two years: (If the variation does not reach 20%, the analysis can be omitted)								
The changes of capital adequacy ratios for the past two years are less than 20% and waived from explanation.								

Note 1 : The regulatory capital, risk-weighted assets and Exposure Measurement in the table above should be filled in accordance with “Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks” and “calculation method and table of self-owned capital and risk-weighted assets”.

Note 2 : The relevant formulas are as follows:

1. Regulatory capital = Common equity Tier1 capital + Additional Tier 1 capital + Tier 2 capital
2. Total amount of risk-weighted assets = credit risk-weighted assets + (operational risk + market risk) * 12.5
3. Capital adequacy ratio = Regulatory capital / Total amount of risk-weighted assets
4. Tier 1 capital ratio = (Common equity Tier 1 capital + additional Tier 1 capital) / Total amount of risk-weighted assets
5. Common equity Tier 1 ratio = Common equity Tier 1 capital / Total amount of risk-weighted assets
6. Leverage Ratio = Tier 1 capital / Exposure measurement

Note 3 : The above financial information was audited by accountants.

(9) Separate Capital Adequacy for 2017~2021

Unit: NT\$1,000

Item \ Year		Capital Adequacy Ratio				
		2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Regulatory Capital	Common equity Tier 1 Capital	112,341,256	111,561,319	107,500,816	101,366,390	57,923,794
	Additional Tier 1 Capital	5,827,805	5,885,484	5,362,861	5,250,451	5,618,074
	Tier 2 Capital	16,309,071	18,037,550	21,093,417	24,383,747	18,004,946
	Regulatory Capital	134,478,132	135,484,353	133,957,094	131,000,588	81,546,814
Risk-weighted Assets	Credit Risk	Standardized Approach	767,787,449	698,221,207	745,186,037	747,940,387
		Internal Ratings- based Approach	—	—	—	—
		Securitization	—	—	—	—
	Operational Risk	Basic Indicator Approach	—	—	—	—
		Standardized Approach	37,899,167	39,357,742	40,086,554	40,674,805
		Advanced Measurement Approaches	—	—	—	—
	Market risk	Standardized Approach	67,033,013	60,140,425	75,038,125	62,686,325
		Internal Models Approach	—	—	—	—
	Total Amount of Risk-weighted Assets		872,719,629	797,719,374	860,310,716	851,301,517
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)		15.41	16.98	15.57	15.39	14.45
Tier 1 Capital Ratio (%)		13.54	14.72	13.12	12.52	11.26
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (%)		12.87	13.99	12.50	11.91	10.27
Leverage Ratio (%)		6.92	7.95	8.27	8.13	6.95

Note 1 : The regulatory capital, risk-weighted assets and Exposure Measurement in the table above should be filled in accordance with “Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks” and “calculation method and table of self-owned capital and risk-weighted assets”.

Note 2 : The relevant formulas are as follows:

1. Regulatory capital = Common equity Tier1 capital + Additional Tier 1 capital + Tier 2 capital
2. Total amount of risk-weighted assets = credit risk-weighted assets + (operational risk + market risk) * 12.5
3. Capital adequacy ratio = Regulatory capital / Total amount of risk-weighted assets
4. Tier 1 capital ratio = (Common equity Tier 1 capital + additional Tier 1 capital) / Total amount of risk-weighted assets
5. Common equity Tier 1 ratio = Common equity Tier 1 capital / Total amount of risk-weighted assets
6. Leverage Ratio = Tier 1 capital / Exposure measurement

Note 3 : The above financial information was audited by accountants.

2. Consolidated Financial Report for 2021

Please refer to “Appendix Consolidated Financial Report for 2020” in this annual report.

3. Risk Management and Other Significant Events

(1) Information of Credit Risk Management

A. Credit Risk Management System in 2021

Item	Contents
1. Strategies, objectives, policies and procedure of credit risk	- Strategies and Objectives: - Comply with Basel III requirements. Uplift the capability of risk management and unify worldwide. - Set appropriate risk management framework and control process, and ensure its deployment in practice. - Strengthen the integration of management information, risk analytics and effectiveness of early warning mechanism, build the aggressive risk management culture and value. - Credit Risk Policies: - Establish the culture to value the importance of credit risk management. Develop the business strategies riding on the well quantitative and qualitative assessment from management perspective. - Establish the comprehensive risk management framework, control the credit risk within the acceptable risk appetite and achieve the business goal in risk reward balance. - Delegate the appropriate authorities to personnel within the risk management functions; ensure the corresponding duties and responsibilities of assisting Board of directors and management to oversee the implementation of credit risk policies. - Establish effective methods and monitoring procedures to ensure the adequacy of capital, and express business performance in a proper manner through the risk adjustment, and maximize shareholders' value. - Management Procedure: Credit risk identification, measurement, monitoring and management, credit risk report and credit risk performance management.
2. Structure and organization of credit risk management	- Board of Directors: - The Board of Directors is the Bank's supreme policy-making entity for risk management, responsible for authorizing the Bank's risk management policies and guidelines and supervising fulfillment of the various systems to achieve the Bank's entire credit risk management objectives. - Audit Committee to review the risk-related proposal before proposing to the Board of Directors and communicate with the risk implementation entities. - Senior Management: Risk Management Committee is subordinated to the Chairman, and Asset & Liability Management Committee, Non-Performing Loan Management Committee and Credit Evaluation Committee are subordinated to the President. - Risk Management Department: - Responsible for researching or suggesting the amendments of the Bank's credit risk management policies and guidelines to be proposed to the Board of Directors for approval. - Establish the Bank's entire structure of measuring, controlling and evaluating quantitative risk. - Responsible for enforcing and controlling the Bank's credit risk management and credit risk management regulations for the various businesses to ensure all businesses apply strictly with the Bank's credit risk management policies and guidelines. - Credit Management Units and Other Business Units: Manage credit risks of crediting cases according to stratified empowerment, including credit review, credit management and post-loan management. - Internal Audit:

Item	Contents
	The independent internal audit entities review the enforcement of the Bank's credit risk management systems periodically and disclose it in the audit report truly, and ensure that the relevant entities have taken the corrective actions in a timely manner.
3. Scope and characteristics of credit risk report and measurement systems	1. Scope and characteristics of credit risk report: (1) Report to Board of Directors. (Regularly)/(Integrated risk report) (2) Report to Audit Committee. (Regularly)/(Integrated risk report) (3) Monthly report to Asset & Liability Management Committee. (Integrated risk report) (4) Monthly report to Risk Management Committee. (Integrated risk report) (5) Monthly report to Risk Management. (6) Monthly monitoring and disclosing the large exposure-related information such as the usage rate of the country, industry, group, single person(natural & juristic), real estate and China Exposure. (7) Daily monitor the loan concentration ratio and early warning notification incidents stipulated in Article 72(2) of the Banking Act. 2. Credit risk measurement systems include: (1) Capital requirements calculation platform information system. (2) The credit information and investigation system: Credit rating. (3) The collection system: Asset appraisal. (4) The Bank's credit risk alarming system: The credit risk alarming mechanism. (5) Mid-term crediting management platform. (Including post loan management and the review platform) (6) Scorecards of consumer banking and credit rating models of corporate banking. (7) Large exposure system.
4. Credit risk hedging or risk reduction policies, and strategies and procedures for controlling the ongoing effectiveness of hedging and risk reduction tools	1. Credit risk hedging or risk reduction policies: (1) Review the credit risk hedging plan and execution of the centralized risk or higher risk businesses. (2) Plan to amend the Bank's regulations of risk reduction and controlling system to follow the risk reduction regulations in the Basel III. (3) Regularly review financial products' risk weights. 2. Strategies and procedures for controlling effectiveness of hedging and risk reduction: Establish the collateral management system in accordance with Basel III risk reduction regulations, and ensure the ongoing effective mess of risk reduction of collaterals through periodical revaluation of collaterals, loan-to-value ratio alert, analysis of centralization and stress testing.
5. Approach for regulatory capital requirements	Standardized Approach.

B. Risk Exposure after Risk Mitigation and Capital Requirements under Credit Risk Standardized Approach

Unit: NT\$1,000 ; Base Date: December 31, 2021

Type of Risk Exposure	Risk Exposure after Risk Mitigation	Capital Requirements
Sovereigns	368,716,412	0
Non-central Government Public Sector Entities	1,501,040	24,018
Banks (Multilateral Development Banks Included)	97,503,463	2,727,099
Corporations (Securities Firms and Insurance Companies Included)	328,985,101	21,550,576
Retail Exposures	82,232,404	4,857,563
Real Estate Exposure Class	610,195,712	28,784,026
Equity-securities Investment	11,758,385	940,671
Equity investments in funds and venture capitals	0	0
Other Assets	38,852,982	2,456,466
Total	1,539,745,499	61,340,419

Note : Capital requirements are equal to the risk exposure after risk mitigation multiplied by legal minimum capital adequacy ratio.

(2) Information of Securitization Management

A. Securitization Management System in 2021

Item	Contents
1. The strategies and procedure of securitization risk management	In terms of asset securitization, at present, The bank engages only in securities investments. The bank currently does not serve as originating bank. The procedure of securitized product investment: Investment in securitized products should be authorized by the delegation of approval authority. Before the business department invests in securitized products within the scope of authorization, it should first conduct investment analysis according to the credit worthiness, liquidity and profitability of the product, and submits to the supervisor for approval.
2. The organization and structure of securitization management	For the risk of investment in asset securitization, the Board of Directors is on the top level of management, the Treasury Department is the business execution unit, the Risk Management Department is the risk monitoring and control unit, and the Financial Markets Operation Department is the operation settlement unit of this bank.
3. Scope and characteristics of securitization risk report and measurement systems	1. The use of asset securitization investment positions and risk limits for other financial product positions should be monthly/quarterly disclosed to the Risk Management Committee/ Board of Directors. When the loss on valuation exceeds the specific proportion of cost, the business execution unit should make reviews in a timely manner and propose corresponding solutions to be approved by authorized level. 2. Asset securitization products with a quotation on the public market should be marked to market according to that quotation every day. If there is no quotation on the public market, products should be marked to market according to the quotation of provided by counterparty.
4. The hedge of securitization or risk mitigation policies, and strategies and procedures for controlling the on-going effectiveness of hedging and risk mitigation tools	When there is a larger risk exposure risk, assessments will be conducted to reduce risk exposure; or the approved risk mitigation methods will be implemented to reduce risk to a controllable range.
5. Approach for regulatory capital requirements	Standardized Approach.
6. Requirement on comprehensive qualitative disclosure, including: (1) Objectives for securitization activities, risk types undertaken and retained from the Bank's re-securitization activities. (2) Other risks involved in securitized asset (such as liquidity risk). (3) Various roles that the Bank plays during the securitization process and the level in which the bank is involved in each process. (4) The description on the procedures monitoring the changes in credit and market risk involved in securitization risk exposure. (5) The Bank's management policies regarding the credit risk mitigation taken against the risk retained in securitization and re-securitization.	The Bank has never served as an originator of asset securitization so no information shall be disclosed in this item.

Item	Contents
7. Description on the Bank's accounting policies on securitization	
8. The names in terms of ECAI used in banking books for securitization and their usage in each type of asset securitization exposure	
9. Explanation on any significant changes in any quantitative information from last reported period (such as any transfer of asset between banking books and trading books)	

B. Engagement in Securitization

As of December 2021, the Bank has never been the originator for securitization.

C. Risk Exposure and Capital Requirements for Securitization

As of December 2021, the Bank didn't hold any investments in securitized product.

D. Information of Investment in Securitization Products

As of December 2021, the Bank didn't hold any investments in securitized product.

(3) Information of Operational Risk Management

A. Operational Risk Management System in 2021

Item	Contents
1. The strategies and procedure of operational risk management	1. Formed a risk-oriented operational model and straightened business development to achieve its operation goals and maximize shareholder value. The Bank developed risk management policies, operational risk management principles, defined the scope and duties of operational risk management, and executed risk identification, risk evaluation and reporting processes including operational risk assessment and process analysis. 2. In response to existing or potential operational risks, all divisions in the Bank take effective improvement practices and persistently track the according implementation. Before the undertaking or during the planning of new services, all related operational risks must be identified and the controls of the process marked. The Bank additionally constructed contingency plans and conducted necessary simulation to assure incessant operation amid possible severe accidents.
2. The organization and structure of operational risk management	1. Board of Directors: The supreme authority in the Bank, in charge of approving risk management policies and according principles and monitoring execution of all systems in order to achieve the goals of operational risk management. 2. Risk Management Committee In order to facilitate the integration and implementation of the Bank's risk management policies and systems, the Risk Management Committee is established under the Board of Directors. The Chairman serves as the Committee Chair to regularly convene meetings. In addition to assisting the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors to perform risk management duties, the main tasks of the committee are as follows: (1) Reviewing annual risk limits (2) Reviewing Risk Management Report (3) Integrating and coordinating common risk management issues among subsidiaries (4) Declaring and communicating important risk management issues 3. Senior Management: (1) According to the risk management policies approved by the Board of Directors, the Bank establishes its risk management guidelines and regulation, to ensure it has clear authorities and responsibilities for risk management, effective risk management procedures and appropriate risk management systems. (2) Authorize appropriate employees to implement risk management operations, and confirm that they have sufficient capabilities and expertise to perform risk management operations and comply with relevant policies and procedures. 4. Risk Management Department: (1) Responsible for the development of the operational risk management framework of the Bank and the review of the implementation status, and proposing necessary adjustment plans. (2) Develop the operational risk management guidelines and related policies of the Bank. (3) Supervise the Bank's major operational risks and loss exposure. (4) Regularly collate the operational risk events notified by each departments and business units. (5) Coordinate operational risk management with all divisions and branches. 5. Compliance Affairs Department: Plan, manage, appraise and execute the legal compliance system of the Bank; establish the legal conveyance, consultancy, coordination and communication system; confirm instant update of all procedures and managerial rules according to the regulations; present and sign opinions

Item	Contents
	conforming to the laws and bylaws; and analyze reasons and corrective opinions for major drawbacks or abuses of all division in legal compliance. 6. All departments in Head Office, supervising divisions and branches: According to operational risk management regulations, all departments and supervising divisions developed according business regulations as standards for execution of all business divisions. 7. Internal Audit Department: Incorporate the operational risk management of each department and business unit into the review items.
3. Scope and characteristics of operational risk report and measurement systems	The Bank identifies, measures and monitors operational risk with various risk management instruments, such as operational risk loss data collection, operational risk control self-assessment (RCSA), and operational risk indicators. All divisions in the Bank conduct online risk event reporting and self-assessment through the operational risk report system and the RCSA system. Risk Management Department conducts operation process examination, compiled analysis and improvement practice tracking with the trend of risk indicator changes, internal and external losses, and the RCSA of all divisions. The result of risk identification, measurement and monitoring are periodically reported to the executives.
4. Operational risk hedging or risk mitigation policies, and strategies procedures for controlling the continuously effectiveness of hedging and risk mitigation tools	The Bank has developed regulations on operational risk hedging and risk mitigation. In response to possibilities and severity of risk, the Bank will adopt the following risk measures and procedures for risk bearing, risk averse, risk transfer, risk reduction, according indicators, risk warning, control mechanism, and corrective plans of every major products: 1. Risk bearing and tighter operation control shall be conducted for smaller loss amounts and lower frequencies. 2. Risk reduction or risk control, more intense personnel training, operating procedure improvement or system control advancement shall be conducted for smaller loss amounts and higher frequencies. 3. Risk transfer or risk mitigation shall be conducted for larger loss amounts and lower frequencies. Proper insurance and outsourcing should be undertaken after cautious evaluation. 4. Risk averse shall be conducted for large loss amounts and higher frequencies while the according business or service should not be launched or shall be stopped. Outsourcing or insurance shall require periodical evaluation on its risk, effect or the claim payment ability of the insurance company in order to ensure the risk mitigation tools will be effective constantly.
5. Approach for regulatory capital requirements	Standardized Approach.

B. Capital Requirements for Operational Risk

Unit: NT\$1,000 ; Base Date: December 31, 2021

Year	Gross Income	Capital Requirements
2019	22,285,920	
2020	19,579,849	
2021	20,108,150	
Total	61,973,919	3,031,933

(4) Information of Market Risk Management

A. Market Risk Management System in 2021

Item	Content
1. Market risk management strategies and processes	- In order to establish the sound risk management system and well found the development of business to boost the proper risk management-oriented business model and achieve the operation objectives and increase shareholders' value, the Bank's Board of Directors approves the risk management policies to fulfill the well-founded risk management system and create stable and high-quality profitability for shareholders. - Based on the existing risk management policies and guidelines, fulfill the quantification of market risk step by step and establish the management and appraisal mechanism for value at risk and optimal allocation of capital. - Scope of business and trading products: enact the market risk management guidelines, define the scope of market risk management; the scope of businesses may include transactions in foreign exchange market, money market and capital market, and transactions of financial derivatives. - Define the risk management procedure and application of measurement methods (e.g. sensitivity analysis, value at risk calculation, scenario simulation and stress testing, etc.); require the relevant units to set the limits of the various financial product, e.g. the limit of risk exposure, loss limit, value at risk limit and also the approving authority and guidelines to process the excess in the limit. In order to enhance the transparency of the information about market risk, the risk management entities shall inspect and submit the risk management report on a daily basis, and shall continue supervising and following up on extraordinary circumstances in the transactions, if any.
2. Market risk management organization and structure	- Board of Directors: - The Board of Directors is the Bank's supreme policy-making unit of risk management, responsible for authorizing the Bank's risk management policies and guidelines and supervising fulfillment of the various systems to achieve the Bank's entire market risk management objectives. - Audit Committee to review the risk-related proposal before being proposed to the Board of Directors and communicate with the risk implementation entities. - Senior Management: Risk Management Committee is subordinated to the Chairman while Asset & Liability Management Committee is subordinated to the President. - Develop the Bank's market risk management guidelines and rules according to the market risk management policies approved by Board of Directors, and ensure that the Bank has the express functions and operations for market risk management, effective market risk management procedure and proper market risk management system. - Authorize competent employees to execute the market risk management operation and ensure that they have the ability and expertise affordable to execute the market risk management business and comply with the relevant policies and procedures. - Risk Management Department: - Responsible for researching and drafting or amending the Bank's risk management policies and market risk management guidelines to be proposed to Board of Directors for approval. - Work with proprietary trading entities to research and draft or amend the various financial products business control rules, and propose them to the Chairman or President for approval. - Plan and establish the Bank's framework of identifying, measuring and controlling market risk, execute the limit management report and inspection to alert excess in limit, in order to ensure that the various financial products businesses may strictly comply with the Bank's risk management policies and regulations. - Business Unit: In charge of foreign exchange, securities and financial derivatives trading, and

Item	Content
	cross-Bank capital management, as well as executing transactions within limit according to the Bank's risk-control standard. 5. Internal Audit: An independent internal audit unit reporting to the Board of Directors reviews the Market of this bank's risk management system at planned intervals, discloses the related information in the audit report, and ensures that appropriate improvement actions have been taken by related units.
3. Scope and characteristics of market risk report and measurement systems	1. To provide the market risk daily management reports to disclose the positions, sensitivity analysis, value at risk, profit and loss of the various financial products. 2. The Bank measures and supervises market risks according to related risk management guidelines and employs the VaR model for quantitative integrated management of market risks. Through daily presentation of the market risk report and position analysis, the Bank is fully aware of any changes in risks.
4. The hedge of market risk or risk mitigation policies, and strategies and procedures for controlling the on-going effectiveness of hedging and risk mitigation tools	When the market risk exposure is getting higher, the Bank will take some approaches such as risk exposure reduction or approved hedge to lower the market risk to the controllable level.
5. Approach for regulatory capital requirements	Standardized Approach.

B. Capital Requirements for Market Risk

Unit: NT\$1,000; Base Date: December 31, 2021

Type of Risk	Capital Requirements
Interest Rate Risk	4,555,018
Equity Risk	217,851
Foreign Exchange Risk	589,772
Commodity Risk	0
Total	5,362,641

C. Value at Risk for Trading Position (99%, one day)

Unit: NT\$1,000

Item	2021			
	December 31, 2021	Average VaR	Minimum VaR	Maximum VaR
Interest Rate	47,146	45,321	29,078	92,804
Equity	12,688	6,332	1,880	17,434
Foreign Exchange	13,670	7,837	4,025	15,416
Commodity	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	73,504	59,490	34,983	125,654
Diversified Effect	-11,005	-7,340	-	-
Total Value at Risk	62,499	52,150	31,019	104,448

(5) Information of Liquidity Risk Management

A. Structure Analysis of Time to Maturity (NT\$)

Unit: NT\$1,000; Base Date: December 31, 2021

	Total	0-10 days	11-30 days	31-90days	91-180 days	181-365 days	Over 365 days
Primary Funds Inflow upon Maturity	1,511,508,496	238,080,640	163,197,263	113,262,211	95,730,461	137,619,905	763,618,016
Primary Funds Outflow upon Maturity	1,745,603,433	52,420,912	77,841,952	188,841,520	223,590,580	323,592,530	879,315,939
Gap	(234,094,937)	185,659,728	85,355,311	(75,579,309)	(127,860,119)	(185,972,625)	(115,697,923)

Note : The table represents NT\$ amount of the whole bank.

B. Structure Analysis of Time to Maturity (US\$)

Unit: US\$1,000; Base Date: December 31, 2021

	Total	0-30 days	31-90days	91-180 days	181-365days	Over 365 days
Primary Funds Inflow upon Maturity	6,118,301	1,409,964	419,331	190,148	232,803	3,866,055
Primary Funds Outflow upon Maturity	6,975,154	1,662,546	992,608	970,649	1,374,691	1,974,660
Gap	(856,853)	(252,582)	(573,277)	(780,501)	(1,141,888)	1,891,395

Note : The table represents US\$ amount of the whole bank.

C. Liquidity Management of the Bank's Asset and Funding Gap

The main principles of the Bank's liquidity management are the multiple, steady and reliable sources of fund, diverse and not concentrated uses of fund, and conservative, sound and stable funding flexibility. The quantitative and qualitative management of market liquidity risk is conducted based on the consideration of the concentration of the Bank's positions, the trading volume of the market, and large trades which is affected by market movement.

Funding liquidity risk involves on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet items. The Bank assesses the cash inflow, cash outflow, and cash flow gap for liquidity measurement on a regular basis. Effective funding liquidity risk management is conducted through appropriate allocation of the assets and liabilities based on the result of cost-benefit analysis.

The quantitative and qualitative liquidity risk tolerance is reviewed and approved by

the Board on an annual basis. Various indicators and warning triggers, such as Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio, are established to measure liquidity risk exposure. Scenario simulations and stress tests are conducted on a regular basis to manage the unfavorable factors against the Bank's liquidity and proper action will be taken based on the analysis to mitigate the impact. The measurement is set up based on the consideration of various business characteristics and includes items like asset quality, outside indicators, liquidity ratios, concentration limits, stableness limits, and stress tests. The monitoring report of the indicators is submitted to the Bank's ALCO and the Board on a regular basis to facilitate the senior management to review and supervise the status of the Bank's liquidity.

(6) Effect of Changes in Foreign/Domestic Important Policies and Regulations on the Bank's Financial Business, and Responsive Action Thereof

For changes in important domestic and foreign policies and laws, the relevant departments of the Bank always analyze and evaluate the impact on various businesses in advance and adjust relevant internal operating strategies procedures on time to counter.

(7) The impact of technological changes (including information security risks) and industrial changes on the financial business and countermeasures:

In recent years, the FSC has continued to promote the development of financial technology. On August 27, 2020, the Financial Technology Development Roadmap was released to form a friendly financial technology development ecosystem and promote the launch of related services or business models to improve the efficiency accessibility, usability, and quality of financial services. In addition, considering factors such as the maturity of the development of payment market environment and the public spending habits, on March 4, 2021, a new measurement index for non-cash payment transactions was adopted, and starting on July 1, 2021, the revised "Electronic Payment Institution Management Regulation" was in effect to promote the development of non-cash payment transactions nationwide. In line with the laws and regulations of the authorities and the consideration of risk management, the Bank aims to achieve "full channel integration of virtual and physical, providing a consistent service experience", will continue to carry out cross-industry cooperation and resource integration and launch various digital services for inclusive finance. We hope that through financial technology, a more inclusive and friendly financial environment will be created. In terms of information security, the Bank has introduced the ISO 27001 information security management system standard and passed

the British Standards Institution certification, which will continue to strengthen the monitoring and management of information security.

(8) Predicted Benefit, Possible Risks and Countermeasures on Consolidation and Expansion of Business Locations

The expected benefits which results from the Bank's acquisition include expanding its service network to provide more convenient financial services, broadening the Bank's client base to acquire business opportunities. Additionally, through the acquisition, asset of the Bank can be rapidly accumulated and economy of scale and scope can be achieved to advance profitability and competence. Nevertheless, in the course of this acquisition, the integration of organization culture, personnel, workforce, systems, policies and management styles will be the toughest challenges after acquisition. The Bank plans to counteract these risks through its expertise and experiences in acquisition. The Bank will cautiously conduct preceding evaluation to minimize the asymmetric information risk before acquisition. Further, after the acquisition, the likelihood of integration failure will be minimized through deliberate integration plans to maximize the acquisition synergy.

(9) Risks and Reponses for Service Centralization

A. Group Centralization Risk

The Bank has developed regulations and set up the limits for different groups and companies. These limits are adjusted timely to decentralize risk exposure the Bank undertakes.

B. Industry Centralization Risk

The Bank has developed regulations and set up the industry limits for different industries. Extra limits and guidelines have been set for China's high risk industries. These will be reviewed and amended timely in order to lest risks be excessively concentrated and to diversify risk exposure of the Bank's credit, investment and financial trading business.

C. Country Centralization Risk

Guidelines and limits to risky countries in trade have been set accordingly. The Bank's also set limit on the capital flow to China country. In order to diversify the Bank's risk exposure of its credit, investment and financial trading business, these guidelines and limits will be timely reviewed and adjusted.

D. Concentration risk of real estate lending :

In addition to daily monitoring of the ratio of residential mortgage and corporate construction loans to the balance of deposits and bank debentures sold in accordance with Article 72-2 of the Banking Act, other concentration control indicators of real estate lending, including purchasing residential mortgage plus renovation loans as a ratio of total lending, construction loans as a ratio of total lending, land financing as a ratio of total lending, residential mortgage and corporate construction loan exclusion items as a ratio of total lending, etc., are added. The warning thresholds and limitations are set to be approved and monitored by the Board of Directors. When the ratio is up to 90%, there will be a yellow light warning to be used for early warning and notification; and when the ratio is over the limitation, there will be a red light warning, the new transactions should be suspended, and Risk Management Dept. should negotiate the corresponding measures with the relevant departments.

(10) The Effect, Risks and Responsive Actions of Changes in the Management Rights

The Bank is a subsidiary 100% held by Yuanta Financial Holdings. Management rights did not change.

(11) Litigation and Non-Litigation

Unit:Dollar (NT\$/KRW\$/US\$)

Event	Subject-Matter Amounts of Money	Starting Date	Principal Interested Parties	Status as of the Annual Report Publication Date	Remark
Due to the dispute arising from the foreign exchange financial derivatives transactions between Sino United International Co., Ltd. and Plosa International Co., Ltd. on the one side, and Ta Chong Bank, an extinguishing company, on the other side, the two companies filed a civil action claiming damages with the court.	Priority claim by SINO and PLOSA: US\$3,123,399.47 plus interest Alternative claim by SINO and PLOSA: US\$1,445,000 plus interest	June 2016	Plaintiff: Sino United International Co., Ltd. and Plosa International Co., Ltd. Defendant: Ta Chong Bank (Ta Chong Bank was merged with Yuanta Bank on January 1, 2018. Yuanta Bank subsequently assumed this litigation)	1. SINO and PLOSA disputed losses arising from settling the foreign exchange financial derivatives transactions with Ta Chong Bank and thus filed a legal action with the Taiwan Taipei District Court, claiming that Ta Chong Bank should compensate for such losses. 2. The Taiwan Taipei District Court rendered the judgment in favor of Yuanta Bank in the first instance on January 26, 2018. Then, the Taiwan High Court also rendered the judgment in favor of Yuanta Bank in the second instance on March 12, 2019. SINO and PLOSA filed an appeal with the Supreme Court for the third instance. The appeal filed by PLOSA was dismissed by the court as PLOSA failed to pay the court fees pursuant to laws, and the judgment with respect to PLOSA became final. For the appeal filed by SINO, the Supreme Court rendered a judgment in favor of Yuanta Bank in the third instance on June 24, 2021. Thus, the above judgment became final and conclusive.	Yuanta Bank has obtained the favorable and conclusive judgement. Upon evaluation, no material effect would be produced to Yuanta Bank's operation or shareholders' equity.
Pentagon City argued that Yuanta Savings Bank Korea Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Yuanta Bank, violated the restriction on the threshold (10%) of shareholdings in unlisted companies under the Mutual Savings Bank Act (old version) of the Republic of Korea and, therefore, filed the legal action claiming a refund of the unjustified enrichment with respect to the amount received by Yuanta Savings Bank Korea Co., Ltd. in the capital reduction of Pentagon City that is attributable to consideration for shares in excess of the 10% threshold (KRW\$19,599,160 thousand).	KRW\$19,599,160 thousand	September 2018	Plaintiff: Pentagon City Defendant: Yuanta Savings Bank Korea Co., Ltd.	1. Yuanta Savings Bank Korea Co., Ltd. (formerly known as HanShin Bank) granted the loan to Pentagon City from 2006 to 2008 and exercised the pledge several times to acquire 33.3% of the shares in Pentagon City. Given the exceptional nature of the case, the restriction of the threshold (10%) of shareholdings in unlisted companies held by a savings bank under the Mutual Savings Bank Act (old version) of the Republic of Korea shall not apply. Besides this, the relevant regulations under said Mutual Savings Bank Act (old version) of the Republic of Korea served merely as a restriction on certain actions, which would not render the relevant actions void. The related transactions shall still be held effective. Therefore, the claim raised by Pentagon City is groundless. 2. The Seoul Central District Court rendered the judgment in favor of Yuanta Savings Bank Korea Co., Ltd. in the first instance on June 20, 2019. Pentagon City disagreed with the judgment and filed an appeal on July 8, 2019. The Seoul High Court dismissed the appeal on November 3, 2020. Yuanta Savings Bank Korea Co., Ltd. won the case in the second instance. Notwithstanding, Pentagon City, still disagreeing to the judgment of the second instance, filed an appeal for the third-instance trial on November 18, 2020. Now, the case is still pending trial in the Supreme Court of Korea.	Upon evaluation, no material effect would be produced to Yuanta Bank's operation or shareholders' equity.

(12) Information of Crisis Management

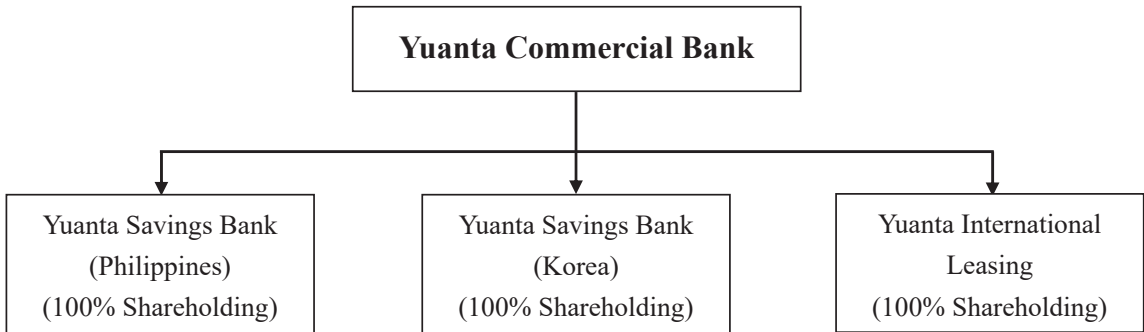
In order to perfect the Bank's crisis prevention and response mechanism, the Bank has defined the "Crisis Management Policies and Procedures" and "Manual for Crisis Management Response", so that supervisors of related units may report the emergency via the various channels and research and draft responsive practices in the case of any risk or likelihood of risk, so as to restore the operation of the Bank's businesses expeditiously and effectively to minimize the damage.

V. Special Items

1. Information of Affiliates

(1) Organization Chart

Base Date: January 31, 2022



Unit: NT\$1,000; PHP\$1,000; KRW\$1,000

Name of Corporation	Date of Establishment	Address	Paid-in Capital	Scope of Business
Yuanta International Leasing Co., Ltd	November 15, 2012	5F., No.69, Baoqing Rd., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City	NT\$100,000	Leasing
Yuanta Savings Bank Philippines, Inc.	November 5, 1997	Ground Floor, Chatham House Building, 116 Valero corner Rufino Streets, Salcedo Village, Makati City, Philippines	PHP\$2,400,000	Deposits, Lending and Foreign Exchange
Yuanta Savings Bank Korea Co., Ltd.	June 20, 1988	542, Gangnam-daero, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, Korea	KRW\$67,580,120	Deposits and Lending

(2) Directors, Supervisors and Managers

Base Date: January 31, 2021

Name of Corporation	Position	Name of Individual or Representative(s)	Shareholdings (to the nearest 1000 shares)
Yuanta International Leasing	Chairman Director Supervisor President	Yuanta Commercial Bank Statutory Representatives: Hui-Kuo Chien Li-Yun Chen 、 Pei- Wen Yang Wei-Ning Chang Pei- Wen Yang	10,000 100.00%
Yuanta Savings Bank Philippines, Inc.	Chairman Director Independent Director Independent Director Independent Director President	Yuanta Commercial Bank Statutory Representatives: Allen Wu Regina V. Saga Arturo E. Manuel, Jr. Celia Mojica Escareal-Sandejas Senen L. Matoto Regina V. Saga	2,400,000 100%
Yuanta Savings Bank Korea Co., Ltd.	Chairman of Board Representative Director External Director President	Yuanta Commercial Bank Statutory Representatives: Yu-Chun, Lin Young-Seok, Jung Chang-Gyun, Park Young-Seok, Jung	13,516 100%

(3) Business Overview

Unit: NT\$1,000; Base Date: December 31, 2021

Name of Corporation	Capital	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Book Value	Operating Revenue	Operating Income	Income (after tax)	EPS (NT\$) (after tax)
Yuanta International Leasing	100,000	106,159	954	105,205	960	687	696	0.07
Yuanta Savings Bank Philippines, Inc.	1,302,000	1,656,260	521,484	1,134,776	52,737	(24,375)	(35,031)	(0.01)
Yuanta Savings Bank Korea Co., Ltd.	1,574,076	15,894,846	12,446,048	3,448,798	401,371	133,634	122,010	9.03

2. Branches and Overseas Offices

Base Date: March 31, 2022

Name	Tel	Fax	Address
Huashan Branch	(02) 2321-6600	(02) 2341-8217	1F., No.88, Sec. 2, Zhongxiao E. Rd., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City 100, Taiwan
Xinsheng Branch	(02) 2395-8199	(02) 2395-6619	No.148-1, Sec. 1, Xinsheng S. Rd., Taipei City 100, Taiwan
Zhongzheng Branch	(02) 2311-3166	(02) 2375-9911	1F., No.45, Sec. 1, Hankou St., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City 100, Taiwan
Chengjiong Branch	(02) 2382-2888	(02) 2381-8399	No.42, Hengyang Rd., Taipei City 100, Taiwan
Nanmen Branch	(02) 2321-3300	(02) 2341-5222	No. 83, Sec. 1, Nanchang Rd., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City 100, Taiwan
Ximen Branch	(02) 2388-2768	(02) 2388-1928	No.69, Baoqing Rd., Taipei City 100, Taiwan
Yanping Branch	(02) 2558-9222	(02) 2558-1700	No.57, Sec. 2, Yanping N. Rd., Taipei City 103, Taiwan
Chengde Branch	(02) 2592-0000	(02) 2592-1209	No.210, Sec. 3, Chengde Rd., Taipei City 103, Taiwan
Datong Branch	(02) 2558-5869	(02) 2550-0879	No.66, Nanjing W. Rd., Taipei City 103, Taiwan
Chungshan Branch	(02) 2563-0900	(02) 2563-1886	1F., No.59, Sec. 1, Zhongshan N. Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan
Zhongshan North Road Branch	(02) 2521-7888	(02) 2521-0678	No.135, Sec. 2, Zhongshan N. Rd., Taipei City 104, Taiwan
Yuanshan Branch	(02) 2598-6598	(02) 2598-6799	1F., No.47, Sec. 3, Zhongshan N. Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan
Songjiang Branch	(02) 2516-8608	(02) 2516-1078	No.109, Songjiang Rd., Taipei City 104, Taiwan
Nanjing East Road Branch	(02) 2545-8777	(02) 2545-8118	No.221, Sec. 3, Nanjing E. Rd., Taipei City 104, Taiwan
Chengtung Branch	(02) 2562-1998	(02) 2562-2058	No. 77, Sec. 2, Nanjing E. Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan
Minsheng Branch	(02) 8712-9666	(02) 8712-7077	No.52-1, Sec. 4, Minsheng E. Rd., Taipei City 105, Taiwan
East Taipei Branch	(02) 2577-1015	(02) 2578-4922	1F., No.112, Guangfu N. Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City 105, Taiwan
Dunhua Branch	(02) 2545-5569	(02) 2712-0196	1F., No.201, Dunhua N. Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City 105, Taiwan
Business Department	(02) 2173-6680	(02) 2772-1909	No.66, Sec. 1, Dunhua S. Rd., Taipei City 105, Taiwan
Yanji Branch	(02) 2778-6398	(02) 2778-1538	1F., No.387, Sec. 4, Ren'ai Rd., Da'an Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan
Heping Branch	(02) 2343-2233	(02) 2392-3131	1F., No.197-1, Sec. 1, Heping E. Rd., Da'an Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan
Guangfu Branch	(02) 8773-6667	(02) 8773-5068	3F.-1, No.300, Sec. 4, Zhongxiao E. Rd., Taipei City 106, Taiwan
Tungmen Branch	(02) 2321-8833	(02) 2391-0202	1F., No.33, Sec. 2, Jinshan S. Rd., Da'an Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan
Sinyi Branch	(02) 2703-2569	(02) 2703-1908	No. 133, Sec. 1, Anhe Rd., Da'an Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan
Taipei Branch	(02) 2705-7888	(02) 2755-3751	No.56, Sec. 2, Dunhua S. Rd., Taipei City 106, Taiwan
Gongguan Branch	(02) 2369-3955	(02) 2369-3983	No.275, Sec. 3, Roosevelt Rd., Taipei City 106, Taiwan
Guting Branch	(02) 2365-4567	(02) 2368-5959	No.37, Sec. 3, Roosevelt Rd., Taipei City 106, Taiwan
Dunan Branch	(02) 2775-3668	(02) 2775-5288	No. 97, Sec. 1, Da an Rd., Da an Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan

Name	Tel	Fax	Address
Wanhua Branch	(02) 2308-6558	(02) 2308-6500	No. 123, Sec. 1, Xiyuan Rd., Wanhua Dist., Taipei City 108, Taiwan
Zhongxiao Branch	(02) 8786-7778	(02) 8786-7758	No.400, Sec. 5, Zhongxiao E. Rd., Taipei City 110, Taiwan
Yongchun Branch	(02) 2723-0688	(02) 2723-0716	1F., No.478, Sec. 5, Zhongxiao E. Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City 110, Taiwan
Songshan Branch	(02) 8785-7618	(02) 8785-9711	No.675, Sec. 5, Zhongxiao E. Rd., Taipei City 110, Taiwan
World Trade Center Branch	(02) 2377-8568	(02) 2736-3866	No. 123, Sec. 2, Keelung Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City 110, Taiwan
Shihlin Branch	(02) 2837-6638	(02) 2835-5886	No.314, Zhongzheng Rd., Taipei City 111, Taiwan
Tianmu Branch	(02) 2871-2558	(02) 2871-1117	No.14, Tianmu W. Rd., Taipei City 111, Taiwan
Zhongcheng Branch	(02) 2838-5959	(02) 2838-0101	1F., No.27, Sec. 1, Zhongcheng Rd., Shilin Dist., Taipei City 111, Taiwan
Beitou Branch	(02) 2898-2121	(02) 2897-9667	No.35, Sec. 2, Beitou Rd., Taipei City 112, Taiwan
Shipai Branch	(02) 2823-0857	(02) 2823-0758	1F., No.120, Sec. 2, Shipai Rd., Beitou Dist., Taipei City 112, Taiwan
Wende Branch	(02) 2797-7988	(02) 2797-0858	No.68, Wende Rd., Taipei City 114, Taiwan
Neihu Branch	(02) 8751-8759	(02) 8751-9858	No.189, Gangqian Rd., Taipei City 114, Taiwan
Ruiguang Branch	(02) 2627-1000	(02) 2627-1919	1F., No.21, Ln. 583, Ruiguang Rd., Neihu Dist., Taipei City 114, Taiwan
Huandong Branch	(02) 2793-7708	(02) 2793-7606	2F., No. 386, Sec. 6, Nanjing E. Rd., Neihu Dist., Taipei City 114, Taiwan
Nangang Branch	(02) 2783-2600	(02) 2783-1556	No.28, Park St., Taipei City 115, Taiwan
Chingmei Branch	(02) 8663-6766	(02) 8663-3139	No.3, Jingwun St., Taipei City 116, Taiwan
Sinban Branch	(02) 2953-6677	(02) 2953-8866	1F., No.156-3, Sec. 1, Zhongshan Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City 220, Taiwan
Banqiao Branch	(02) 2953-6789	(02) 2953-3386	No.69, Sec. 1, Zhongshan Rd., New Taipei City 220, Taiwan
Puqian Branch	(02) 8952-0788	(02) 8952-0828	No.125, Sec. 2, Zhongshan Rd., New Taipei City 220, Taiwan
East Banqiao Branch	(02) 2955-9966	(02) 8953-3033	1F., No.443, Sec. 2, Zhongshan Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City 220, Taiwan
Jiangcui Branch	(02) 2258-1188	(02) 2258-2298	1F., No.321, Sec. 2, Wenhua Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City 220, Taiwan
Xizhi Branch	(02) 2641-7266	(02) 2641-7822	1F., No.285, Zhongxiao E. Rd., Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City 221, Taiwan
Xindian Zhongzheng Branch	(02) 2911-0058	(02) 2911-7858	No.225, Zhongzheng Rd., New Taipei City 231, Taiwan
Xindian Branch	(02) 2912-5799	(02) 2914-1255	No.252, Sec. 2, Beixin Rd., New Taipei City 231, Taiwan
Beishin Branch	(02) 2218-1399	(02) 2218-1655	1F., No.91, Minquan Rd., Xindian Dist., New Taipei City 231, Taiwan
Xiulang Branch	(02) 8921-9218	(02) 8921-9238	1F., No.253, Zhongzheng Rd., Yonghe Dist., New Taipei City 234, Taiwan
Yonghe Branch	(02) 8231-1288	(02) 8231-1277	No.657, Zhongzheng Rd., New Taipei City 234, Taiwan
Shuanghe Branch	(02) 2245-7198	(02) 2245-0698	2F.-1, No.232, Zhonghe Rd., New Taipei City 235, Taiwan
Jhonghe Branch	(02) 2245-6789	(02) 2245-5676	No.1 & No.3, Taihe St., New Taipei City 235, Taiwan
Liancheng Branch	(02) 2240-5100	(02) 2240-2830	1F., No.87, Liancheng Rd., Zhonghe Dist., New Taipei City 235, Taiwan

Name	Tel	Fax	Address
Tucheng Branch	(02) 2270-3030	(02) 2260-5151	No.255, Sec. 1, Zhongyang Rd., New Taipei City 236, Taiwan
Jincheng Branch	(02) 2273-2899	(02) 2273-5559	1F., No.46, Sec. 3, Jincheng Rd., Tucheng Dist., New Taipei City 236, Taiwan
Shulin Branch	(02) 2675-7268	(02) 2675-7255	No.99, Sec. 1, Zhongshan Rd., New Taipei City 238, Taiwan
Beisanchong Branch	(02) 2982-9192	(02) 2989-3060	No.195, Jhengyi N. Rd., New Taipei City 241, Taiwan
Sanchong Branch	(02) 2983-2255	(02) 2988-5810	No.111, Sec.3, Chongsin Rd., New Taipei City 241, Taiwan
South Xinzhuang Branch	(02) 2203-7676	(02) 2202-6017	1F., No.107, Siwei Rd., Xinzhuang Dist., New Taipei City 242, Taiwan
Shangsinjhuang Branch	(02) 2990-0999	(02) 2993-3222	No.173, Siyuan Rd., New Taipei City 242, Taiwan
Sinjhuang Branch+	(02) 2996-7999	(02) 8992-6322	No.246, Xintai Rd., New Taipei City 242, Taiwan
Lujhou Branch	(02) 2281-8958	(02) 2281-0266	No.10, Zhongshan 1st Rd., New Taipei City 247, Taiwan
Luodong Branch	(03) 956-8966	(03) 956-2333	No.38, Zhongzheng N. Rd., Yilan County 265, Taiwan
Hsinchu Branch	(03) 545-6688	(03) 545-6008	No.276, Minsheng Rd., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan
Hsinchu Science Park Branch	(03) 666-7888	(03) 666-7688	No.267, Sec. 1, Guangfu Rd., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan
Datong Branch	(03)523-6600	(03) 525-7700	No.196, Linsen Rd., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan
East Hsinchu Branch	(03) 564-3500	(03) 564-1873	1F., No.23, No.25, Guanxin Rd., East Dist., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan
Jhubei Branch	(03) 555-9199	(03) 555-7200	No.85, Guangming 6th Rd., Hsinchu County 302, Taiwan
Sinli Branch	(03) 494-3000	(03) 494-3648	1F., No.152, Sec. 2, Zhongyang W. Rd., Zhongli Dist., Taoyuan City 320, Taiwan
Zhongli Branch	(03) 426-6007	(03) 426-6017	No.7, Zhongyang E. Rd., Taoyuan City 320, Taiwan
Pingzhen Branch	(03) 494-2690	(03) 494-3061	No.18, Huannan Rd., Taoyuan City 324, Taiwan
North Taoyuan Branch	(03) 326-1234	(03) 326-0707	1F., No.194, Sec. 1, Daxing W. Rd., Taoyuan Dist., Taoyuan City 330, Taiwan
Chenggong Branch	(03) 337-8588	(03) 336-6666	No.12, Sec. 1, Chenggong Rd., Taoyuan Dist., Taoyuan City 330, Taiwan
Taoyuan Branch	(03) 356-5000	(03) 356-5001	No.375, Sec. 1, Zhuangjing Rd., Taoyuan City 330, Taiwan
Taosin Branch	(03) 338-5518	(03) 338-5618	No.51-2, Fusing Rd., Taoyuan City 330, Taiwan
Linkou Branch	(03) 328-8999	(03) 328-8668	No.118, Wenhua 3rd Rd., Taoyuan City 333, Taiwan
Changgung Branch	(03) 397-5678	(03) 397-4567	No. 11-5, Wenhua 2nd Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City 333, Taiwan
Nankan Branch	(03) 312-9550	(03) 312-9551	No.309, Zhongzheng Rd., Taoyuan City 338, Taiwan
Toufen Branch	(037) 663-763	(037) 663-761	No. 79, Heping Rd., Toufen City, Miaoli County 351, Taiwan
Miaoli Branch	(037) 336-678	(037) 336-718	No.460, Zhongzheng Rd., Miaoli County 360, Taiwan
Taichung Branch	(04) 2227-1799	(04) 2220-7499	No.8, Sec. 2, Ziyou Rd., Taichung City 400, Taiwan
Fusing Branch	(04) 2261-6889	(04) 2262-1060	No.269, Sec. 1, Fusing Rd., Taichung City 402, Taiwan
North Taichung Branch	(04) 2226-8800	(04) 2226-8700	1F., No.213, Sec. 3, Sanmin Rd., North Dist., Taichung City 404, Taiwan

Name	Tel	Fax	Address
Chongde Branch	(04) 2232-9961	(04) 2233-1818	No.46, Sec. 2, Chongde Rd., Taichung City 406, Taiwan
Shueinan Branch	(04) 2293-8998	(04) 2296-2702	1F., No.239, Sec. 3, Wenxin Rd., Xitun Dist., Taichung City 407, Taiwan
Wunsin Branch	(04) 2297-0068	(04) 2296-5966	No.337, Sec. 3, Wunsin Rd., Taichung City 407, Taiwan
Chunggang Branch	(04) 2465-0889	(04) 2465-0989	No.900, Sec. 4, Taiwan Blvd., Taichung City 407, Taiwan
Nantun Branch	(04) 2471-6066	(04) 2471-6266	1F., No.271, Sec. 2, Wuquan W. Rd., Nantun Dist., Taichung City 408, Taiwan
Taiping Branch	(04) 2270-2688	(04) 2273-6000	No. 62, Zhongxing E. Rd., Taiping Dist., Taichung City 411, Taiwan
Dali Branch	(04) 2492-2288	(04) 2496-9422	No.724, Tucheng Rd., Taichung City 412, Taiwan
Dali Defang Branch	(04) 2418-0538	(04) 2418-0738	1F., No.113, Sec. 2, Defang Rd., Dali Dist., Taichung City 412, Taiwan
Fongren Branch	(04) 2515-6777	(04) 2515-9299	1F., No.6, Ren'ai St., Fengyuan Dist., Taichung City 420, Taiwan
Fongyuan Branch	(04) 2529-3366	(04) 2524-0028	No.23, Yuanhuan W. Rd., Taichung City 420, Taiwan
Shalu Zhongshan Branch	(04) 2662-1999	(04) 2662-2050	1F., No.428, Zhongshan Rd., Shalu Dist., Taichung City 433, Taiwan
Shalu Branch	(04) 2665-6656	(04) 2663-3852	No.535, Zhongshan Rd., Taichung City 433, Taiwan
Dajia Branch	(04) 2688-6088	(04) 2688-6366	No.833, Sec. 1, Zhongshan Rd., Taichung City 437, Taiwan
Changhua Branch	(04) 726-7001	(04) 720-0598	No.898, Sec. 2, Zhongshan Rd., Changhua County 500, Taiwan
Changhsin Branch	(04) 729-1688	(04) 729-2199	1F., No.140, Zhongxingzhuang, Changhua City, Changhua County 500, Taiwan
Lugang Branch	(04) 778-5799	(04) 777-9779	No.321, Zhongshan Rd., Changhua County 505, Taiwan
Yuanlin Branch	(04) 835-6403	(04) 835-2653	No.283, Sec. 2, Datong Rd., Changhua County 510, Taiwan
Beidou Branch	(04) 887-3881	(04) 887-3886	No.166, Guangfu Rd., Changhua County 521, Taiwan
Caotun Branch	(049) 232-1661	(049) 232-1800	No.88, Zhongxing Rd., Nantou County 542, Taiwan
Chiayi Branch	(05) 232-7469	(05) 232-6415	No.185, Zhongxing Rd., Chiayi City 600, Taiwan
South Chiayi Branch	(05) 229-0666	(05) 223-9630	1F., No.198, Xinrong Rd., West Dist., Chiayi City 600, Taiwan
Dounan Branch	(05) 597-1138	(05) 597-1139	No.67, Zhongshan Rd., Yunlin County 630, Taiwan
Huwei Branch	(05) 633-9169	(05) 633-9423	No.1, Heping Rd., Yunlin County 632, Taiwan
Doushin Branch	(05) 535-1799	(05) 535-1313	No.29, Wunhua Rd., Yunlin County 640, Taiwan
Fuchen Branch	(06) 228-1281	(06) 222-2415	No.165, Sec. 1, Minsheng Rd., Tainan City 700, Taiwan
Tainan Branch	(06) 293-8688	(06) 293-8699	No.348, Sec. 1, Yonghua Rd., Tainan City 700, Taiwan
Chinhua Branch	(06) 223-0006	(06) 228-6651	No. 230, Sec. 3, Jinhua Rd., West Central Dist., Tainan City 700, Taiwan
Fudong Branch	(06) 268-7815	(06) 267-3371	No.348, Sec. 2, Dongmen Rd., Tainan City 701, Taiwan
Wanli Branch	(06) 262-3260	(06) 262-5069	1F., No.12-6, Aly. 88, Ln. 211, Wanli Rd., South Dist., Tainan City 702, Taiwan
Beifu Branch	(06) 226-6120	(06) 226-7357	1F., No.157, Sec. 3, Ximen Rd., North Dist., Tainan City 704, Taiwan

Name	Tel	Fax	Address
Kaiyuan Branch	(06) 238-3125	(06) 236-3661	No.461, Shengli Rd., Tainan City 704, Taiwan
Anhe Branch	(06) 255-1236	(06) 256-9941	No.226, Sec. 1, Anhe Rd., Tainan City 709, Taiwan
Annan Branch	(06) 355-9083	(06) 356-2440	1F., No.279, Sec. 5, Anhe Rd., Annan Dist., Tainan City 709, Taiwan
Yongkang Branch	(06) 312-6789	(06) 312-1528	No.511, Siaodong Rd., Tainan City 710, Taiwan
Jiali Branch	(06) 721-4888	(06) 721-0249	No.278, Wunhua Rd., Tainan City 722, Taiwan
Shinying Branch	(06) 633-3300	(06) 633-7033	1F., No.117, Zhongshan Rd., Xinying Dist., Tainan City 730, Taiwan
Kaohsiung Branch	(07) 282-2101	(07) 282-2168	No.143, Zhongzheng 4th Rd., Kaohsiung City 801, Taiwan
Chianjin Branch	(07) 272-2766	(07) 272-6595	1F., No.217, Zhonghua 3rd Rd., Qianjin Dist., Kaohsiung City 801, Taiwan
Lingya Branch	(07) 223-5550	(07) 2247-638	1F., No.58, Zhongzheng 2nd Rd., Lingya Dist., Kaohsiung City 802, Taiwan
Gushan Branch	(07) 550-5378	(07) 550-5376	No. 15, Mingcheng 4th Rd., Gushan Dist., Kaohsiung City 804, Taiwan
Qijin Branch	(07) 571-5898	(07) 571-0704	1F., No.106, Miaoqian Rd., Qijin Dist., Kaohsiung City 805, Taiwan
Sanduo Branch	(07) 332-2726	(07) 332-2662	No.83, Sanduo 3rd Rd., Qianzhen Dist., Kaohsiung City 806, Taiwan
Qianzhen Zhongshan Branch	(07) 336-2020	(07) 335-6673	1F., No.2, Zhongshan 2nd Rd., Qianzhen Dist., Kaohsiung City 806, Taiwan
Qianzhen Branch	(07) 821-4581	(07) 815-1607	1F., No.517, Caoya 2nd Rd., Qianzhen Dist., Kaohsiung City 806, Taiwan
Sanmin Branch	(07) 395-1588	(07) 395-3288	No.462, Minzu 1st Rd., Sanmin Dist., Kaohsiung City 807, Taiwan
Shiquan Branch	(07) 316-0699	(07) 323-5290	No.259, Shiquan 1st Rd., Sanmin Dist., Kaohsiung City 807, Taiwan
Dachang Branch	(07) 381-4488	(07) 385-8095	1F., No.501, Juemin Rd., Sanmin Dist., Kaohsiung City 807, Taiwan
Minzu Branch	(07) 341-3587	(07) 341-2517	No. 569-1, Minzu 1st Rd., Sanmin Dist., Kaohsiung City 807, Taiwan
Youchang Branch	(07) 364-9911	(07) 365-6634	1F., No.803-1, Houchang Rd., Nanzi Dist., Kaohsiung City 811, Taiwan
Siaogang Branch	(07) 806-3799	(07) 807-0399	1F., No.678, Hanmin Rd., Xiaogang Dist., Kaohsiung City 812, Taiwan
Zuoying Branch	(07) 581-0898	(07) 581-0798	No.158, Zuoying Avenue, Kaohsiung City 813, Taiwan
Mingcheng Branch	(07) 556-7188	(07) 556-7371	1F., No.359, Mingcheng 2nd Rd., Zuoying Dist., Kaohsiung City 813, Taiwan
Boai Branch	(07) 558-6088	(07) 558-3699	No.491, Mingcheng 2nd Rd., Kaohsiung City 813, Taiwan
Kaofong Branch	(07) 740-3699	(07) 710-6619	1F., No.342, Zhongshan W. Rd., Fengshan Dist., Kaohsiung City 830, Taiwan
Wujia Branch	(07) 831-9900	(07) 822-8863	1F., No.490, Wujia 2nd Rd., Fengshan Dist., Kaohsiung City 830, Taiwan
Chengching Branch	(07) 732-6501	(07) 732-6758	B1., No.123, Dapi Rd., Niaosong Dist., Kaohsiung City 833, Taiwan
Kinmen Branch	(082) 322-566	(082) 373-102	No.188-1 Mincyuan Rd., Kinmen County 893, Taiwan
Pingjeon Branch	(08) 722-6060	(08) 722-6039	1F., No.115, Guangdong Rd., Pingtung City, Pingtung County 900, Taiwan
Pingtung Branch	(08) 735-0426	(08) 737-0121	No.690, Guangdong Rd., Pingtung County 900, Taiwan
Tungshin Branch	(089) 324-351	(089) 324-734	No.427, Sec. 1, Zhonghua Rd., Taitung County 950, Taiwan

Name	Tel	Fax	Address
Hualien Branch	(03) 831-1708	(03) 832-1169	No.167, Guolian 1st Rd., Hualien County 970, Taiwan
Offshore Banking Unit (OBU)	(02) 2173-6699	(02) 2772-2513	3F., No.66, Sec. 1, Dunhua S. Rd., Taipei City 105, Taiwan
Hong Kong Branch	(852) 2511-1719	(852) 2511-1897	Room 2508, 25/F, Tower 1, Admiralty Centre, No.18 Harcourt Road, Hong Kong

Overseas Subsidiary	Tel	Fax	Address
Yuanta Savings Bank Philippines, Inc.	(63) 2 88453838	(63) 2 88453839	Ground Floor, Chatham House Building, 116 Valero Cor. V.A. Rufino Streets, Salcedo Village, Makati City, Philippines
Yuanta Savings Bank Korea Co., Ltd.	(82) 2 6022 3700	(82) 2 519 2753	542, Gangnam-daero, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, Korea
Yuanta Savings Bank Korea Co., Ltd. Euljiro Branch	(82) 2 6022 3700 ext. 3	(82) 2 915 1196	International Building 13F, 109, Namdaemun-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul, Korea

Overseas Office	Tel	Fax	Address
Yangon Representative Office	(95) 1 202051	-	422/426 Corner of Strand Road and Botahtaung Pagoda Road, #09-07, Botahtaung Township, Yangon, Myanmar

Affiliate	Tel	Fax	Address
Yuanta International Leasing Co., Ltd.	(02) 2781-1999	(02) 2772-5825	5F., No.69, Baoqing Rd., Taipei City 100, Taiwan

**YUANTA COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020**

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

PWCR21000342

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Yuanta Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Yuanta Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Yuanta Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks” and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants, Jin-Guan-Yin-Fa-Zi Letter No. 10802731571 and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of Yuanta Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants 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 of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for Yuanta Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements of the current period are stated as follows:

Impairment evaluation of bills discounted and loans

Description

For the accounting policy of the impairment evaluation of bills discounted and loans, please refer to Note 4(9); for critical accounting estimates and assumption uncertainty of impairment of bills discounted and loans, please refer to Note 5; for the details on bills discounted and loans, please refer to Notes 6(8) and 12(4). Total bills discounted and loans (including adjustment for premium or discount) and their allowance for credit losses as at December 31, 2021, were NTD 875,442,970 thousand and NTD 12,320,067 thousand, respectively.

The impairment evaluation of bills discounted and loans is conducted in accordance with IFRS 9, ‘Financial Instruments’, “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans” and relevant regulations. The management’s considerations on bills discounted and loans impairment appropriation are primarily based on reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economics. At each financial reporting date, bills discounted and loans are categorized into one of the following three stages based on whether there has been significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition: no significant increase in credit risk or low credit risk at balance sheet date, significant increase in credit risk and credit-impaired and considered relevant laws and regulations of the allowance for credit losses. Because the amount of bills discounted and loans is material with respect to the total consolidated assets and impairment evaluation involves management’s professional judgment and is highly uncertain, we have thus included the impairment evaluation of bills discounted and loans as one of the key audit matters.

How our audit addressed the matter

We obtained and gained an understanding of Yuanta Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.’s policies, internal controls, and operation procedures in relation to the credit risk management and the impairment evaluation of bills discounted and loans and performed sample tests. We conducted the following procedures on the impairment evaluation of bills discounted and loans as at December 31, 2021: sample examined the stage classification for expected credit losses; sample tested the calculation of the probability of default, loss given default, and exposure at default; sample examined documents regarding management’s individual evaluation of future cash flows and collateral value; and evaluated whether the provision for impairment loss amount complied with the competent authority’s related regulations.

Impairment evaluation of goodwill

Description

For the accounting policy of the impairment assessment of goodwill (intangible assets), please refer to Notes 4(16) and 4(17); for the critical accounting estimates and assumption uncertainty of impairment assessment of goodwill, please refer to Note 5; for the details on goodwill, please refer to Note 6(14).

The book value of goodwill and accumulated impairment loss as at December 31, 2021, were NTD 10,600,300 thousand and NTD 2,786,237 thousand, respectively.

Management of Yuanta Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. periodically performs impairment assessments on goodwill at the end of each year. Such assessments are based on cash generating units identified through operating segments and the experts are engaged to assist in measuring the recoverable amounts of cash generating units based on future cash flows. Since the amount of goodwill is material and the parameters used to determine the recoverable amount are subject to the management's professional judgement, which is classified as critical accounting estimates, we have thus included the impairment assessment of goodwill as one of the key audit matters.

How our audit addressed the matter

Our main audit procedures included obtaining asset impairment evaluation data prepared by management and impairment testing reports; inspecting the authorization procedures for impairment testing reports, and assessing management's identification of cash generating units and estimation process for future cash flows. In addition, we and our valuation specialist reviewed the management's prior year operation plan execution result; sample assessed the reasonableness of key assumptions used in impairment testing models, and examined the calculation formulas of impairment testing models.

Other matter – Parent company only financial reports

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of Yuanta Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. as at and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

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 and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including audit committee, are responsible for overseeing Yuanta Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.'s financial reporting process.

Auditor's 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 generally accepted auditing standards in 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 generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Yuanta Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries' 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 Yuanta Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's 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 Yuanta Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the 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 of the current period 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.

Lo, Chiao-Sen

LO, CHIAO-SEN

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 10, 2022

Chi, Shu-Mei

CHI, SHU-MEI

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

YUANTA COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	ASSETS	Notes	December 31, 2021		(Reclassified) December 31, 2020	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
11000	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1) and 7	\$ 19,895,399	1	\$ 19,683,369	1
11500	Due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks	6(2) and 8	80,343,357	5	54,373,556	4
12000	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(3)	161,891,541	10	166,389,485	12
12100	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4)	212,830,894	13	153,197,610	11
12200	Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	6(5) and 8	266,896,275	16	218,228,224	15
12500	Bills and bonds purchased under resale agreements	6(6)	4,268,212	-	2,098,668	-
13000	Receivables – net	6(7) and 7	18,226,694	1	16,982,854	1
13200	Current income tax assets	7	120,362	-	1,557,562	-
13300	Assets classified as held for sale - net	6(16)	194,563	-	203,730	-
13500	Bills discounted and loans – net	6(8) and 7	863,122,903	52	771,040,472	53
15500	Other financial assets – net	6(9) and 7	151,338	-	281,484	-
18500	Property and equipment – net	6(10) and 7	13,778,026	1	13,669,631	1
18600	Right-of-use assets – net	6(11) and 7	10,200,565	1	10,571,258	1
18700	Investment property- net	6(13)	818,751	-	816,689	-
19000	Intangible assets – net	6(14)	9,050,594	-	9,464,148	1
19300	Deferred income tax assets	6(39)	1,089,009	-	936,981	-
19500	Other assets – net	6(15) and 7	1,482,323	-	2,470,307	-
	Total Assets		\$ 1,664,360,806	100	\$ 1,441,966,028	100

(Continued)

YUANTA COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		Notes	December 31, 2021		(Reclassified) December 31, 2020	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
LIABILITIES						
21000	Deposits from Central Bank and other banks	6(17)	\$ 25,624,124	2	\$ 15,412,299	1
21500	Due to Central Bank and other banks	6(18)	839,700	-	675,000	-
22000	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(19)	2,169,051	-	3,014,414	-
22500	Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	6(6)	2,769,734	-	-	-
23000	Payables	6(20) and 7	8,405,506	1	7,756,587	1
23200	Current income tax liabilities	7	1,309,217	-	756,047	-
23500	Deposits and remittances	6(21) and 7	1,469,769,731	88	1,246,503,535	86
24000	Financial debentures payable	6(22) and 7	22,200,000	2	34,500,000	3
25500	Other financial liabilities	6(23)	2,553,403	-	3,349,248	-
25600	Provisions	6(24)(25)	1,121,523	-	1,262,012	-
26000	Lease liabilities	7	2,436,990	-	2,683,736	-
29300	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(39)	470,916	-	420,877	-
29500	Other liabilities	6(26)	1,666,733	-	1,689,533	-
Total Liabilities			1,541,336,628	93	1,318,023,288	91
EQUITY						
31000	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company					
31100	Share capital					
31101	Common stock	6(27)	73,940,390	4	73,940,390	5
31500	Capital surplus	6(28)	25,960,441	2	25,960,441	2
32000	Retained earnings					
32001	Legal reserve		15,725,529	1	13,557,383	1
32003	Special reserve		59,652	-	74,866	-
32011	Unappropriated earnings		7,838,279	-	7,227,153	1
32500	Other equity interest	6(30)	(500,113)	-	3,182,507	-
Total Equities			123,024,178	7	123,942,740	9
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
			\$ 1,664,360,806	100	\$ 1,441,966,028	100

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

YUANTA COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share amounts)

		Year ended December 31				Changes Percentage (%)
		2021		2020		
Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
41000 Interest income		\$ 17,588,447	83	\$ 18,904,851	93	(7)
51000 Less: Interest expense		(4,519,800)	(21)	(6,284,104)	(31)	(28)
Net interest income	6(31) and 7	13,068,647	62	12,620,747	62	4
Net non-interest income						
49100 Net service fee and commission income	6(32) and 7	5,058,513	24	4,869,613	24	4
49200 Gain on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(33)	744,337	3	1,085,812	5	(31)
49310 Realized gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4)	2,038,565	10	1,597,703	8	28
49450 Gain arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	6(5)(8)	19,805	-	341,217	2	(94)
49600 Foreign exchange loss		189,999	1	934,910	5	(80)
49700 Reversal of impairment loss on asset	6(4)(5)(13) (14)(16)(34)	(310,206)	(1)	(1,356,670)	(7)	(77)
49800 Other non-interest income	6(35) and 7	295,237	1	171,617	1	72
Net revenue		21,104,897	100	20,264,949	100	4
58200 Provision for bad debt expenses, commitment and guarantee reserve		(532,883)	(2)	(1,942,978)	(9)	(73)
Operating expenses						
58500 Employee benefit expense	6(36)	(6,786,985)	(32)	(5,843,340)	(29)	16
59000 Depreciation and amortization expenses	6(37)	(1,286,101)	(6)	(1,357,414)	(7)	(5)
59500 Other general and administrative expenses	6(38) and 7	(3,302,121)	(16)	(3,089,390)	(15)	7
61001 Income from continuing operations before income tax		9,196,807	44	8,031,827	40	15
61003 Income tax expense	6(39)	(1,174,945)	(6)	(1,135,956)	(6)	3
64000 Net income		\$ 8,021,862	38	\$ 6,895,871	34	16

(Continued)

YUANTA COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share amounts)

		Year ended December 31				Changes
		2021		2020		Percentage
Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	(%)
Other comprehensive income						
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
65201	(Losses) gains on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6(25)	(\$ 33,322)	-	\$ 19,020	- (275)
65204	Unrealized gain on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4)(30)	226,278	1	869,784	5 (74)
65220	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(30)(39)	11,500	- (	7,767)	- (248)
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss						
65301	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	6(30)	(609,378) (	3) (	186,383) (	1) 227
65309	Unrealized (loss) gain on investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4)(30)	(3,475,811) (	16)	1,245,394	6 (379)
65310	Provision for (reversal of) impairment loss for debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4)(30)	4,996	- (	4,537)	- (210)
65320	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(30)(39)	9,534	- (	2,287)	- (517)
65000	Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax		(\$ 3,866,203) (	18)	\$ 1,933,224	10 (300)
66000	Total comprehensive income		<u>\$ 4,155,659</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>\$ 8,829,095</u>	<u>44</u> (53)
Net income attributable to:						
67101	The parent		<u>\$ 8,021,862</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>\$ 6,895,871</u>	<u>34</u> 16
			<u>\$ 8,021,862</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>\$ 6,895,871</u>	<u>34</u> 16
Comprehensive income attributable to:						
67301	The parent		<u>\$ 4,155,659</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>\$ 8,829,095</u>	<u>44</u> (53)
			<u>\$ 4,155,659</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>\$ 8,829,095</u>	<u>44</u> (53)
Basic and diluted earning per share						
	Basic and diluted earning per share	6(40)	\$ 1.08	\$	0.93	

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

YUANTA COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Equity attributable to owners of the parent					Other equity interest	
	Retained Earnings					Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total equity
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Translation gain and loss on the financial statements of foreign operating entities	
For the year ended December 31, 2020							
Balance, January 1, 2020	\$ 73,940,390	\$ 25,960,441	\$ 10,666,805	\$ 90,858	\$ 9,635,260	\$ 639,766	\$ 121,874,319
Appropriation and distribution of 2019 earnings	-	-	-	-	(2,890,578)	-	-
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	2,890,578	-	(2,890,578)	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(15,992)	15,992	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	(6,760,674)	-	(6,760,674)
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	6,895,871	-	6,895,871
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	15,406	(186,383)	14,020
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	15,406	(186,383)	14,020
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	6,911,277	(186,383)	6,724,894
Balance, December 31, 2020	\$ 73,940,390	\$ 25,960,441	\$ 13,557,383	\$ 74,866	\$ 7,227,153	\$ 826,149	\$ 123,942,740
For the year ended December 31, 2021							
Balance, January 1, 2021	\$ 73,940,390	\$ 25,960,441	\$ 13,557,383	\$ 74,866	\$ 7,227,153	\$ 826,149	\$ 123,942,740
Appropriation and distribution of 2020 earnings	-	-	-	-	(2,168,146)	-	-
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	2,168,146	-	(2,168,146)	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(15,214)	15,214	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	(5,074,221)	-	(5,074,221)
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	8,021,862	-	8,021,862
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	(26,648)	(609,378)	(636,026)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	7,995,214	(609,378)	7,385,836
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(156,935)	-	(156,935)
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$ 73,940,390	\$ 25,960,441	\$ 15,725,529	\$ 59,652	\$ 7,838,279	\$ 1,435,521	\$ 123,024,178

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

YUANTA COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Year ended December 31,	
	2021	(Reclassified) 2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	\$ 9,196,807	\$ 8,031,827
Adjustments		
Income and expenses having no effect on cash flows		
Depreciation	895,993	964,159
Amortization	390,108	393,255
Provision for bad debt expense, commitment and guarantee reserve	1,749,274	2,719,212
Interest expense	4,519,800	6,284,104
Interest income	(17,588,447)	(18,904,851)
Dividend income	(1,197,253)	(788,574)
Net change in other provisions	(24,247)	(1,429)
(Gain) loss from disposal or retirement of property and equipment	(541)	712
Property and equipment transferred to expenses	-	849
Gain on disposal of investment property	(5,707)	(1,188)
Loss on disposal or retirement of intangible assets	-	1,851
Loss (gain) on disposal of other asset	212	(333)
Gain on disposal of assets classified as held for sale	(4,957)	(12,765)
Impairment loss on financial assets	11,644	8,270
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	298,562	1,348,400
Gain from lease modification	(724)	(473)
Gain on rent concession	(11,663)	(9,736)
Changes in assets/liabilities relating to operating activities		
Changes in operating assets		
Increase in due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks	(7,480,529)	(3,617,396)
Decrease (increase) in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,497,944	(17,818,110)
Increase in financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	(62,889,381)	(49,799,405)
Increase in financial assets at amortised cost	(48,668,021)	(16,919,213)
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(1,114,687)	3,045,272
Increase in bills discounted and loans	(93,728,752)	(26,459,875)
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets	67,292	(165,483)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	936,388	(445,034)
Changes in operating liabilities		
Increase in due to Central Bank and other banks	10,211,825	2,305,271
Decrease in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(845,363)	(553,646)
Increase (decrease) in payables	819,737	(719,526)
Increase in Deposits and remittances	223,266,196	109,113,248
Decrease in other financial liabilities	(795,845)	(3,365,061)
Decrease in provisions for employee benefits	(128,744)	(169,580)
Decrease in other liabilities	(22,800)	(734,777)
Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations	22,354,121	(6,270,025)
Interest received	17,471,972	19,185,025
Dividend received	1,197,253	795,036
Interest paid	(4,690,618)	(6,729,969)
Income tax received (paid)	735,271	(1,316,110)
Net cash flows from operating activities	37,067,999	5,663,957

(Continued)

YUANTA COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Year ended December 31,	
	2021	(Reclassified) 2020
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Proceeds from disposal of assets classified as held for sale	\$ 67,000	\$ 473,200
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties	6,060	1,880
Acquisition of property and equipment	(584,965)	(1,591,612)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	2,566	6,450
Acquisition of intangible assets	(17,615)	(28,751)
Acquisition of right - of - use assets	(110)	(160)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(527,064)	(1,138,993)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Increase in due to Central Bank and other banks	164,700	675,000
Proceeds from issuance of financial debentures	5,500,000	-
Repayments of financial debentures	(17,800,000)	-
Increase (decrease) in bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	2,769,734	(1,550,312)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(557,389)	(577,221)
Payments of cash dividends	(5,074,221)	(6,760,674)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(14,997,176)	(8,213,207)
Net effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(672,913)	(325,380)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	20,870,846	(4,013,623)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	43,733,899	47,747,522
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 64,604,745</u>	<u>\$ 43,733,899</u>
The components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents as per consolidated balance sheet	\$ 19,895,399	\$ 19,683,369
Due from central bank and call loans to other banks qualified as cash and cash equivalents as defined by IAS 7	40,441,134	21,951,862
Investments in bills and bonds under resale agreements qualified as cash and cash equivalents as defined by IAS 7	4,268,212	2,098,668
Cash and cash equivalents at end of reporting period	<u>\$ 64,604,745</u>	<u>\$ 43,733,899</u>

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

YUANTA COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

1. History and organization

- (1) Yunta Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. (the “Bank”) was incorporated as a public company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Law of the Republic of China (R.O.C.). The Bank (formerly Asia Pacific Commercial Bank) acquired approval for establishment from the Ministry of Finance on January 14, 1992 and launched its operations on February 12, 1992. The Bank is principally engaged in commercial banking activities allowed by the Banking Laws of the Republic of China and in business activities authorized by the supervising authority of the central government. In accordance with the Financial Holding Company Act, the Bank joined Fuhwa Financial Holdings on August 1, 2002 through stock transfer and became a wholly-owned subsidiary. In September 2002, Asia Pacific Commercial Bank was approved to be renamed Fuhwa Commercial Bank.
- (2) On April 2, 2007, Yunta Core Pacific Securities merged with Fuhwa Financial Holdings through stock transfer and became a wholly-owned subsidiary. With the approval of the shareholders’ meeting in June 2007, Fuhwa Financial Holdings was renamed Yunta Financial Holdings and the Bank was also renamed Yunta Commercial Bank on September 23, 2007.
- (3) In order to expand economic scale, enhance marketing integration, reduce operating costs, and develop operating performance, the merger of the Bank, Yunta Life Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. and Yunta Property Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. was resolved at the meeting of the Board of Directors on January 21, 2016. The effective date was set for September 11, 2016. The surviving company in the merger was the Bank and the dissolved companies in the merger were Yunta Life Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. and Yunta Property Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.
- (4) The merger with Ta Chong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. (hereon referred to as “Ta Chong Bank”) was resolved at the meeting of the Board of Directors on September 14, 2016. The merger was approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission of R.O.C. (Jin-Guan-Yin-Kong-Zi Order No. 10500320920) on January 17, 2017. The effective merger date was set for January 1, 2018. The surviving company in the merger was the Bank and the dissolved company in the merger was Ta Chong Bank.
- (5) The head office directs company-wide operations and opened domestic as well as overseas branches to promote business. As of December 31, 2021, the Bank has an offshore banking unit, Hong Kong branch and 149 branches including the business department and 1 overseas representative office.

(6) As of December 31, 2021, the number of the Bank's and subsidiaries' (collectively referred herein as the "Consolidated Company") employees was 4,555.

(7) Yuanta Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. (the "Yuanta Financial Holdings") is the parent company and ultimate parent company which holds 100% equity interest in the Consolidated Company.

2. The date of authorization for issuance of the consolidated financial statements and procedures for authorization

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 10, 2022.

3. Application of new standards, amendments and interpretations

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

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2021 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 4, 'Extension of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9'	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16, 'Interest Rate Benchmark Reform— Phase 2'	January 1, 2021
Amendment to IFRS 16, 'Covid-19-related rent concessions beyond June 30, 2021'	April 1, 2021(Note)

Note : Earlier application from January 1, 2021 is allowed by FSC.

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Consolidated Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Consolidated Company's assessment.

i. Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16, 'Interest Rate Benchmark Reform— Phase 2'

The amendments address issues that arise during the reform of an interest rate benchmark, including the replacement of one benchmark with an alternative one. Given the pervasive nature of IBOR-based contracts, the amendments provide accounting for changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows as a result of IBOR reform, and additional IFRS 7 disclosures related to IBOR reform.

The financial instruments including derivative instruments, discounts and loans and debt instruments were affected by the interest rate benchmark reform. The primary exit interest index linked was US LIBOR, which was expected to be replaced by SOFR. Based on the public announcement of the Financial Conduct Authority on March 5, 2021, Spread Adjustment Fixing date was March 5, 2021.

In order to effectively control the risk of interest rate benchmark reform, the Bank has a LIBOR transition plan, including the governance framework for top-down and cross segment, internal training and continuous evaluating and identifying the effects of contract remediation, communicating with trading counterparty, risk management and valuation model, operating process and system, accounting and tax. As of December 31, 2021, the Bank completed confirming the impacted transactions, risk and system and the rest were expected to be completed before the LIBOR Phase-Out.

As of December 31, 2021, the Bank's financial instruments which were affected by the interest rate benchmark reform were as follows:

Item	Carrying amount	
	Assets	Liabilities
Derivative Instruments	\$ 342,142	\$ 1,110,210
Non-derivative Instruments	72,771,187	-

ii. Amendment to IFRS 16, 'Covid-19-related rent concessions beyond June 30, 2021'

The amendment extends the application period of the practical expedient by one year to cover COVID-19-related rent concessions that reduce only lease payments originally due on or before June 30, 2022, provided that all specified conditions are met. The original amendment covered only lease payments originally due on or before June 30, 2021.

Please refer to Note 6(11) for related amounts.

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC, but not yet adopted by the Consolidated Company

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Reference to the conceptual framework'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment: proceeds before intended use'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37, 'Onerous contracts—cost of fulfilling a contract'	January 1, 2022
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	January 1, 2022
The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Consolidated Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Consolidated Company's assessment.	

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Disclosure of accounting policies'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8, 'Definition of accounting estimates'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12, 'Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction'	January 1, 2023
The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Consolidated Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Consolidated Company's assessment.	

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

(1) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Consolidated Company have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs").

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the following items, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

- (A) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.
- (B) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- (C) Defined benefit liabilities recognized based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of

applying the Consolidated Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

- C. The Consolidated Company's analysis of expense is classified based on the nature of expenses.
- D. The Consolidated Company classifies the economic activities as operating activities, investment activities and financing activities based on the judgment of the management. Consolidated statements of cash flows report the changes in cash and cash equivalents in the period based on operating, investing and financing activities. Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments. Components of cash and cash equivalents are disclosed in Note 4(5).

(3) Basis of consolidation

A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements

- (A) All subsidiaries are included in the Consolidated Company's consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Consolidated Company. The Consolidated Company controls an entity when the Consolidated Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Consolidated Company obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Consolidated Company loses control of the subsidiaries.
- (B) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Consolidated Company are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Consolidated Company.
- (C) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.
- (D) Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.
- (E) When the Consolidated Company loses control of a subsidiary, the Consolidated Company remeasures any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value. That fair value is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or the cost on initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss. All amounts previously recognized in other

comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the related assets or liabilities were disposed of. That is, when the Consolidated Company loses control of a subsidiary, all gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary should be reclassified from equity to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss when the related assets or liabilities are disposed of.

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Main Business Activities	Ownership (%)	
			December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
The Bank	Yuanta International Leasing Co., Ltd. ("Yuanta International Leasing")	Leasing business	100.00	100.00
"	Yuanta Savings Bank (Philippines) Inc. ("Yuanta Savings Bank (Philippines)")	Deposits and loans of savings bank	100.00	100.00
"	Yuanta Savings Bank (Korea) Inc. ("Yuanta Savings Bank (Korea)")	Deposits and loans of savings bank	100.00	100.00

C. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements:

None.

D. Adjustments for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates:

None.

E. Nature of the restrictions on fund remittance from subsidiaries to the parent company:

None.

F. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Consolidated Company:

None.

(4) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Consolidated Company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). However, the consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars.

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

(A) Foreign currency transactions denominated in a foreign currency or required to settle in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

(B) Assets denominated in foreign currency are translated by the closing exchange rate at the date of balance sheet that is consolidated. When several exchange rates are available, the rate used is that at which the future cash flows represented by the transaction or balance could have been settled if those cash flows had occurred at the measurement date. Any translation difference is recognized as gain and loss in the period.

(C) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies:

a. Assets and liabilities carried at cost are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the original transaction date.

b. Assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date at which the fair value is determined.

When the gains and losses on non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in other comprehensive income, any translation difference included in the gains and losses are also recognized in other comprehensive income. When the gains and losses on non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized as gains and losses, any translation difference included in the gains and losses are also recognized as gains and losses.

B. Translation of foreign operations

If an entity has a functional currency (not in an economy with high inflation) that is different from the presentation currency in the consolidated financial statements, its operating results and financial position is translated into the presentation currency using the following procedures:

(A) All presented assets and liabilities are re-translated by the closing exchange rate prevailing at the date of the consolidated balance sheet.

(B) The presented gains and losses of Offshore Banking Unit and HK Branch is re-translated by the exchange rate of the trading date, and the presented gains and losses of overseas subsidiaries are re-translated by the average exchange rate of that period.

(C) All gains and losses arising from translation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(5) Cash and cash equivalents

In the consolidated balance sheet, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits

and short-term highly liquid investments that is readily convertible to known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash and cash equivalents, due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks, investments in notes and bonds under resale agreements qualified as cash and cash equivalents as defined by IAS 7.

(6) Bills and bonds purchased under resale agreements or sold under repurchase

In relation to transactions of bills and securities with a condition of repurchase agreement or resale agreement, the interest expense and interest income are recognized as incurred at the date of sale and purchase and the agreed period of sale and purchase. The repo trade liabilities, bond liabilities, reverse repo trade bills and bond investments are recognized at the date of sale or purchase.

(7) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities of the Consolidated Company including derivatives are recognized in the consolidated balance sheet and are properly classified in accordance with IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC.

A. Financial assets

All financial assets held by the Consolidated Company are classified into the following categories: “bills discounted and loans”, “receivables”, “financial assets at fair value through profit or loss”, “financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income”, and “investments in debt instruments at amortised cost”.

(A) Regular way purchase or sale

Financial assets held by the Consolidated Company are all accounted for using trade date accounting.

(B) Bills discounted and loans

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

If a bills discounted and loans asset held by the Consolidated Company is renegotiated or modified due to financial difficulties of the borrower so that it is required to be derecognized, entirely or partially, in accordance with IFRS 9, the old financial asset is derecognized, and a new financial asset and related gains or losses are recognized.

If a bills discounted and loans asset held by the Consolidated Company is renegotiated or modified due to financial difficulties of the borrower, but is not required to be derecognized, or if renegotiations or modification of terms are for reasons other than financial difficulties, which rarely results in the derecognition of the asset, the carrying amount of the asset is recalculated and the related gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

(C) Receivables

Receivables include those that were originated and not originated by the entity. Receivables originated by the entity refer to cash, products or services directly provided to debtors by the Consolidated Company. Receivables not originated by the entity refer to those other than those originated by the entity. Receivables shall be measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. However short-term receivables without bearing interest are measured at initial invoice amount if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

- a. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial assets at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are designated as at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition when they eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency.
- b. At initial recognition and subsequent measurement, the Consolidated Company measures the financial assets at fair value and recognizes the gain or loss in profit or loss.
- c. The Consolidated Company recognizes the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Consolidated Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

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

- a. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Consolidated Company has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognize changes in fair value in other comprehensive income and debt instruments which meet all of the following criteria:
 - (a) The objective of the Consolidated Company's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
 - (b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.
- b. At initial recognition, the Consolidated Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Consolidated Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value:
 - (a) The changes in fair value of equity investments that recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognized as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Consolidated Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.
 - (b) Except for the recognition of impairment loss, interest income and gain or loss on foreign exchange which are recognized in profit or loss, the changes in fair value of debt

instruments are taken through other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

(F) Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost

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

(a) The objective of the Consolidated Company's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.

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

b. At initial recognition, the Consolidated Company's measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired.

B. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities held by the Consolidated Company include financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost.

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

Including financial liabilities held for trading or financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition.

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

a. Hybrid (combined) contracts; or

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

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

At initial recognition, the Consolidated Company measures the financial liabilities at fair value. The Consolidated Company subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value and recognized in profit or loss.

Except for the circumstances to avoid improper accounting appropriation or except that lending commitments and financial guarantee contracts must be recognized in profit or loss, fair value movements arising from credit risk for financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss should be recognized in other comprehensive income.

(B) Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost include liabilities not classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial guarantee contracts, loan commitment with a lower-than-market interest rate and the financial liabilities incurred due to continuing

engagement or that the transferring of a financial asset does not meet the requirement of derecognition.

C. Derecognition of financial assets

The Consolidated Company derecognizes a financial asset when one of the following conditions is met:

- (A) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset expire.
- (B) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have been transferred and the Consolidated Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.
- (C) The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred; however, the Consolidated Company has not retained control of the financial asset.

D. Derecognition of financial liabilities

- (A) A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.
- (B) The Consolidated Company derecognizes an original financial liability and recognizes a new financial liability if the terms of an existing financial liability have substantial modifications and such modifications make significant differences to the original terms. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

(8) Offsetting financial instruments

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

(9) Impairment of financial assets

For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortised cost (including bills discounted and loans and receivables), loan commitments, letters of credit and financial guarantee contracts at each reporting date, the Consolidated Company recognizes the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognizes the impairment provision for the lifetime ECLs if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition or if asset is already credit impaired after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts.

For credit assets, the Consolidated Company assesses the loss allowance at the balance sheet date in accordance with “Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans” and other applicable laws as well as IFRS 9 requirements. The loss allowance is provisioned at the higher of the amounts assessed in compliance with the aforementioned domestic regulations and IFRS 9.

(10) Leasing arrangements (lessor)—lease receivables/ operating leases

A. Operating lease

Payments that the Consolidated Company receives under the operating lease are recognized as gain and loss on a straight-line basis during the contract term, which are recognised under “other net non-interest income”.

B. Finance lease

The asset is derecognised when the finance leasing contract is signed by the Consolidated Company and the finance lease shall be recorded in the balance sheet as lease receivables at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease (including initial direct costs). The difference between gross lease receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unrealised interest income, which is calculated based on remaining lease receivables over the lease term and recognised as current gain and loss at the end of the period using the embedded interest rate or incremental borrowing interest rate.

(11) Non-hedging and embedded derivatives

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

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

(12) Assets classified as held for sale

Assets are classified as assets held for sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use, and a sale is considered highly probable. They are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

(13) Property and equipment

A. Property and equipment are stated at cost, less recognized accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Property and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. Useful life of each asset is as follows:

Buildings and structures	5~60 years
Office equipment	3~10 years
Transportation equipment	3~6 years
Miscellaneous equipment	3~21 years
Leasehold improvements	3~5 years

- B. The cost of repair or maintenance of property and equipment is recorded as current expenses, significant improvements or overhaul costs are classified as capital expenditures.
- C. When property and equipment are sold or disposed, the cost and accumulated depreciation are reversed from the related account, and any gain or loss on disposal is recognized in “Other non-interest income” in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(14) Leasing arrangements (Lessee) — right-of-use asset/lease liabilities

- A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Consolidated Company. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate.
Lease payments are comprised of the following:
 - (A) Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
 - (B) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;
 - (C) Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
 - (D) The exercise price of a purchase option, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
 - (E) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The Consolidated Company subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term.

- C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:
 - (A) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
 - (B) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;
 - (C) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
 - (D) An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

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

(15) Investment property

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

- B. Part of the property may be held by the Consolidated Company for self-use purpose and the remaining are used to generate rental income or capital appreciation. If the property held by the Consolidated Company can be sold individually, then the accounting treatment should be made respectively.
- C. When the future economic benefit related to the investment property is highly likely to flow into the Consolidated Company and the costs can be reliably measured, the investment property shall be recognized as assets. When the future economic benefit generated from subsequent costs is highly likely to flow into the entity and the costs can be reliably measured, the subsequent expenses of the assets shall be capitalized. All maintenance cost are recognized as incurred in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.
- D. When there is certain replacement occurring onto the investment property, the replacement cost should be recognized in the carrying amount of the investment property given that the criteria of recognition can be met. The carrying amount of the replaced account should be derecognized.
- E. Investment property is subsequently measured using the cost model. Depreciated cost is used to calculate amortization expense after initial measurement. The depreciation method, remaining useful life and residual value should apply the same rules as applicable for property and equipment.
- F. The fair value of investment property is disclosed in the financial statements at each consolidated balance sheet date. Each year, the appraisal of fair value is conducted by external appraisal contractor and managing segments of the Consolidated Company review the characteristics, location and status of the investment property to determine its fair value accordingly. However, the fair value of investment property does not reflect that the future capital expense can be improved or benefited from, nor the future benefit related to future expense is reflected.

(16) Intangible assets

A. Goodwill

Pursuant to IFRS 3, 'Business Combinations' as endorsed by the FSC, the excess of the consideration transferred in business combination over the net identifiable assets acquired and the net fair value of liabilities assumed shall be recognized as goodwill.

The Consolidated Company is required to perform impairment testing on its goodwill on a timely basis. Furthermore, any impairment loss is required to be recognized when impairment occurs and the carrying amount is also needed to be accounted for. Impairment loss of goodwill that has been recognized shall not be reversed.

B. Computer software

Computer software is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 to 5 years.

(17) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Consolidated Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognized for the

amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. Except for goodwill, when the circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognized.

(18) Financial debentures payable

Financial debentures payable issued by the Consolidated Company is carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(19) Liabilities reserve, contingent liabilities and assets

- A. The Consolidated Company recognizes liabilities when all of the following three conditions are met:
- (A) present obligation (legal or constructive) has arisen as a result of past event;
 - (B) the outflow of economic benefits is highly probable upon settlement; and
 - (C) the amount is reliably measurable.
- B. The Consolidated Company does not recognize liability reserve for the future operating losses. If there are several similar obligations, the outflow of economic benefit as a result of settlement is determined based on the overall obligation. Liability reserve should be recognized when the outflow of economic benefits is probable in order to settle the obligation as a whole even if the outflow of economic benefits from any one of the obligations is remote.
- C. When the time value may have a significant impact on a currency, the reserve is measured by the present value of expense which is required for settling the anticipated obligation. The pre-tax discount rate is used with timely adjustment that reflects the current market assessments on the time value of money and the risks specific to the liabilities.
- D. Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past event, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Consolidated Company. Or it could be a present obligation as a result of past event but the payment is not probable or the amount cannot be measured reliably. The Consolidated Company did not recognize any contingent liabilities but made appropriate disclosure in compliance with relevant regulations.
- E. Contingent asset is a possible obligation that arises from past event, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Consolidated Company. The Consolidated Company did not recognize any contingent assets and made appropriate disclosure in compliance with relevant regulations when the economic inflow is probable.

(20) Financial guarantee contract and loan commitment

- A. Financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the Consolidated Company to make

specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

- B. The Consolidated Company initially recognizes financial guarantee contracts at fair value on the date of issuance. The Consolidated Company charges a service fee when the contract is signed and therefore the service fee income charged is the fair value at the date that the financial guarantee contract is signed. Service fee received in advance is recognized in deferred accounts and amortised through straight-line method during the contract term.
- C. Subsequently, the Consolidated Company measures the financial guarantee contract issued at the greater of the following two accounts:
 - (A) Allowance for losses in accordance with IFRS 9 as endorsed by the FSC.
 - (B) The amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, cumulative effect recognized in accordance with IFRS 15.
- D. The Consolidated Company's assessment of provisions for losses for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts is described in Note 4(9). The increase in liabilities due to financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments is recognized in "bad debt expenses, commitments and guaranty policy reserve".
- E. In addition to the assessment of provisions for losses for financial guarantee contract described above, the Consolidated Company also assesses provisions for losses in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans" and other applicable laws. The greater of the two amounts is recognized and included in the guaranty policy reserve.

(21) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognized as expenses in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pensions

(A) Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognized as pension expenses when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments. Within the 12 months after the end of the reporting period when the services are rendered, the total undiscounted short-term pension benefits which the Consolidated Company needs to pay in the future are recognized as expenses.

(B) Defined benefit plans

- a. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the

Consolidated Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit net obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability; when there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, the Consolidated Company uses interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) instead.

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

C. Deposits

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

D. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the Consolidated Company's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept an offer of redundancy benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Consolidated Company recognizes expense as it can no longer withdraw an offer of termination benefits or it recognizes relating restructuring costs, whichever is earlier. Benefits that are expected to be due more than 12 months after balance sheet date shall be discounted to their present value.

E. Employees' compensation bonus

Employees' compensation is recognized as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal obligation or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. However, if the accrued amounts for employees' are different from the actual distributed amounts as resolved by the stockholders at their stockholders' meeting subsequently, the differences should be recognized based on the accounting for changes in estimates.

(22) Income tax

A. Current income tax

Income tax payable (refundable) is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted in the countries where a company operates and generates taxable income. Except that the transactions or other matters are directly recognized in other comprehensive income or equity, and that related income taxes in the period are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly derecognised from equity, all the others should be recognized as income or expense and recorded as gain and loss in the period. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as

income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

B. Deferred income tax

(A) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured based on the tax rate of the anticipated period that the future assets realization or the liabilities settlement requires, which is based on the effective or existing tax rate at the consolidated balance sheet date. The carrying amounts and temporary differences of assets and liabilities included on the consolidated balance sheet are calculated using the balance sheet liability method and recognized as deferred income tax. The temporary difference of the Consolidated Company mainly occurs due to the setting aside and transferring of valuation and pension reserve of certain financial instruments (including derivatives).

(B) The land revaluation appraisal due to the revaluation assessment in compliance with relevant regulations, deemed as taxable temporary difference, is recognized as deferred income tax liabilities.

(C) If the future taxable income is probable to provide unused loss carry forwards or deferred income tax credit which can be realized in the future, the proportion of realization is deemed as deferred income tax asset.

C. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Consolidated Company does not offset deferred income tax assets against liabilities taxed by different tax authorities.

(23) Interest income and expense

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

(24) Net service fee and commission income

Handling fees and expenses are recognized when cash is received, or the earning process is substantially completed; service fee earned from performing significant items shall be recognized upon the completion of the service, such as syndication loan service fee received from sponsor, handling fees and expenses of subsequent services of loans are amortised or included in the calculation of effective interest rate of loans and receivables during the service period.

(25) Business combinations

A. The Consolidated Company uses the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The

consideration transferred for an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued at the acquisition date, plus the fair value of any assets and liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. All acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. For each business combination, the Consolidated Company measures at the acquisition date components of non-controlling interests in the acquiree that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to the proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation at either fair value or the present ownership instruments' proportionate share in the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. All other non-controlling interests should be measured at the acquisition-date fair value.

- B. The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill at the acquisition date. If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest in the acquiree recognized and the fair value of previously held equity interest in the acquiree is less than the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed, the difference is recognized directly in profit or loss on the acquisition date.

(26) Operating segment report

- A. The Consolidated Company's operation segment reports are consistent with the internal reports provided to the chief operating decision-maker ("CODM").
- B. Inter-segmental transactions are arm's length transactions, and gain and loss arising from such transactions are eliminated by the Consolidated Company upon the preparation of consolidated financial statements. Profit and loss directly attributable to various segments have been considered when segment performance is being evaluated.

5. Critical accounting judgement, estimates and key sources of assumption uncertainty

The accounting policies, accounting assumptions and estimates have impacts on the Consolidated Company's consolidated financial statements. Thus, when applying significant accounting policies as described in Note 4, management needs to make appropriate judgements for the information that cannot be easily obtained through other sources and have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. The Consolidated Company assumptions and estimates are the best assumptions based on IFRSs, and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experiences, the effect of Covid-19 and other factor. Certain accounting policies and management's judgements have significant impact on the recognized amounts in the consolidated financial statements are outlined below:

(1) Expected credit losses of bills discounted and loans

At each reporting date, the Consolidated Company assesses expected credit losses of bills discounted and loans after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information (including forecast). Measurement of expected credit losses involves determining whether there is significant increase in credit risk on the assets since initial recognition, or whether the asset is credit-impaired, calculating probability of default, loss given default, and exposure at default of the credit loss model, and adjusting parameters of the model after forecastable assessments of the probability of default.

For a description and measurement of expected credit losses, please refer to Note 12(4)2.

(2) Fair value of unlisted stocks

Unlisted stocks with no active market or quoted price use valuation technique to determine the fair value. Under such condition, fair value is assessed through the observable information or models of similar financial instruments. If there is no observable input available in a market, the fair value of unlisted stocks is assessed through appropriate assumptions. When valuation models are adopted to determine the fair value, all the models should be calibrated to ensure that the output can actually reflect actual information and market price. Models should try to take only observable information as much as possible.

(3) Impairment assessment of goodwill

The assessment process of goodwill impairment relies on the subjective judgment of the Consolidated Company, including identifying cash-generating units, allocating assets and liabilities to related cash-generating units, and determining the recoverable amounts of related cash-generating units. Please refer to Note 6(14) for the information of goodwill impairment.

6. Details of significant accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Cash on hand	\$ 7,366,132	\$ 5,765,902
Due from other banks	10,713,158	13,306,201
Checks for clearing	1,740,097	611,266
Futures trading guarantees	76,012	-
Total	<u>\$ 19,895,399</u>	<u>\$ 19,683,369</u>

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

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Reserve for deposits - account A	\$ 15,899,701	\$ 12,431,950
Reserve for deposits - account B	39,520,433	32,177,999
Due from Central Bank	10,234,067	4,704,230
Deposits by foreign subsidiary to designated accounts of respective local central banks	2,258,756	2,631,752
Call loans to other banks	<u>12,430,400</u>	<u>2,427,625</u>
Total	<u>\$ 80,343,357</u>	<u>\$ 54,373,556</u>

A. Reserves due from Central Bank are calculated monthly at prescribed rates on the average daily balances of various deposit accounts and structured accounts and then lodged into reserve for deposits account of Central Bank. The reserve for deposits - account A is non-interest bearing and call on demand. Reserve for deposits - account B is interest bearing and its use is restricted to monthly adjustment in the reserve for deposits only according to relevant regulations.

B. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(4).

C. Please refer to Note 8 for details of the above due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks pledged as collateral as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

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

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
<u>Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss</u>		
Commercial paper	\$ 58,235,491	\$ 68,891,384
Corporate bonds	50,532,508	50,201,491
Government bonds	22,267,726	16,512,592
Financial bonds	18,005,190	21,096,908
Convertible corporate bonds	7,922,123	3,947,940
Stocks of companies listed on TSE or OTC	2,264,089	2,170,872
Treasury Bills	998,474	998,275
Beneficiary securities	66,650	43,358
Valuation adjustment	(51,296)	906,205
Derivative financial instruments	<u>1,650,586</u>	<u>1,620,460</u>
Total	<u>\$ 161,891,541</u>	<u>\$ 166,389,485</u>

Please refer to Note 6(33) for the amounts recognized in profit or loss in relation to the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

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

<u>Debt instruments</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Bonds (including government bonds, corporate bonds and financial bonds)	\$ 197,703,326	\$ 142,965,210
Short-term transactions instruments	1,424,391	615,373
Valuation adjustment	(1,805,153)	1,663,703
Subtotal	<u>197,322,564</u>	<u>145,244,286</u>
<u>Equity instruments</u>		
Stocks of companies listed on TSE or OTC	7,663,159	1,923,218
Beneficiary securities	3,271,019	1,865,962
Unlisted stocks	1,930,239	1,903,394
Valuation adjustment	<u>2,643,913</u>	<u>2,260,750</u>
Subtotal	<u>15,508,330</u>	<u>7,953,324</u>
Total	<u>\$ 212,830,894</u>	<u>\$ 153,197,610</u>

- A. The Consolidated Company elects to classify strategic equity investments not held for trading as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- B. The Consolidated Company sold the equity shares in order to avoid systematic risk resulting from structural changes in the industry for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. The fair value of the equity instruments sold were \$16,442,183 and \$15,766,430, and the cumulative (loss) gain on disposal were (\$156,935) and \$315,876, respectively.
- C. Amounts recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<u>Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>		
Fair value change recognized in other comprehensive income	\$ <u>226,278</u>	\$ <u>869,784</u>
Cumulative losses (gains) reclassified to retained earnings due to derecognition	\$ <u>156,935</u>	(\$ <u>315,876</u>)
Dividend income recognized in profit or loss		
Held at end of period	\$ 637,142	\$ 238,040
Derecognized during the period	<u>485,506</u>	<u>475,886</u>
	<u>\$ 1,122,648</u>	<u>\$ 713,926</u>

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
<u>Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>		
Fair value change recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income	(\$ 2,566,457)	\$ 2,116,459
Cumulative other comprehensive income reclassified to profit or loss		
Reclassified due to impairment recognition	\$ 11,559	\$ 8,175
Reclassified due to derecognition	(915,917)	(883,777)
	(\$ 904,358)	(\$ 875,602)
Interest income recognized in profit or loss	\$ 1,746,009	\$ 1,665,847

D. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(4).

(5) Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Government bonds	\$ 66,513,762	\$ 66,790,595
Corporate bonds	2,685,782	2,770,579
Short-term transactions instruments	197,696,885	148,667,240
Subtotal	266,896,429	218,228,414
Less: Accumulated impairment	(154)	(190)
Total	\$ 266,896,275	\$ 218,228,224

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

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Interest income	\$ 1,488,184	\$ 1,562,255
Reversal of impairment loss (impairment loss)	30	(95)
	\$ 1,488,214	\$ 1,562,160

B. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Consolidated Company sold investments in debt instruments at amortised cost in light of capital management, and gains on disposal was \$2,162. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Consolidated Company had no sale of investments in debt instruments at amortised cost.

C. Details of the Consolidated Company's investments in debt instruments at amortised cost pledged as collateral as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, are provided in Note 8.

D. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(4).

(6) Bills and bonds purchased under resale agreements or sold under repurchase agreements

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Bills and bonds purchased under resale agreement	\$ <u>4,268,212</u>	\$ <u>2,098,668</u>
Interest rate range	0.25%~0.46%	0.30%~0.65%
Contract resale amount	\$ <u>4,270,966</u>	\$ <u>2,100,384</u>
	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreement	\$ <u>2,769,734</u>	\$ <u>-</u>
Interest rate range	-0.05%~0.10%	
Contract repurchase amount	\$ <u>2,769,778</u>	\$ <u>-</u>

(7) Receivables - net

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>January 1, 2020</u>
Credit card receivables	\$ 8,339,888	\$ 8,781,748	\$ 10,212,562
Factoring receivables	5,463,356	4,150,504	5,704,407
Interest receivable	2,894,491	2,778,016	3,058,190
Accounts receivable	1,029,120	750,469	1,002,472
Acceptances receivables	567,264	578,620	231,477
Spot exchange receivables (Note)	3,477	5,319	7,335
Other receivables	<u>676,334</u>	<u>701,611</u>	<u>1,072,949</u>
Subtotal	18,973,930	17,746,287	21,289,392
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(746,426)	(761,663)	(1,107,042)
Adjustment for discount	(810)	(1,770)	(3,075)
Total	<u>\$ 18,226,694</u>	<u>\$ 16,982,854</u>	<u>\$ 20,179,275</u>

Note: To make information on financial statements more relevant, the Consolidated Company presents net receivables of spot exchange transactions or net spot exchange payable amount respectively after separately aggregated. The amount of spot exchange receivable and spot exchange payable on December 31, 2020 and January 1, 2020 should have been reduced by \$1,514,244 and \$3,395,922, respectively.

A. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(4).

B. The Consolidated Company recognized appropriate allowance for bad debts for the receivables. For the movement of allowance for bad debts in relation to receivables for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, please refer to Note 12(4).

(8) Bills discounted and loans – net

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Bills discounted	\$ 52,595	\$ 155,817
Overdrafts	3,495	25,702
Short-term loans	76,385,809	59,749,337
Short-term loans secured	78,421,921	69,524,551
Medium-term loans	108,695,496	120,466,376
Medium-term loans secured	224,271,424	188,629,903
Long-term loans	5,846,989	7,818,832
Long-term loans secured	380,497,556	334,406,125
Import- export negotiations	42,043	63,994
Accounts receivable factoring	369,409	916,721
Loans transferred to non-performing loans	833,028	1,000,536
Subtotal	875,419,765	782,757,894
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(12,320,067)	(11,730,288)
Adjustment for premium	23,205	12,866
Total	\$ 863,122,903	\$ 771,040,472

A. The Consolidated Company recognized appropriate allowance for bad debts for the bills discounted and loans. For the movement of allowance for bad debts in relation to bills discounted and loans for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, please refer to Note 12(4).

B. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Consolidated Company has recognised gain of \$19,805 and \$339,055 when derecognizing credit assets measured at amortised cost respectively.

(9) Other financial assets – net

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Advance	\$ 7,692	\$ 12,648
Non-loans reclassified to non-performing loans	235,328	267,023
Others	146,623	246,234
Subtotal	389,643	525,905
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(238,305)	(244,421)
Total	\$ 151,338	\$ 281,484

The Consolidated Company recognized appropriate allowance for bad debts for the other financial assets. For the movement of allowance for bad debts in relation to other financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, please refer to Note 12(4).

(10) Property and equipment - net

Change in property and equipment of the Consolidated Company is as follows :

Cost	Land	Buildings and structures	Office equipment	Transportation equipment	Miscellaneous equipment	Leasehold improvements	Construction in progress and prepayments for business facilities	Total
At January 1, 2021	\$ 9,552,448	\$ 2,482,256	\$ 666,388	\$ 58,248	\$ 159,520	\$ 415,638	\$ 1,806,808	\$ 15,141,306
Additions	-	-	28,497	1,100	26,487	29,915	498,966	584,965
Disposals	-	-	(189,778)	(9,386)	(26,442)	(51,556)	-	(277,162)
Reclassifications (Note)	41,042	(138,727)	75,429	-	5,945	38,785	(2,968)	19,506
Reclassified to investment properties	(6,447)	(7,049)	-	-	-	-	-	(13,496)
Reclassified to intangible assets	-	-	(218)	-	-	-	(198,783)	(199,001)
Translation difference	-	(7,782)	(3,338)	(97)	(6,585)	(289)	(131)	(18,222)
At December 31, 2021	\$ 9,587,043	\$ 2,328,698	\$ 576,980	\$ 49,865	\$ 158,925	\$ 432,493	\$ 2,103,892	\$ 15,237,896
Accumulated depreciation								
At January 1, 2021	\$ -	\$ 784,204	\$ 357,134	\$ 38,880	\$ 95,490	\$ 195,669	\$ -	\$ 1,471,377
Depreciation	-	(58,449)	(143,099)	(6,538)	(22,016)	(81,686)	-	(311,788)
Disposals	-	-	189,710	7,862	26,441	51,124	-	275,137
Reclassifications (Note)	-	32,646	-	-	-	-	-	32,646
Reclassified to investment properties	-	5,632	-	-	-	-	-	5,632
Reclassified to intangible assets	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	22
Translation difference	-	3,323	2,182	48	4,526	77	-	10,156
At December 31, 2021	\$ -	\$ 801,052	\$ 308,319	\$ 37,508	\$ 86,539	\$ 226,154	\$ -	\$ 1,459,572
Accumulated impairment								
At January 1, 2021	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 298	\$ -	\$ 298
At December 31, 2021	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 298	\$ -	\$ 298
Net carrying amount	\$ 9,587,043	\$ 1,527,646	\$ 268,661	\$ 12,357	\$ 72,386	\$ 206,041	\$ 2,103,892	\$ 13,778,026

Note: During the current period, an old building with a book value of \$86,220 (Cost:\$110,292 & Accumulated depreciation:\$24,072) was adjusted as addition to book value of the land due to the city renovation. A trust in Chang Hwa Bank was set up upon the land due to the city renovation. In addition, another land with a book value of \$45,178 was transferred to assets held for sale.

Cost	Land	Buildings and structures	Office equipment	Transportation equipment	Miscellaneous equipment	Leasehold improvements	Construction in progress and prepayments for business facilities	Total
At January 1, 2020	\$ 9,644,152	\$ 2,536,524	\$ 694,863	\$ 66,869	\$ 159,916	\$ 445,741	\$ 436,051	\$ 13,984,116
Additions	-	-	61,907	3,180	5,569	53,400	1,467,556	1,591,612
Disposals	-	-	(157,197)	(11,800)	(11,301)	(137,246)	(131)	(317,675)
Reclassifications	(45,527)	(31,797)	67,606	-	5,000	54,015	(13,299)	35,998
Reclassified to investment properties	(46,177)	(22,417)	-	-	-	-	-	(68,594)
Reclassified to intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	(83,121)	(83,121)
Translation difference	-	(54)	(791)	(1)	336	(272)	(248)	(1,030)
At December 31, 2020	\$ 9,552,448	\$ 2,482,256	\$ 666,388	\$ 58,248	\$ 159,520	\$ 415,638	\$ 1,806,808	\$ 15,141,306
Accumulated depreciation								
At January 1, 2020	\$ -	\$ 761,528	\$ 352,393	\$ 36,668	\$ 77,904	\$ 244,689	\$ -	\$ 1,473,182
Depreciation	-	(59,235)	(162,431)	(8,297)	(28,149)	(87,182)	-	(345,294)
Disposals	-	-	157,157	6,084	11,084	136,188	-	310,513
Reclassifications	-	17,280	-	-	-	-	-	17,280
Reclassified to investment properties	-	19,252	-	-	-	-	-	19,252
Translation difference	-	27	533	1	(521)	14	-	54
At December 31, 2020	\$ -	\$ 784,204	\$ 357,134	\$ 38,880	\$ 95,490	\$ 195,669	\$ -	\$ 1,471,377
Accumulated impairment								
At January 1, 2020	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 298	\$ -	\$ 298
At December 31, 2020	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 298	\$ -	\$ 298
Net carrying amount	\$ 9,552,448	\$ 1,698,052	\$ 309,254	\$ 19,368	\$ 64,030	\$ 219,671	\$ 1,806,808	\$ 13,669,631

(11) Leasing arrangements – lessee

A. The Consolidated Company leases various assets including land, buildings, machinery and equipment and transportation equipment. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 10 years. In addition, bids for superficies right from the National Property Administration, Ministry of Finance are made for periods of 70 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

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

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Land	\$ 8,768,418	\$ 8,898,296
Buildings	1,415,111	1,652,966
Machinery and equipment	9,134	7,801
Transportation equipment	617	695
Others	7,285	11,500
	<u>\$ 10,200,565</u>	<u>\$ 10,571,258</u>
	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
	Depreciation charge	Depreciation charge
Land	\$ 19,440	\$ 19,224
Buildings	550,793	582,951
Machinery and equipment	3,405	3,438
Transportation equipment	-	552
Others	4,991	6,811
	<u>\$ 578,629</u>	<u>\$ 612,976</u>

C. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the additions to right-of-use assets were \$362,619 and \$672,538, respectively.

D. The information on income and expense accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 44,923	\$ 55,879
Expense on short-term lease contracts	16,086	15,588
Expense on leases of low-value assets	646	1,232

E. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Consolidated Company's total cash outflow for leases were \$619,044 and \$649,920, respectively.

F. The Consolidated Company has applied the practical expedient to "Covid-19-related rent concessions", and recognised the gain from changes in lease payments arising from the rent concessions amounting to \$3,641 by decreasing rent expense for the six months ended June 30, 2021.

- G. The Consolidated Company has applied the practical expedient to “Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond June 30, 2021”, and the gain from changes in lease payments arising from the rent concessions after June 30, 2021 was recognized as a deduction of rent expense by \$8,059.

(12) Leasing arrangements – lessor

- A. The Consolidated Company leases various assets including equipments, buildings and parking space. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 10 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. To protect the lessor’s ownership rights on the leased assets, leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes, or a residual value guarantee was required.
- B. The Consolidated Company leases equipment under a finance lease. Based on the terms of the lease contract, the ownership of equipment will be transferred to lessees when the leases expire. Information on profit or loss in relation to lease contracts is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Finance income from the net investment in the finance lease	\$ 960	\$ 1,305

- C. The maturity analysis of the undiscounted lease payments in the finance lease is as follows:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020
2022	\$ 8,463	2021	\$ 8,462
2023	8,463	2022	8,463
		2023	8,463
Total	\$ 16,926	Total	\$ 25,388

- D. Reconciliation of the undiscounted lease payments and the net investment in the finance lease is provided as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Undiscounted lease payments	\$ 16,926	\$ 25,388
Unearned finance income	(810)	(1,770)
Net investment in the lease	\$ 16,116	\$ 23,618

- E. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Consolidated Company recognised rental income in the amounts of \$30,914 and \$44,568, respectively, based on the operating lease agreement, which does not include variable lease payments.

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

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020
2022	\$ 21,539	2021	\$ 29,503
2023	11,788	2022	25,038
2024	4,947	2023	15,174
2025	3,967	2024	4,009
2026	2,730	2025	3,510
After 2027	5,065	After 2026	9,892
Total	\$ 50,036	Total	\$ 87,126

(13) Investment property - net

Change in investment property of the Consolidated Company is as follows:

Cost	Land and land improvements	Buildings	Total
At January 1, 2021	\$ 752,525	\$ 215,529	\$ 968,054
Disposals	(1,659)	-	(1,659)
Reclassified from property and equipment	6,447	7,049	13,496
At December 31, 2021	\$ 757,313	\$ 222,578	\$ 979,891
Accumulated depreciation			
At January 1, 2021	\$ -	(\$ 58,887)	(\$ 58,887)
Depreciation	-	(5,576)	(5,576)
Reclassified from property and equipment	-	(5,632)	(5,632)
At December 31, 2021	\$ -	(\$ 70,095)	(\$ 70,095)
Accumulated impairment			
At January 1, 2021	(\$ 92,478)	\$ -	(\$ 92,478)
Recovery	127	-	127
Disposals	1,306	-	1,306
At December 31, 2021	(\$ 91,045)	\$ -	(\$ 91,045)
Net carrying amount	\$ 666,268	\$ 152,483	\$ 818,751

Cost	Land and land improvements	Buildings	Total
At January 1, 2020	\$ 762,093	\$ 229,454	\$ 991,547
Disposals	(692)	-	(692)
Reclassified from property and equipment	46,177	22,417	68,594
Reclassifications	(55,053)	(36,342)	(91,395)
At December 31, 2020	\$ 752,525	\$ 215,529	\$ 968,054
Accumulated depreciation			
At January 1, 2020	\$ -	(\$ 55,001)	(\$ 55,001)
Depreciation	-	(5,889)	(5,889)
Reclassified from property and equipment	-	(19,252)	(19,252)
Reclassifications	-	21,255	21,255
At December 31, 2020	\$ -	(\$ 58,887)	(\$ 58,887)
Accumulated impairment			
At January 1, 2020	(\$ 92,657)	\$ -	(\$ 92,657)
Recovery	179	-	179
At December 31, 2020	(\$ 92,478)	\$ -	(\$ 92,478)
Net carrying amount	\$ 660,047	\$ 156,642	\$ 816,689

- A. The fair value of the investment property held by the Consolidated Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were \$944,237 and \$931,470, respectively. The investment property was determined by the valuation results of independent valuation experts who used the direct capitalization method of the income approach, market comparison approach, cost approach, land development analysis approach and other valuation approaches. These fair values are classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.
- B. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, rental income from the investment property were \$30,914 and \$44,280, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, direct operating expenses arising from the investment property amounted to \$2,560 and \$2,590, respectively. And direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that did not generate rent income amounted to \$492 and \$505, respectively.

(14) Intangible assets - net

Change in intangible assets of the Consolidated Company is as follows:

Cost	Goodwill	Computer software	Other intangible asset	Total
At January 1, 2021	\$ 10,600,300	\$ 552,822	\$ 2,438,553	\$ 13,591,675
Additions	-	17,615	-	17,615
Disposals	- (	53,845)	- (	53,845)
Reclassifications	- (	78)	- (	78)
Reclassified from property and equipment	-	199,001	-	199,001
Translation difference	-	(11,627)	(525)	(12,152)
At December 31, 2021	\$ 10,600,300	\$ 703,888	\$ 2,438,028	\$ 13,742,216
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>				
At January 1, 2021	\$ -	(\$ 261,554)	(\$ 1,079,736)	(\$ 1,341,290)
Amortization	-	(112,759)	(226,019)	(338,778)
Disposals	-	53,845	-	53,845
Reclassifications	-	17	-	17
Reclassified from property and equipment	-	(22)	-	(22)
Translation difference	-	7,191	178	7,369
At December 31, 2021	\$ -	(\$ 313,282)	(\$ 1,305,577)	(\$ 1,618,859)
<u>Accumulated impairment</u>				
At January 1, 2021	(\$ 2,786,237)	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 2,786,237)
Impairments	-	-	(286,526)	(286,526)
At December 31, 2021	(\$ 2,786,237)	\$ -	(\$ 286,526)	(\$ 3,072,763)
Net carrying amount	\$ 7,814,063	\$ 390,606	\$ 845,925	\$ 9,050,594

Cost	Goodwill	Computer software	Other intangible asset	Total
At January 1, 2020	\$ 10,600,575	\$ 575,112	\$ 2,438,517	\$ 13,614,204
Additions	-	28,751	-	28,751
Disposals	- (	129,544)	- (	129,544)
Reclassified from property and equipment	-	83,121	-	83,121
Translation difference	(275)	(4,618)	36	(4,857)
At December 31, 2020	\$ 10,600,300	\$ 552,822	\$ 2,438,553	\$ 13,591,675
Accumulated amortization				
At January 1, 2020	\$ -	(\$ 285,012)	(\$ 853,687)	(\$ 1,138,699)
Amortization	- (	107,099)	(226,026)	(333,125)
Disposals	-	127,693	-	127,693
Translation difference	-	2,864	(23)	2,841
At December 31, 2020	\$ -	(\$ 261,554)	(\$ 1,079,736)	(\$ 1,341,290)
Accumulated impairment				
At January 1, 2020	(\$ 1,437,309)	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 1,437,309)
Impairments	(1,348,928)	-	-	(1,348,928)
At December 31, 2020	(\$ 2,786,237)	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 2,786,237)
Net carrying amount	\$ 7,814,063	\$ 291,268	\$ 1,358,817	\$ 9,464,148

A. Test of impairment for goodwill of the Bank:

The Consolidated Company merged 18 branches of Chin Fon Bank and Ta Chong Bank in 2010 and 2018, respectively, which resulted in goodwill and other intangible assets amounting to \$10,201,810 and \$2,433,894, respectively, in order to expand the scale of operation and enhance market competitiveness and overall profitability. The Consolidated Company shall test annually for impairment of goodwill acquired from business combination in accordance with IAS 36. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Whether or not to provide impairment losses is determined by calculating value-in-use and carrying amount of net assets of each cash-generating unit which are Corporate Finance, Offshore Banking, Consumer Finance, Wealth Management and Financial Trading.

(A) The basis of determining the recoverable amount of cash generating unit:

Recoverable amount of the five aforementioned cash generating units is assessed based on value-in-use, which is calculated by estimating 5-year cash flows. Cash flow exceeded 5 years is calculated using the following estimated growth rate.

(B) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the growth rate of key assumptions used in calculating value-in-use of every cash generating unit were 2.5% and 2.0%.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the discount rate of key assumptions used in calculating value-in-use of Corporate Finance, Consumer Finance, Financial Trading and Wealth Management was 7.9%, and of Offshore Banking was 9.7%.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the discount rate of key assumptions used in calculating value-in-use of Corporate Finance, Consumer Finance, Financial Trading and Wealth Management were 9.6% and 8.5%, and of Offshore Banking were 11.4% and 10.2%.

B. Test of impairment for goodwill of Yuanta Savings Bank (Korea):

The Consolidated Company acquired Yuanta Savings Bank (Korea) by cash on April 25, 2016. According to the accounting treatment of the Business Mergers And Acquisitions Act, the excess of the acquisition consideration and the fair value of the difference between identifiable asset

and assumed liability (approximately ₩15.3 billion) was presented as goodwill. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the goodwill were \$398,490 and \$398,490, respectively. The Consolidated Company has recognized impairment on goodwill in the amount to \$398,490 for the year ended December 31, 2020.

(A) The basis of determining the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit:

Recoverable amount of cash generating unit is assessed based on value-in-use, which is calculated by estimated 5-year cash flows approved by management. Cash flow exceeding 5 years is calculated using the following estimated growth rate.

(B) The key assumptions used in calculating value-in-use are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the growth rate of key assumptions used in calculating value-in-use was 3.20%.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the discount rate of key assumptions used in calculating value-in-use were 10.90% and 10.00%, respectively.

C. For the year ended December 31, 2021, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the political and economic uncertainty and risk in China, Hong Kong and Macau, loan assets are decreasing among these areas, so the operating conditions differ from expectations. After an assessment, the recoverable amount of cash generating unit of Offshore Banking was less than its carrying amount. Thus, for the year ended December 31, 2021, the cash generating unit recognised impairment on other intangible assets in the amount to \$286,526. For the year ended December 31, 2020, because the impact from the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in cutting interest rates by central banks, and affected narrowing the net interest spread, the operating situation was different from expectations. After an assessment, the recoverable amount of cash generating units of Offshore Banking and the Consolidated Company subsidiaries - Yuanta Savings Bank (Korea) was less than their carrying amount. Thus, for the year ended December 31, 2020, the cash generating units recognised impairment on goodwill in the amount to \$1,348,928 and presented on the statement of comprehensive income as impairment loss. Information relating to impairment loss is provided in Note 6(34).

D. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the total amount of accumulated impairment for goodwill and other intangible asset were \$3,072,763 and \$2,786,237, respectively.

(15) Other assets - net

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Refundable deposits - out (net)	\$ 1,180,468	\$ 2,130,747
Prepaid expenses	116,314	79,262
Other deferred expenses	78,731	116,935
Others	106,810	143,363
Total	<u>\$ 1,482,323</u>	<u>\$ 2,470,307</u>

(16) Assets classified as held for sale

In order to improve the efficiency of assets utilization, the Consolidated Company approved the sale of its own real estate by the Board of Directors on November 25, 2021 and November 20, 2020, and the relevant assets were reclassified to “assets held for sale”. After remeasuring the original assets at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell, the balance of assets held for sale were \$194,563 and \$203,730, respectively, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020. The fair value of the assets held for sale is based on the result of valuation by independent valuation experts, which was categorized within Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Consolidated Company sold part of the assets held for sale, while the proceeds on disposal amounted to \$67,000 and \$473,200, respectively. Gain on disposal amounted to \$4,957 and \$12,765, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Consolidated Company recognized related (impairment loss) reversal of impairment loss were (\$12,163) and \$349, respectively.

(17) Deposits from Central Bank and other banks

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Overdrafts from other banks	\$ 3,303,101	\$ 2,567,621
Call loans from other banks	17,214,445	7,738,100
Redeposit from Chunghwa Post	5,106,578	5,106,578
Total	<u>\$ 25,624,124</u>	<u>\$ 15,412,299</u>

(18) Due to Central Bank and other banks

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Due to Central Bank	<u>\$ 839,700</u>	<u>\$ 675,000</u>

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

<u>Financial liabilities held for trading</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Derivative financial instruments	<u>\$ 2,169,051</u>	<u>\$ 3,014,414</u>

Please refer to Note 6(33) for the amounts recognized in profit or loss in relation to the financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

(20) Payables

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>January 1, 2020</u>
Bonus payable	\$ 2,055,759	\$ 1,876,598	\$ 2,564,742
Checks for clearing	1,739,469	610,952	585,996
Interest payable	964,949	1,135,767	1,581,632
Accounts payable	933,324	868,379	686,708
Accrued expenses	698,612	620,368	546,593
Bankers' acceptances payables	567,264	578,620	231,675
Factoring payables	432,170	742,337	1,033,662
Collections payable for customers	322,092	356,263	264,182
Securities purchased payable	97,562	941	556,522
Spot exchange payables (Note)	2,003	4,093	5,870
Other payables	592,302	962,269	864,396
Total	<u>\$ 8,405,506</u>	<u>\$ 7,756,587</u>	<u>\$ 8,921,978</u>

Note: Please refer to Note 6(7) for the details of reclassification.

(21) Deposits and remittances

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Checking deposits	\$ 6,184,284	\$ 5,258,949
Demand deposits	252,893,735	183,684,049
Time deposits	363,419,412	291,639,145
Negotiable certificates of deposit	7,834,000	13,504,500
Savings deposits	839,343,186	752,279,752
Remittances	94,770	137,140
The account for foreign exchange credit purposes	344	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,469,769,731</u>	<u>\$ 1,246,503,535</u>

(22) Financial debentures payable

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
General financial debentures	\$ 500,000	\$ -
Subordinate financial debentures	21,700,000	34,500,000
Total	<u>\$ 22,200,000</u>	<u>\$ 34,500,000</u>

The details of financial debentures as of December 31, 2021 were as follows:

<u>First series of subordinate financial debentures in 2014 (debenture B)</u>	
Par value	\$4,700,000
Stated interest rate	Fixed interest rate at 2.00%
Period	Ten years
Interest payment date	Payable annually
Term of principal payment	Repaid on maturity
Issue price	Priced at face value on issue date

Third series of perpetual non-cumulative subordinate financial debentures in 2015

Par value	\$5,550,000
Stated interest rate	Fixed interest rate at 4.10%
Period	Perpetual
Interest payment date	Payable annually
Term of principal payment	Perpetual
Issue price	Priced at face value on issue date

Fourth series of subordinate financial debentures in 2015

Par value	\$3,000,000
Stated interest rate	Fixed interest rate at 2.10%
Period	Ten years
Interest payment date	Payable annually
Term of principal payment	Repaid on maturity
Issue price	Priced at face value on issue date

Fifth series of perpetual non-cumulative subordinate financial debentures in 2015

Par value	\$1,450,000
Stated interest rate	Fixed interest rate at 4.10%
Period	Perpetual
Interest payment date	Payable annually
Term of principal payment	Perpetual
Issue price	Priced at face value on issue date

Sixth series of subordinate financial debentures in 2015

Par value	\$2,000,000
Stated interest rate	Fixed interest rate at 2.08%
Period	Seven years
Interest payment date	Payable annually
Term of principal payment	Repaid on maturity
Issue price	Priced at face value on issue date

First series of subordinate financial debentures in 2021

Par value	\$5,000,000
Stated interest rate	Fixed interest rate at 0.67%
Period	Ten years
Interest payment date	Payable annually
Term of principal payment	Repaid on maturity
Issue price	Priced at face value on issue date

Second series of general financial debentures in 2021

Par value	\$500,000
Stated interest rate	Fixed interest rate at 0.45%
Period	Five years
Interest payment date	Payable annually
Term of principal payment	Repaid on maturity
Issue price	Priced at face value on issue date

(23) Other financial liabilities

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Principal of structured products	\$ 2,503,403	\$ 3,349,248
Others	50,000	-
Total	<u>\$ 2,553,403</u>	<u>\$ 3,349,248</u>

(24) Provisions

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Provisions for employee benefits	\$ 805,592	\$ 901,014
Provisions for guarantee liabilities	133,858	151,060
Provisions for loan commitments and letters of credit	39,756	44,149
Provisions for litigation losses	65,736	90,001
Provisions for decommission losses	76,581	75,788
Total	<u>\$ 1,121,523</u>	<u>\$ 1,262,012</u>

Information relating to credit risk of provisions for guarantee liability and loan commitments is provided in Note 12(4).

(25) Provisions for employee benefits

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Post-employment benefit plans	\$ 805,592	\$ 777,439
Termination benefits	-	123,575
Total	<u>\$ 805,592</u>	<u>\$ 901,014</u>

A. Defined benefit plans of the Bank

(A) The Bank has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Law, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45~55 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Bank contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Bank would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method, to the employees expected to be qualified for retirement next year, the Bank will make contributions to cover the deficit by next March.

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

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Present value of defined benefit obligations	\$ 1,539,203	\$ 1,607,787
Fair value of plan assets	(739,568)	(836,511)
Net defined benefit liability	<u>\$ 799,635</u>	<u>\$ 771,276</u>

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

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
<u>2021</u>			
Balance at January 1,	\$ 1,607,787	(\$ 836,511)	\$ 771,276
Current service cost	16,713	-	16,713
Interest expense (income)	4,571	(2,509)	2,062
	<u>1,629,071</u>	<u>(839,020)</u>	<u>790,051</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	(39,857)	(39,857)
Change in demographic assumptions	428	-	428
Change in financial assumptions	(30,178)	-	(30,178)
Experience adjustments	102,838	-	102,838
	73,088	(39,857)	33,231
Pension fund contribution	-	(14,429)	(14,429)
Pension paid	(162,956)	153,738	(9,218)
Balance at December 31,	<u>\$ 1,539,203</u>	<u>(\$ 739,568)</u>	<u>\$ 799,635</u>
	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
<u>2020</u>			
Balance at January 1,	\$ 1,727,510	(\$ 926,131)	\$ 801,379
Current service cost	23,421	-	23,421
Interest expense (income)	11,976	(6,483)	5,493
	<u>1,762,907</u>	<u>(932,614)</u>	<u>830,293</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	(75,949)	(75,949)
Change in financial assumptions	63,910	-	63,910
Experience adjustments	(3,924)	-	(3,924)
	59,986	(75,949)	(15,963)
Pension fund contribution	-	(14,887)	(14,887)
Pension paid	(215,106)	186,939	(28,167)
Balance at December 31,	<u>\$ 1,607,787</u>	<u>(\$ 836,511)</u>	<u>\$ 771,276</u>

(D) The Bank recognized pension costs amounting to \$18,775 and \$28,914 in consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(E) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Bank's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitization instruments, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorized by the Regulator. The Bank has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Bank is unable to disclose the classification of plan asset fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.

(F) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Discount rate	0.50%	0.30%
Future salary increase rate	2.00%	2.00%

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, assumptions regarding future mortality rate are set based on the 6th and 5th Chart of Life Span Estimate, used by the Taiwan Life Insurance Enterprises.

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

	Discount rate		Future salary increase rate	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
<u>December 31, 2021</u>				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 36,100)	\$ 37,312	\$ 32,637	(\$ 31,800)
<u>December 31, 2020</u>				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 40,355)	\$ 41,775	\$ 36,714	(\$ 35,721)

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

(G) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Bank for the year ending December 31, 2022 amounts to \$14,795.

(H) As of December 31, 2021, the weighted average duration of that retirement plan is 10 years.

B. Pension plans of foreign subsidiaries:

(A) Yuanta Savings Bank (Philippines) has established pension plans. The pension plan for Yuanta Savings Bank (Philippines) is in compliance with the above-mentioned pension plan. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the pension liability were \$5,126 and \$5,226,

respectively, while pension expenses recognized in comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were \$1,210 and \$1,608, respectively, the actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans were \$91 and \$1,404, respectively.

- (B) Yuanta Savings Bank (Korea) has established pension plans. The pension plan for Yuanta Savings Bank (Korea) is in compliance with the above-mentioned pension plan. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the pension liability were \$831 and \$937, respectively, while pension expenses recognized in comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were \$8,335 and \$8,313, respectively, the actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans were \$0 and \$1,653, respectively.

C. Defined contribution plans of the Bank and its domestic subsidiaries:

- (A) Effective July 1, 2005, the Bank and its domestic subsidiaries have established a defined contribution pension plan (the “New Plan”) under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Bank and its domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment. Besides, the Hong Kong branch contributes pension expense in compliance with local laws of Hong Kong.

- (B) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Consolidated Company for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were \$204,178 and \$197,994, respectively.

D. Termination provisions

On August 21, 2015, Ta Chong Bank entered into second amendment agreements of share conversion agreement with the Yuanta Financial Holding Company, the agreements including secured employees’ right and the secure period was 36 months after the effective date of combination of banks. As of December 31, 2020, the termination provision which was recognised for aforementioned event amounted to \$123,575 (shown as provision for liabilities). As of December 31, 2020, because of the termination of aforementioned application for right, the provision for liabilities was recognised at the actual payable amount on January 29, 2021 and all the termination provisions were liquidated on the same day.

(26) Other liabilities

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Collections in advance	\$ 1,399,650	\$ 1,265,196
Refundable deposits - in	204,364	379,708
Others	62,719	44,629
Total	<u>\$ 1,666,733</u>	<u>\$ 1,689,533</u>

(27) Share capital

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, authorized capital and paid-in capital were \$80,000,000 and \$73,940,390, respectively, equivalent to 8,000,000 thousand shares and 7,394,039 thousand shares, respectively, with a par value of \$10 dollars per share.

(28) Capital surplus

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, additional paid-in capital is composed of the following:

Share premium	Employee stock options	Change in equity of investee company accounted for under equity method	Total
\$ 25,912,534	\$ 47,783	\$ 124	\$ 25,960,441

As required by the Company Law, capital reserve of premiums exceeding the face value on issuance or the donation is to be used to offset any accumulated deficit. Alternatively, it may be used to increase capital by issuing new shares or to distribute cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership provided that the company has no accumulated deficit. In addition, as required by Securities and Exchange Act, only 10% of the aforementioned paid-in capital reserve shall be capitalized annually in total. Unless the earnings reserve is insufficient to offset the deficit, the capital reserve shall not be used.

(29) Retained earnings

A. Legal reserve

The Bank's Articles of Incorporation states that 30% of the current year's earnings after paying all taxes and offsetting any accumulated deficit, should be set aside as the legal reserve. Until the legal reserve balance equals the total amount of capital, the maximum cash earnings distribution shall not exceed 15% of total amount of capital. Provided that the legal reserve equals the total amount of capital or the criteria of sound financial structure outlined by the competent authorities is met, the above rule may be exemptible. The legal reserve is to be used exclusively to offset any accumulated deficit or to increase capital by issuing new shares or to distribute cash to shareholder in proportion to their share ownership when the reserve has exceeded capital by 25%.

B. Special reserve

(A) Upon the first-time adoption of IFRSs, Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate No. 1010012865 dated April 6, 2012 requires the Bank to reverse special earnings reserve in the proportion of the original recognition when the Bank subsequently uses, disposes or reclassifies related assets and the reversed portion may be distributed thereon. After adopting IFRSs, upon the distribution of earnings, the Bank shall set aside the equal amount of special reserve based on the profit of current year and undistributed earnings, for the decrease in other stockholders' equity of this year. If there is any reversal of the decrease in other stockholders' equity, the earnings may be distributed based on the reversal proportion.

(B) Because the "trading loss reserve" and "default loss reserve" have been abolished in "Regulations Governing Securities Firms", the "trading loss reserve" and "default loss reserve" set aside before the end of December 2010 should be transferred to "special earnings reserve" according to Financial-Supervisory-Banking-Corporate No. 10010000440 dated March 23, 2011. The special reserve, after the transfer, shall not be used for purposes other than covering the losses of the company or, when the special reserve reaches 50 percent of the amount of paid-in capital, half of it may be used for capitalization.

(C) In accordance with Jin-Guan-Yin-Fa-Zi Letter No. 10510001510 dated May 25, 2016, the Bank shall, upon appropriating the earnings of 2016 to 2018, provide provision of 0.5% to 1% of income after taxes as special reserve. Starting from 2017 accounting year, public banks may reverse an amount of the aforementioned special reserve commensurate to employee transfer or arrangement expenditures resulting from the developments in financial technology.

However, in accordance with Jin-Guan-Yin-Fa-Zi Letter No. 10802714560 dated May 15, 2019, public banks are no longer required to set aside special reserve starting from 2019 accounting year. In addition, public banks may reverse an amount of the aforementioned prior year's special reserve commensurate to the abovementioned expenditures.

C. Unappropriated earnings distribution and dividend policy

- (A) According to the Bank's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes, to offset prior years' operating losses, and then to set aside as legal reserve and special reserve in accordance with provisions under the applicable laws and regulations. The remaining earnings are subject to the Board of Directors' decision to propose a distribution plan and to be submitted to the Ordinary Stockholders' Meeting for approval.

In order to continuously expand operation scale and enhance the profitability and capital adequacy ratio, the Bank adopts a dividend surplus policy which regulates that retained earning distribution in cash dividends shall not be less than 30% of the annual earnings to be distributed. Additionally, cash dividends distribution shall be resolved at the stockholders' meeting whereas share dividends distribution shall be approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission. Furthermore, any matter relating to distribution policy shall be raised at the Board of Directors' meeting and resolved at the stockholders' meeting.

- (B) After the Bank became a subsidiary of Yuanta Financial Holding Company, the rights of the stockholders were exercised by the Board of Directors.

- (C) The Board of Directors has approved the distribution of earnings on behalf of stockholders for the year 2020 on May 27, 2021 and the distribution of earnings for the year 2019 on June 11, 2020. Details are shown as follows:

	2020 earnings		2019 earnings	
	Amount	Stock dividends per share (in dollars)	Amount	Stock dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	\$ 2,168,146		\$ 2,890,578	
Special reserve	(15,214)		(15,992)	
Cash dividends	5,074,221	\$ 0.6863	6,760,674	\$ 0.9143
Total	<u>\$ 7,227,153</u>		<u>\$ 9,635,260</u>	

- (D) Earnings distribution for the year 2021 with the approval the Board of Directors on March 10, 2022 is as follows:

	2021 earnings	
	Amount	Stock dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	\$ 2,351,484	
Special reserve	483,132	
Cash dividends	5,003,663	\$ 0.6767
Total	<u>\$ 7,838,279</u>	

The appropriation of the Bank's 2021 earnings is pending until the confirmation from the Board of Directors on behalf of stockholders.

(E) Information about appropriation of earnings as resolved by the Board of Directors (on behalf of the stockholders' meeting) will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(30) Other equity items

	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Balance, January 1, 2021	(\$ 826,149)	\$ 4,008,656	\$ 3,182,507
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
- Evaluation adjustment in the period	- (	2,340,179)	(2,340,179)
- Evaluation transferred to profit or loss	- (	915,917)	(915,917)
- Changes in accumulated impairment in the period	-	11,559	11,559
- Evaluation transferred to retained earnings	-	156,935	156,935
Changes in translation difference of foreign operating entities	(609,378)	- (	609,378)
Effects on income tax	-	14,360	14,360
Balance, December 31, 2021	(\$ 1,435,527)	\$ 935,414	(\$ 500,113)
	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Balance, January 1, 2020	(\$ 639,766)	\$ 2,220,331	\$ 1,580,565
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
- Evaluation adjustment in the period	-	2,986,243	2,986,243
- Evaluation transferred to profit or loss	- (	883,777)	(883,777)
- Changes in accumulated impairment in the period	-	8,175	8,175
- Evaluation transferred to retained earnings	- (	315,876)	(315,876)
Changes in translation difference of foreign operating entities	(186,383)	- (	186,383)
Effects on income tax	- (	6,440)	(6,440)
Balance, December 31, 2020	(\$ 826,149)	\$ 4,008,656	\$ 3,182,507

(31) Net interest income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
<u>Interest income</u>		
Interest income on bills discounted and loans	\$ 13,968,071	\$ 15,182,899
Interest income on securities investment	3,242,824	3,251,353
Recurring interest income from credit cards	177,694	203,384
Interest income from placement and call loans to other banks	114,241	148,235
Interest income of factoring receivables	44,882	73,155
Other interest income	40,735	45,825
Subtotal	17,588,447	18,904,851
<u>Interest expense</u>		
Interest expense of deposits	(3,704,598)	(5,207,948)
Coupon of financial debentures	(685,352)	(826,128)
Interest expense of structured instruments	(53,569)	(152,637)
Interest expense of Central Bank and other banks' deposits	(24,034)	(33,063)
Interest expense on bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	(1,278)	(3,189)
Lease liabilities interest expense	(44,923)	(55,879)
Other interest expense	(6,046)	(5,260)
Subtotal	(4,519,800)	(6,284,104)
Total	\$ 13,068,647	\$ 12,620,747

(Blank below)

(32) Net service income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
<u>Service fee and commission income</u>		
Service fee income on trust business	\$ 2,811,433	\$ 2,832,944
Service fee income on insurance brokerage	1,570,664	1,212,954
Service fee income on credit cards	923,809	1,090,234
Service fee income on credit extension	537,994	638,493
Service fee income on foreign exchange	81,576	77,725
Deposits and remittance and other service fee income(Note)	338,358	327,364
Subtotal	6,263,834	6,179,714
<u>Service fee expenses and commission expense</u>		
Service fee expense on trust business	(2,927)	(3,214)
Service fee expense on credit cards	(743,190)	(883,091)
Service fee expense on credit extension	(28,287)	(30,975)
Service fee expense on foreign exchange	(38,383)	(37,894)
Deposits and remittance and other service fee expense	(392,534)	(354,927)
Subtotal	(1,205,321)	(1,310,101)
Total	\$ 5,058,513	\$ 4,869,613

Note 1: For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the service fee income arising from engaging in electronic payment business amounted to \$790 and \$1,659, respectively.

Note 2: Due to the Bank concurrently engaging in electronic payment business, for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the interest earned from utilising funds received from users, which was calculated according to Article 4 of “Regulations Governing the Organization and Administration of Sinking Fund Established by Electronic Payment Institutions”, were \$0.023 and \$0.063, respectively.

(33) Gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
<u>Realized gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</u>		
Bonds	\$ 1,325,892	\$ 1,799,400
Commercial papers	205,215	192,096
Stocks	86,634	77,544
Beneficiary securities	5,089	634
Treasury bills	2,277	85
Beneficiary certificates	(6)	-
Securities borrowed	(4,045)	1,911
Exchange rate-linked instruments	47,318	(657,390)
Equity-linked instruments	(33)	4,986
Interest rate-linked instruments	(342,309)	(592,903)
Subtotal	<u>1,326,032</u>	<u>826,363</u>
<u>Unrealized gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</u>		
Bonds	(962,957)	439,413
Commercial papers	27,774	(39,031)
Stocks	(21,633)	(70,266)
Beneficiary securities	449	3,087
Treasury bills	3,636	(5,821)
Exchange rate-linked instruments	182,513	(156,230)
Equity-linked instruments	(171)	(324)
Interest rate-linked instruments	<u>188,694</u>	<u>88,621</u>
Subtotal	<u>(581,695)</u>	<u>259,449</u>
Total	<u>\$ 744,337</u>	<u>\$ 1,085,812</u>

A. The realized gains or losses on the financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss of the Consolidated Company for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, including net interest income, the gain (loss) on disposal and dividend income, are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Net interest income	\$ 1,136,046	\$ 1,402,138
Gains (losses) on disposal	115,381	(650,423)
Dividend income	<u>74,605</u>	<u>74,648</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,326,032</u>	<u>\$ 826,363</u>

B. Exchange rate-linked instruments include forward exchange contracts, foreign exchange swap contracts, non-delivery forwards contracts, foreign exchange options and other exchange rate-related instruments.

C. Interest-linked instruments include interest rate swap contracts, cross currency swap contracts, structured interest rate instruments, interest rate options, interest rate futures and other interest-related instruments.

D. Equity-linked instruments include structural equity instruments, embedded structural equity instruments and equity futures.

(34) Impairment losses of assets

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Impairment loss on investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(\$ 11,559)	(\$ 8,175)
Reversal of impairment loss (Impairment loss) on investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	30	(95)
(Impairment loss) reversal of impairment loss on assets classified as held for sale	(12,163)	349
Reversal of impairment loss on investment property	127	179
Impairment loss on intangible assets	(286,526)	(1,348,928)
Impairment loss on other assets	(115)	-
Total	<u>(\$ 310,206)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,356,670)</u>

(35) Other non-interest income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Gains on disposal of non-performing loans	\$ 105,769	\$ 3,470
Gains on default fine of loans	85,340	76,948
Rental income	30,914	44,568
Gains on trade/disposal of property	10,993	11,723
Other net gains	62,221	34,908
Total	<u>\$ 295,237</u>	<u>\$ 171,617</u>

(36) Employee benefit expense

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Wages and salaries	\$ 5,825,456	\$ 4,901,455
Labor and health insurance fees	407,326	370,688
Pension costs	232,498	236,829
Other personnel expenses	321,705	334,368
Total	<u>\$ 6,786,985</u>	<u>\$ 5,843,340</u>

A. According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Bank, if the Bank has earnings upon the year-end, after covering accumulated deficits with current year earnings (that is, income before taxes

minus income before appropriation of employees' compensation), the remainder, if any, shall provision 0.01% to 5% as employees' compensation.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, employees' compensation bonus were accrued at \$47,808 and \$46,881, respectively. The amounts were recognized in salary expenses. For the year ended December 31, 2021, after considering accumulated deficits, the most appropriate estimate was accrued based on the period-end (the current year) earnings and the multiplier interval stipulated in the Articles of Incorporation; subsequently, where the accrued amounts are different from the actual distributed amounts as resolved by the Board of Directors on behalf of the stockholders' meeting, the differences are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

C. Employees' compensation of 2020 as resolved at the meeting of the Board of Directors was in agreement with the amount recognized in the 2020 financial statements amounting to \$46,881.

(37) Depreciation and amortization expense

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Property and equipment depreciation	\$ 311,788	\$ 345,294
Investment property depreciation	5,576	5,889
Right-of-use asset depreciation	578,629	612,976
Intangible assets amortization	338,778	333,125
Deferred assets amortization	51,330	60,130
Total	<u>\$ 1,286,101</u>	<u>\$ 1,357,414</u>

(38) Other general and administrative expenses

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Tax	\$ 905,479	\$ 914,794
Rental expense	344,634	258,939
Insurance expense	414,057	365,793
Repairs and maintenance	323,511	298,035
Postage expense	166,443	162,819
Professional expense	177,298	146,391
Others	970,699	942,619
Total	<u>\$ 3,302,121</u>	<u>\$ 3,089,390</u>

(39) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(A) Components of income tax expense:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Current tax:		
Income tax from current income	\$ 1,338,812	\$ 1,167,418
Prior year income tax overestimation	(81,030)	(34,128)
Total current tax	<u>1,257,782</u>	<u>1,133,290</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(82,837)	2,666
Total deferred tax	<u>(82,837)</u>	<u>2,666</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 1,174,945</u>	<u>\$ 1,135,956</u>

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

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Change in fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(\$ 4,826)	\$ 4,153
(Losses) gains on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(6,674)	3,614
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
Change in fair value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(9,534)	2,287

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Income tax from pretax income calculated at regulated tax rate	\$ 1,858,414	\$ 1,620,825
Temporary differences not recognized as deferred tax	(16,998)	62,527
Taxable loss not recognized as deferred tax assets	6,094	8,269
Prior year income tax overestimation	(81,030)	(34,128)
Net operating loss carryforwards deducted from the current year's use	(17,973)	(17,672)
Alternative Minimum Tax effects	1,830	178,892
Effects of items not recognized under relevant regulations, exemption and other income	(575,392)	(682,757)
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 1,174,945</u>	<u>\$ 1,135,956</u>

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary difference are as follows:

	2021				
	January 1,	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Others (Note)	December 31,
Temporary differences:					
- Deferred tax asset:					
Allowance for credit losses in excess of tax limitation	\$ 672,737	(\$ 72,377)	\$ -	(\$ 184)	\$ 600,176
Employee benefit liabilities reserve	175,233	(1,160)	6,674	(127)	180,620
Unrealized exchange loss	447	214,581	-	(18)	215,010
Unrealized loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	47,556	(44,108)	-	-	3,448
Unrealized loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	6,656	(324)	6,332
Estimated non-leaving bonus	14,394	6,560	-	-	20,954
Net operating loss carryforward	13,643	(222)	-	(1,515)	11,906
Amortization of other intangible asset (accumulated impairment included)	-	34,383	-	-	34,383
Deferred revenue of credit cards	1,948	(356)	-	-	1,592
Others	11,023	3,565	-	-	14,588
Subtotal	<u>936,981</u>	<u>140,866</u>	<u>13,330</u>	<u>(2,168)</u>	<u>1,089,009</u>

	2021				
	January 1,	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Others (Note)	December 31,
- Deferred tax liability:					
Amortization of goodwill (accumulated impairment included)	(\$ 181,069)	(\$ 165,548)	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 346,617)
Unrealized gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	(12,306)	-	-	(12,306)
Unrealized gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(75,432)	28	7,972	193	(67,239)
Reserve for land value increment tax	(26,767)	-	-	-	(26,767)
Amortization of other intangible asset	(17,191)	17,191	-	-	-
Unrealized exchange gain	(120,329)	119,850	-	22	(457)
Others	(89)	(17,244)	(218)	21	(17,530)
Subtotal	(420,877)	(58,029)	7,754	236	(470,916)
Total	<u>\$ 516,104</u>	<u>\$ 82,837</u>	<u>\$ 21,084</u>	<u>(\$ 1,932)</u>	<u>\$ 618,093</u>

Note : Including the impact of exchange rate.

	2020				
	January 1,	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Others (Note)	December 31,
Temporary differences:					
- Deferred tax asset:					
Allowance for credit losses in excess of tax limitation	\$ 540,912	\$ 131,828	\$ -	(\$ 3)	\$ 672,737
Employee benefit liabilities reserve	182,045	(3,199)	(3,614)	1	175,233
Unrealized exchange loss	45,098	(44,650)	-	(1)	447
Unrealized loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	29,789	17,767	-	-	47,556
Estimated non-leaving bonus	11,982	2,412	-	-	14,394
Net operating loss carryforward	7,070	6,235	-	338	13,643
Deferred revenue of credit cards	2,597	(649)	-	-	1,948
Others	19,146	(8,123)	-	-	11,023
Subtotal	<u>838,639</u>	<u>101,621</u>	<u>(3,614)</u>	<u>335</u>	<u>936,981</u>
- Deferred tax liability:					
Amortization of goodwill (accumulated impairment included)	(\$ 202,869)	\$ 21,800	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 181,069)
Unrealized gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(68,897)	(28)	(6,538)	31	(75,432)
Reserve for land value increment tax	(32,027)	-	-	5,260	(26,767)
Amortization of other intangible asset	(11,461)	(5,730)	-	-	(17,191)
Unrealized exchange gain	-	(120,329)	-	-	(120,329)
Others	(189)	-	98	2	(89)
Subtotal	(315,443)	(104,287)	(6,440)	5,293	(420,877)
Total	<u>\$ 523,196</u>	<u>(\$ 2,666)</u>	<u>(\$ 10,054)</u>	<u>\$ 5,628</u>	<u>\$ 516,104</u>

Note: Including the impact of exchange rate.

- D. As of December 31, 2021, the Yuanta Savings Bank (Philippines)'s unused loss deduction was \$172,919. The validity period for the loss deduction pursuant to local regulations was before 2026.
- E. As of December 31, 2021, Yuanta Savings Bank (Korea)'s unused loss carry forward was \$153,334. The validity period for the loss carry forward pursuant to local regulations was before 2026.
- F. The Bank's income tax returns through 2016 has been assessed and approved by Tax Authority.
- G. Yuanta International Leasing's income tax returns through 2019 has been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(40) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period.

For the year ended December 31, 2021			
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)	
<u>Amount after tax</u>			
<u>Basic and Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to the parent	\$ 8,021,862	7,394,039	\$ 1.08
For the year ended December 31, 2020			
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)	
<u>Amount after tax</u>			
<u>Basic and Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to the parent	\$ 6,895,871	7,394,039	\$ 0.93

7. Related party transactions

(1) Parent and ultimate controlling party

Yuanta Financial Holdings is the parent company and ultimate controlling party of the Consolidated Company.

(2) Names and relationship of related parties

<u>Names of related parties</u>	<u>Relationship with the Bank</u>
Yuanta Securities Finance Co., Ltd. ("Yuanta Securities Finance")	Affiliated company in the same group
Yuanta Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd. ("Yuanta Securities Investment Consulting")	Affiliated company in the same group
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd. ("Yuanta Securities")	Affiliated company in the same group

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Bank
Yuanta Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd. ("Yuanta Securities Investment Trust")	Affiliated company in the same group
Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. ("Yuanta Futures")	Affiliated company in the same group
Yuanta Life Insurance Co., Ltd. ("Yuanta Life Insurance")	Affiliated company in the same group
Yuanta Asset Management Co., Ltd. ("Yuanta Asset Management")	Affiliated company in the same group
Yuanta Asia Investment Limited ("Yuanta Asia Investment")	Affiliated company in the same group
Yuanta Securities Hong Kong Co., Ltd. ("Yuanta Securities (Hong Kong)")	Affiliated company in the same group
Yuanta Securities Korea Co., Ltd. ("Yuanta Securities (Korea)")	Affiliated company in the same group
Funds managed by Yuanta Securities Investment Trust	Funds managed by the same group
Yuanta Construction Development Co., Ltd. ("Yuanta Construction Development")	Related party in substance
Yuen Foong Yu Consumer Products Co., Ltd. ("Yuen Foong Yu")	Related party in substance (No longer a related party since December 25, 2021)
Yuanta Cultural & Education Foundation	Related party in substance
Polaris Research Institute ("Polaris Research")	Related party in substance
He's Education Foundation	Management of Yuanta Group holds a key managing position (No longer a related party since January 1, 2021)
Greatness Trading Co., Ltd.	Management of Yuanta Group holds a key managing position (No longer a related party since November 20, 2020)
Others	The Consolidated Company's affiliated companies and directors, supervisors and managers, and their relatives

(3) Significant transactions and balances with related parties

A. Deposits

December 31, 2021			
Name	Ending balance	Percentage of deposits (%)	Interest rate (%)
All related parties	\$ 112,068,782	7.62	0.00~5.80

December 31, 2020			
Name	Ending balance	Percentage of deposits (%)	Interest rate (%)
All related parties	\$ 45,339,692	3.64	0.000~6.065

Apart from an interest rate limit on staff demand savings deposits of 5.80% and 5.80%~6.065% for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The range of interest rate on other related parties' demand savings deposits were 0.00% ~ 3.00% and 0.00%~4.60%, respectively. The interest rates and other terms provided to the above related parties were the same as those offered to the general public.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, interest expense on the above deposits were \$170,988 and \$276,325, respectively.

(Blank below)

B. Loans

December 31, 2021

Unit : Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Types	Number of accounts or name of related party	Highest balance	Ending balance	Loan status		Collateral	Whether terms and conditions of the related party transactions are different from those of transactions with third parties.
				Normal loans	Overdue accounts		
Consumer loans	332	\$ 118,138	\$ 60,243	\$ 60,243	\$ -	Small and Medium Business Guarantee Foundation, real estate, movables, deposits and credit loans	None
Home mortgage loans	524	4,598,237	3,628,465	3,628,465	-	Real estate	None
	Yuanta Securities	24,105	-	-	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	91	372,879	228,404	228,404	-	Deposits, stocks, real estate, Beneficial Rights of Specific Money Trust and policy	None
Total			\$ 3,917,112	\$ 3,917,112	\$ -		

December 31, 2020

Unit : Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Types	Number of accounts or name of related party	Highest balance	Ending balance	Loan status		Collateral	Whether terms and conditions of the related party transactions are different from those of transactions with third parties.
				Normal loans	Overdue accounts		
Consumer loans	384	\$ 121,628	\$ 65,606	\$ 65,606	\$ -	Credit loans, real estate, movables and deposits	None
Home mortgage loans	499	4,242,226	3,682,393	3,682,393	-	Real estate	None
	Greatness Trading	20,000	-	-	-	Real estate	None
	Yuen Foong Yu	254,800	-	-	-	Credit loans	None
Other loans	He's Education Foundation	27,000	-	-	-	Deposits	None
	94	412,222	211,013	211,013	-	Stock, deposits, policy and real estate	None
Total			\$ 3,959,012	\$ 3,959,012	\$ -		

Loans to related parties are under the same terms as those to other customers, except for interest rates on loans to affiliated companies were 1.20% and 0.80% to 2.00%, the interest rates on the remaining loans are ranging from 0.00% to 6.42% and 0.00% to 6.69% for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, which are the same with the terms of general loans.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, interest income resulting from the above loans amounted to \$53,431 and \$52,995, respectively.

C. Service fee and commission

Names of related parties	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Parent company:		
Yuanta Financial Holdings	\$ 443	\$ 286
Fellow subsidiary:		
Yuanta Life Insurance	897,173	590,884
Yuanta Securities Investment Trust	37,163	35,468
Yuanta Securities	10,457	1,156
Yuanta Securities(Hong Kong)	7,595	2,788
Yuanta Futures	297	266
Yuanta Asia Investment	64	341
Yuanta Securities Investment Consulting	1	1
Total	<u>\$ 953,193</u>	<u>\$ 631,190</u>

Above-mentioned income was mainly from commissions from sales of mutual funds and insurance and fiduciary affiliated services, the related receivables were as follows:

Names of related parties	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Fellow subsidiary:		
Yuanta Life Insurance	\$ 58,657	\$ 22,897
Yuanta Securities Investment Trust	3,334	2,074
Yuanta Securities (Hong Kong)	82	-
Total	<u>\$ 62,073</u>	<u>\$ 24,971</u>

D. Rental revenue

Names of related parties	Purpose	For the years ended December 31,	
		2021	2020
Parent company:			
Yuanta Financial Holdings	Office rental/ Parking lot rental	\$ 7,126	\$ 6,919
Fellow subsidiary:			
Yuanta Securities	Office rental/ Venue rental	7,504	7,498
Yuanta Futures	Office rental/ Parking lot rental	2,211	1,769
Yuanta Life Insurance	Office rental	144	144
Other related parties:			
Yuanta Construction Development	Venue rental	30	-
Total		<u>\$ 17,015</u>	<u>\$ 16,330</u>

Above-mentioned terms are settled according to the contracts signed between parties, the related refundable deposits-in were as follows:

Names of related parties	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Parent company:		
Yuanta Financial Holdings	\$ 1,193	\$ 1,151
Fellow subsidiary:		
Yuanta Securities	1,249	1,249
Yuanta Futures	404	299
Yuanta Life Insurance	24	24
Total	<u>\$ 2,870</u>	<u>\$ 2,723</u>

E. Rent expense

Names of related parties	Purpose	For the years ended December 31,	
		2021	2020
Fellow subsidiary:			
Yuanta Securities	Office rental/ Venue rental	\$ 206,530	\$ 144,528
Yuanta Life Insurance	Office rental	18	6
Yuanta Securities Finance	Office rental	5	7
Total		<u>\$ 206,553</u>	<u>\$ 144,541</u>

Above-mentioned terms are settled according to the contracts signed between parties, the related refundable deposits-out were as follows:

Names of related parties	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Fellow subsidiary:		
Yuanta Securities	\$ 5,407	\$ 5,494
Yuanta Life Insurance	2,399	2,161
Yuanta Securities Finance	633	633
Total	<u>\$ 8,439</u>	<u>\$ 8,288</u>

F. Donations

Names of related parties	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Fellow subsidiary:		
Yuanta Cultural & Education Foundation	\$ 23,200	\$ 23,000
Polaris Research	6,090	9,930
Total	<u>\$ 29,290</u>	<u>\$ 32,930</u>

G. Consulting fee

Names of related parties	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Fellow subsidiary:		
Yuanta Securities Investment Consulting	\$ 15,960	\$ 12,420
Yuanta Securities	2,250	-
Total	<u>\$ 18,210</u>	<u>\$ 12,420</u>

H. Commission expense

Names of related parties	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Fellow subsidiary:		
Yuanta Securities	\$ 52,921	\$ 74,033
Yuanta Futures	-	1
Total	<u>\$ 52,921</u>	<u>\$ 74,034</u>

I. Current income tax assets/ liabilities

Names of related parties	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Parent company:		
Yuanta Financial Holdings		
Consolidated income tax receivables	\$ 99,119	\$ 1,395,127
Consolidated income tax payables	<u>\$ 625,763</u>	<u>\$ 11,794</u>

J. Leasing arrangements — lessee

(A) The Consolidated Company leased buildings from Yuanta Securities, Yuanta Securities Finance and Yuanta Life Insurance. With 3 to 5 years period of lease, rents are paid every month.

(B) Right-of-use assets-net:

Names of related parties	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
	Right-of-use assets	Right-of-use assets
Fellow subsidiary:		
Yuanta Securities	\$ 51,179	\$ 45,925
Yuanta Life Insurance	50,323	56,412
Yuanta Securities Finance	2,501	5,001
Total:	<u>\$ 104,003</u>	<u>\$ 107,338</u>
	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Names of related parties	Depreciation expense	Depreciation expense
Fellow subsidiary:		
Yuanta Securities	\$ 26,727	\$ 28,441
Yuanta Life Insurance	12,852	1,945
Yuanta Securities Finance	2,501	2,501
Total	<u>\$ 42,080</u>	<u>\$ 32,887</u>

A. The Consolidated Company acquires right-of-use assets from Yuanta Securities for \$34,446 and \$32,605 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

B. The Consolidated Company acquired right-of-use assets from Yuanta Securities Finance for \$0 and \$7,502 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

C. The Consolidated Company acquired right-of-use assets from Yuanta Life Insurance for \$10,296 and \$58,357 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

D. The Consolidated Company had a lease modification from Yuanta Life Insurance, gains from lease modification was \$288 for the year ended December 31, 2021.

E. The Consolidated Company had a lease modification from Yuanta Securities, losses from lease modification was \$26 for the year ended December 31, 2021.

(C) Lease liabilities

Names of related parties	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
	Lease liabilities	Lease liabilities
Fellow subsidiary:		
Yuanta Life Insurance	\$ 54,497	\$ 58,423
Yuanta Securities	50,728	46,325
Yuanta Securities Finance	2,521	5,022
Total:	<u>\$ 107,746</u>	<u>\$ 109,770</u>
	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Names of related parties	Interest expense	Interest expense
Fellow subsidiary:		
Yuanta Life Insurance	\$ 394	\$ 66
Yuanta Securities	304	318
Yuanta Securities Finance	30	50
Total	<u>\$ 728</u>	<u>\$ 434</u>

K. Property transactions

(A) The details of the Consolidated Company's outright purchase and sale transactions with affiliates in the open market were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2021			
Names of related parties	Type	Purchase Price	Selling Price
Fellow subsidiary:			
Yuanta Securities	Bonds	<u>\$ 199,208</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

There were no relevant transactions for the year ended December 31, 2020.

(B) The details of the Consolidated Company's futures transactions with affiliates in the open market were as follows:

Names of related parties	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Fellow subsidiary:		
Yuanta Futures		
Futures trading guarantees	<u>\$ 84,468</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Service charges for trading of futures are as follows:

For the years ended December 31,		
Names of related parties	2021	2020
Fellow subsidiary:		
Yuanta Futures		
Interest income	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>
Service fee expense	<u>\$ 535</u>	<u>\$ 21</u>

- (C) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Consolidated Company purchased transportation equipment from Yuanta Financial Holding for \$1,100 and \$0, respectively.
- (D) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Consolidated Company sold transportation equipment to Yuanta Financial Holding, the disposal price were \$0 and \$1,800, respectively, and gains on disposal were \$0 and \$148, respectively.
- (E) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Consolidated Company purchased transportation equipment from Yuanta Securities for \$0 and \$860, respectively.
- (F) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Consolidated Company sold transportation equipment to Yuanta Securities, the disposal price were \$720 and \$0, respectively, and gains on disposal were \$116 and 0, respectively.
- (G) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Consolidated Company sold transportation equipment to Yuanta Life Insurance, the disposal price were \$1,200 and \$0, respectively, and gains on disposal were \$280 and \$0, respectively.
- (H) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Consolidated Company sold office equipment to Yuanta Life Insurance, the disposal price were \$339 and \$0, respectively, and gains on disposal were \$275 and \$0, respectively.
- (I) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Consolidated Company sold transportation equipment to Yuanta Futures, the disposal price were \$0 and \$850, respectively, and gains on disposal were \$0 and \$281, respectively.
- (J) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Consolidated Company sold transportation equipment to Yuanta Asset Management, the disposal price were \$0 and \$1,300, respectively, and gains(losses) on disposal were \$0 and (\$37), respectively.
- (K) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Consolidated Company sold transportation equipment to Yuanta Securities Finance, the disposal price were \$0 and \$2,500, respectively, and gains on disposal were \$0 and \$342, respectively.

L. Others

Names of related parties	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Receivables - Yuanta Life Insurance	\$ 1,200	\$ -
Receivables - Yuanta Securities	63	429
Receivables - Yuanta Financial Holdings	-	359
Other financial assets - Yuanta Securities (Korea)	4,658	5,250
Other assets - Yuanta Life Insurance	14,832	11,286
Other assets - Yuanta Financial Holdings	-	1,100
Payables - Yuanta Securities	32,293	44,423
Payables - Yuanta Financial Holdings	1,257	1,449
Payables - Yuanta Life Insurance	-	430

Names of related parties	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Interest revenues - Yuanta Securities (Korea)	\$ 5	\$ 9
Miscellaneous revenues - Yuanta Securities	164	164
Miscellaneous revenues - Yuanta Futures	164	164
Operating expenses - Yuanta Asset Management	26,534	23,895
Operating expenses - Yuanta Life Insurance	26,504	22,604
Operating expenses - Yuanta Securities	1,374	1,160

For the year ended December 31, 2021, Yuanta Securities purchased first series of subordinate financial debentures in 2021 in the amount of \$4,500,000 which was issued by the Bank.

Yuanta Life Insurance entrusted the Bank to serve as the custody institution of discretionary investment-linked insurance. The custody institution's compensation for the commissioned services for the year ended December 31, 2021 amounted to \$17,729.

(4) Information on remunerations to the key management

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 1,008,532	\$ 737,058
Post-employment benefits	25,432	24,122
Termination benefits	688	1,046
Total	<u>\$ 1,034,652</u>	<u>\$ 762,226</u>

8. Pledged assets

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Consolidated Company's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

Items	December 31, 2021	Purpose of pledge
<u>Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost</u>		
- Negotiable certificates of deposit of Central Bank	\$ 10,000,000	Foreign currency clearing overdraft guarantee
- Time deposits	651,885	Foreign currency clearing overdraft guarantee
- Government bonds	463,301	Collateral for provisional seizure
- Government bonds	183,796	Trust fund reserve
- Government bonds	108,807	OTC EBTS for bond settlement reserves
- Government bonds	59,844	Operating guarantee deposits for securities
- Government bonds	54,404	Deposit guarantees of bills merchants
- Government bonds	5,223	VISA International card payment reserves
<u>Due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks</u>	116,460	Operating guarantee deposits
<u>Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost</u>		
- Negotiable certificates of deposit of Central Bank	\$ 10,000,000	Foreign currency clearing overdraft guarantee
- Time deposits	657,240	Foreign currency clearing overdraft guarantee
- Government bonds	711,844	Collateral for provisional seizure
- Government bonds	195,929	Trust fund reserve
- Government bonds	109,514	OTC EBTS for bond settlement reserves
- Government bonds	60,233	Operating guarantee deposits for securities
- Government bonds	54,757	Deposit guarantees of bills merchants
- Government bonds	5,257	VISA International card payment reserves
<u>Due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks</u>	183,757	Operating guarantee deposits

9. Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contract commitments

(1) Commitments

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, capital expenditures contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred were \$3,346,740 and \$2,898,346, respectively.

(2) Litigation case

A. Ta Chong Bank had conducted foreign exchange derivatives transactions with Sino United International Co., Ltd. and Plosa International Co., Ltd (collectively referred herein as “the SINO and PLOSA companies”). As the SINO and PLOSA companies disputed the loss in Target Redemption Forward (TRF) when closing position, they filed a complaint with the Taiwan Taipei District Court against Ta Chong Bank and alleged that Ta chong Bank shall reimburse them the loss arising from the transactions. The SINO and PLOSA companies requested USD 3,123 thousand and interests accrued therefrom for the preferential claim and USD 1,445 thousand and interests accrued therefrom for the alternative claim. The Bank has assumed the lawsuit after

acquiring Ta Chong Bank. On January 26, 2018, the first instance court has ruled in favour of the Bank. The SINO and PLOSA companies disagreed with the ruling and filed an appeal with the Taiwan High Court. On March 12, 2019, the Taiwan High Court for the second instance adjudicated in favour of the Bank. The SINO and PLOSA companies disagreed with the ruling and filed an appeal for the third instance. However, the appeal of PLOSA was overruled due to the unpaid court costs. For the appeal of Sino on June 24, 2021, the Supreme Court as the court of the third instance adjudicated in favour of Yuanta Bank. Therefore, Yuanta Bank is the prevailing party of this case.

B. Yuanta Savings Bank (Korea) exercised its pledge right to acquire a 33.3% interest equity of Pentagon City under a credit loan extended by Yuanta Savings Bank (Korea) to Pentagon City from 2006 to 2008. In September 2008, Pentagon City implemented a capital reduction on shares originally held by Yuanta Savings Bank (Korea) and another shareholder under which Pentagon City returned cash of ₩28 billion to Yuanta Savings Bank (Korea). Pentagon City claimed that Yuanta Savings Bank (Korea) breached the 10% holding limit for an unlisted company imposed by law with respect to Savings Banks, and thus claimed Yuanta Savings Bank (Korea) should return ₩19,599,160 thousand as unjustly received benefit, which represents consideration of share above the 10% holding limit. On June 20, 2019, the Seoul District Court as the first instance court has ruled in favour of the Yuanta Savings Bank (Korea), and Pentagon City disagreed with the ruling and filed an appeal on July 8, 2019. The Seoul Korean High Court as the second instance court has ruled in favour of the Yuanta Savings Bank (Korea) on November 3, 2020, and Pentagon City disagreed with the ruling and filed an appeal on November 18, 2020. As of December 31, 2021, the case is still under the review of the Supreme Court of South Korea. The subsequent proceedings of the litigation have been assessed to have no material impact on the operations and stockholders' equity of Yuanta Savings Bank (Korea) and Yuanta Bank as of December 31, 2021.

(3) Others

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Irrevocable loan commitments	\$ 22,005,017	\$ 23,460,752
Unused credit commitments on credit cards	120,652,007	119,349,211
Unused letters of credit balance	2,495,253	3,332,772
Other guarantees	10,180,354	13,042,579
Consignment collection for others	15,679,854	17,916,355
Trust assets	206,539,431	214,007,780
Items under custody	68,681,307	33,887,263
Commitment of securities under repurchase agreements	2,769,778	-
Commitment of securities under resale agreements	4,270,966	2,100,384

10. Significant losses from disasters

None.

11. Significant subsequent events

None.

12. Others

(1) Fair value information of financial instruments

A. Outline

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability can be settled between market participants in an orderly transaction.

B. Definition for the hierarchy classification of financial instruments measured at fair value

(A) Level 1

Inputs that are quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments. An active market has to satisfy all the following conditions: A market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of the investments of the Consolidated Company, such as listed stocks investment, beneficiary certificates, beneficiary securities, popular Taiwan government bonds and the derivatives with a quoted price in an active market, are deemed as Level 1.

(B) Level 2

Inputs other than quoted prices in active markets, are those observable price, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) in active market. Investment of the Consolidated Company such as non-popular government bonds, corporate bonds, financial bonds, convertible corporate bonds and most derivatives are all classified within Level 2.

(C) Level 3

Inputs used to measure fair values that are not data obtainable in the market or counterparty quotes. A portion of the Consolidated Company's investments in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are considered as such.

(2) Financial instruments measured at fair value

A. Hierarchy of fair value estimation of financial instruments:

		December 31, 2021			
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>					
Assets					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Equity investments	\$ 2,396,630	\$ 2,396,630	\$ -	\$ -	
Debt investments	157,844,325	23,431,872	134,388,079	24,374	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Equity investments	15,508,330	11,196,871	-	4,311,459	
Debt investments	197,322,564	84,480,476	112,842,088	-	
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>					
Assets					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 1,650,586	\$ 9,777	\$ 1,640,809	\$ -	
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 2,169,051	\$ 787	\$ 2,168,264	\$ -	
		December 31, 2020			
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>					
Assets					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Equity investments	\$ 2,325,735	\$ 2,325,735	\$ -	\$ -	
Debt investments	162,443,290	19,892,489	142,550,801	-	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Equity investments	7,953,324	4,064,078	-	3,889,246	
Debt investments	145,244,286	56,128,093	89,116,193	-	
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>					
Assets					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 1,620,460	\$ -	\$ 1,620,460	\$ -	
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 3,014,414	\$ -	\$ 3,014,414	\$ -	

B. Valuation technique of fair value

- (A) If the quoted market price of a financial instrument is available in an active market, the quoted price is the fair value. Market prices bulletined by major SEC and OTC, where high volume of central government bonds are traded, are the foundation of debt instruments' fair value of quoted market price in an active market and listed equity instruments.
- (B) If the market quotation from Stock Exchange Corporation, Reuters, Bloomberg information, commission merchants, or competent authorities can be frequently obtained on time, and the price represents the actual and frequent transactions at arm's length, then a financial instrument is deemed to have an active market. If the above condition cannot be met, the market is deemed inactive. In general, significant price variance between the purchase price and selling price, significantly increasing price variance or extremely low trading volume are all indicators of an inactive market.
- (C) If the financial instruments held by the Consolidated Company have an active market, the fair values by classification and nature are as follows:
 - a. NTD Central Government Bond: the yield rates across different contract length bulletined by Over-The-Counter (hereinafter OTC) are used.
 - b. NTD local government bonds, corporate bonds and financial bonds: the yield rates across different contract length bulletined by OTC are adopted.
 - c. Foreign government bonds, financial bonds and corporate bonds: the quotations from Bloomberg information or OTC are adopted.
 - d. Listed stocks (TSE and OTC), ETF and REITs: The closing price on the date that the stock, ETF or REITs being listed in TSE or OTC for the first-time or the prior transaction price is adopted.
 - e. Domestic convertible corporate bonds: reference prices for the next day bulletined by the TSE are adopted as valuation standard.
 - f. Domestic and overseas funds: the net fund values announced by the investment trust are adopted.
 - g. Overseas convertible bond: quotations from Bloomberg are adopted.
- (D) If the financial instruments held by the Consolidated Company have no active market, the fair values by classification and nature are as follows:
 - a. NTD Central Government Bond: Bonds with lower trading volume adopt the theory price of fair value bulletined by OTC.
 - b. NTD local government bonds, corporate bonds, financial debentures and beneficiary securities: For bonds with lower trading volume, theoretical price retrieved from referencing interest rate bulletined by OTC using the linear interpolation method is adopted.
 - c. NTD negotiable certificates of deposit, short-term commercial papers and treasury bills: TAIBIRO2 rate provided by Taiwan Depository Clearing Corporation is referenced to discount future cash flow and calculate the present value of valuation.
 - d. Foreign financial debentures, corporate bonds, negotiable certificates of deposit and securitized instruments: When public quotes are not obtainable through the market, appropriate interest models are elected to measure value or quotes provided by counterparties are adopted as the valuation basis.

e. Interest rate structured instruments and equity structured instruments: Interest valuation techniques elect valuation models for options to obtain reasonable theoretical prices.

f. Derivatives trading:

(a) Foreign exchange forward contract, currency swaps, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps: quoted prices of Reuters or Bloomberg information is referenced and used to discount future cash flow.

(b) Options: Black-Scholes, Vanna-Volga, Local Volatility or stochastic volatility models are mainly adopted for valuation, and the quoted prices of Reuters are referenced.

(c) Foreign structured instruments: The quoted prices of Reuters are mainly referenced. Multi-factor models are adopted for valuation.

g. Unlisted stocks: The fair values of the company's held unlisted stocks without an active market are measured by electing the market approach, income approach or replacement cost method.

h. Private REITs: The fair value of REITs is estimated by considering the market value of collateral and reflecting various cash flows, including lease income, fees, and income distribution.

C. Fair value adjustment

(A) Valuation model limit and uncertain inputs

The outputs of the valuation model are estimates and the valuation techniques may not reflect all relevant factors of the Consolidated Company's financial instruments. Thus, the estimates of the valuation model are adjusted in accordance with extra inputs, i.e. model risk or liquidity risks. Under management policy for fair value valuation model and related control procedures, management believes valuation adjustment is necessary in order to present the fair value of financial instruments in the consolidated balance sheets fairly. The price information and inputs used in the valuation are carefully assessed and adjusted based on current market conditions.

(B) Credit risk valuation adjustment

The credit risk valuation adjustment is included in the computation of fair value of financial instruments in order to reflect counterparty's credit risk and the Consolidated Company's credit quality.

D. Transfer between Level 1 and Level 2

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2.

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

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

Items	For the year ended December 31, 2021						
	Gain and loss on valuation			Addition		Reduction	
	Beginning balance	Gain and loss	Other comprehensive income	Purchased or issued	Transferred to Level 3	Sold, disposed or settled	Transferred from Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note)	\$ -	\$ 1,139	\$ (1,268)	\$ 24,503	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,889,246	-	399,022	27,728	-	4,537	-
Total	<u>\$ 3,889,246</u>	<u>\$ 1,139</u>	<u>\$ 397,754</u>	<u>\$ 52,231</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,537</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Items	For the year ended December 31, 2020						
	Gain and loss on valuation			Addition		Reduction	
	Beginning balance	Gain and loss	Other comprehensive income	Purchased or issued	Transferred to Level 3	Sold, disposed or settled	Transferred from Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ 3,550,609	\$ -	\$ 338,637	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total	<u>\$ 3,550,609</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 338,637</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Note: The cost of the financial asset was KRW1,000,000 thousand, the Consolidated Company used the exchange rate of 1 KRW to 0.024503 NTD.

In relation to the above, valuation gains and losses are recognized in gain and loss during the period. As of December 31, 2021, the gains on assets was \$1,139.

In relation to the above, valuation gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the gains on assets were \$397,751 and \$338,633, respectively.

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

There were no financial liabilities classified into Level 3 of fair value for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

F. Fair value measurement to Level 3, and the sensitivity analysis of the substitutable appropriate assumption made on fair value. (Quotes provided by counterparties are excluded)

The fair value measurement that the Consolidated Company made onto the financial instruments is deemed reasonable; however, different valuation model or input could result in different valuation result. Specifically, if the valuation input discount for marketability of financial instrument classified in Level 3 moves upward or downward by 1%, the effects on other comprehensive income in the period are as follow:

		Change in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income	
		Favorable movements	Unfavorable movements
December 31, 2021			
<u>Assets</u>			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$	15,747	(\$ 15,747)
December 31, 2020			
<u>Assets</u>			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$	11,274	(\$ 11,274)

Favorable and unfavorable movements of the Consolidated Company refer to the fluctuation of fair value, and the fair value is calculated through the valuation technique according to the non-observable inputs to different extent.

G. Quantitative information on the fair value measurement of significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

The Consolidated Company's fair value measurements that are classified as Level 3 primarily include financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - stock investments. Most of the Consolidated Company's fair values that are classified as Level 3 have recurring significant unobservable inputs. Quantitative information on significant unobservable inputs is as follows:

Recurring fair value measurements	Fair value on December 31, 2021	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (Weight average)	The relationship between unobservable input and Fair value
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stock investments	\$ 4,311,025	Market method	Discount for marketability	≤40%	Discount for marketability higher, the fair value lower.
Recurring fair value measurements	Fair value on December 31, 2020	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (Weight average)	The relationship between unobservable input and Fair value
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stock investments	\$ 3,888,757	Market method	Discount for marketability	≤40%	Discount for marketability higher, the fair value lower.

H. Valuation procedure of financial instruments classified into Level 3

Other than quotes provided by counterparties, the parent company's risk management department is responsible for verifying the fair value of financial instruments that are classified as Level 3. The risk management department assesses the independency, reliability, consistency and representativeness of sources and periodically inspects valuation models and valuation inputs for verification to ensure that valuation procedure and results adhere to IAS requirements.

(3) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

A. Fair value information:

Except for those listed in the table below, the carrying amounts of the Consolidated Company's financial instruments not measured at fair value are approximate to their fair values.

Items	December 31, 2021	
	Book value	Fair value
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost (Note)	\$ 69,199,390	\$ 73,394,155
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial debentures payable	22,200,000	22,895,817
Items	December 31, 2020	
	Book value	Fair value
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost (Note)	\$ 69,560,984	\$ 75,870,966
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial debentures payable	34,500,000	35,809,098

Note: The government bonds, corporate bonds, and financial bonds which are classified as investments in debt instruments at amortised cost.

B. Hierarchy of fair value estimation of financial instruments:

Items	December 31, 2021			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost (Note)	\$ 73,394,155	\$ 2,905,700	\$ 70,467,610	\$ 20,845
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Financial debentures payable	22,895,817	-	22,895,817	-
Item	December 31, 2020			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost (Note)	\$ 75,870,966	\$ 3,133,569	\$ 72,707,587	\$ 29,810
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Financial debentures payable	35,809,098	-	35,809,098	-

Note: The government bonds, corporate bonds, and financial bonds which are classified as investments in debt instruments at amortised cost.

C. Valuation technique

The assumptions and methods used to estimate the financial instruments not measured by fair value:

- (A) The financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks, investments in bills and bonds under resale agreements, receivables- net, other financial assets- net, refundable deposits, deposits from Central Bank and other banks, payables, and deposits received. As the short maturities or future payment or receipt is close to the carrying amount, the carrying amount at the consolidated balance sheet date is used to estimate the fair value.
- (B) Bills discounted and loans: The effective interest rates of loans are generally based on the benchmark interest rate plus or minus certain adjustment (equivalent to floating rate) to reflect the market interest rate. As a result, it is reasonable to assume that the carrying amount, after adjustments of estimated recoverability, approximates the fair value. Fair values for long-term loans with fixed interest rates shall be estimated using their discounted values of expected future cash flows. However, as such loans account for only a small portion of all loans, book value was used to estimate the fair value.
- (C) Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost: NTD Central Government bonds elect bond yields or theoretical prices bulletined by the Taipei Exchange; government bonds, corporate bonds and financial debentures primarily elect quotes from Bloomberg. If there are no market prices available for reference, then estimates from valuation methods are elected.
- (D) Deposits and remittances: As the carrying amount is close to the fair value, the carrying amount is used to estimate the fair value.
- (E) Bonds payable: Theoretical price retrieved from referencing interest rate bulletined by OTC using the linear interpolation method is adopted.

(4) Management objective and policy for financial risk

The Consolidated Company engages in risk management under the principles of not only serving customers but also conforming to the Consolidated Company's operational goals, overall risk tolerance limits, and legal compliance to achieve risk diversification, risk transfer, and risk avoidance, and to create a trilateral win for all customers, shareholders, and employees. The Consolidated Company is mainly exposed to credit risk, market risk (including the interest rate, foreign exchange rate, equity securities, and commodity risks), and liquidity risk on or off balance sheets.

The Consolidated Company has established written risk management policies and guidelines which have been approved by the Board of Directors or senior management in order to identify, measure, monitor and control credit risk, market risk, and liquidity risk.

A. Risk Management Framework:

Ultimate responsibility for the effective management of risk rests with the Board. In order to achieve the Consolidated Company's overall risk management goals, the Board of Directors is in charge of reviewing risk management policies and related procedures, as well as monitoring the effectiveness of risk management systems. The Board delegates authority for monitoring the control of risks to the Audit Committee. The Risk Management Committee is responsible for risk management reporting, discussion of issues and the integration and execution of policies. The chief executive officer delegates authority to the Credit Evaluation Committee, the Human

Resource Evaluation Committee, the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee, the Non-Performing Loan Management Committee, the Financial Product Evaluation Committee, and the New Product Evaluation Committee. The President holds regular or ad hoc meetings with relevant committees to discuss issues regarding risk management; moreover, an emergency response team has been established, so that the Bank, when faced with crises or extraordinary events, is able to take timely and effective actions to prevent further damage, to mitigate risks, and to stay functional.

B. Credit risk

(A) Source and definition of credit risk

Credit risk is the potential loss due to a failure of a counterparty to meet its obligations to pay the Consolidated Company in accordance with the agreed terms. Credit risk may happen due to accounts on and off the balance sheet. For accounts on the balance sheet, credit risk exposure of the Consolidated Company mainly comprises of bills discounted, loans, credit card business, debt instruments, derivatives and call loans from banks, etc. Off balance sheet accounts include financial guarantees, acceptance bills, letters of credit and loan commitments that could give rise to credit risk exposure to the Consolidated Company.

(B) Principle of credit risk management

The Bank has stipulated credit risk management guidelines where the framework of credit risk management is set out, and through the building and implementation of the management system, potential credit risk relating to businesses can be carefully assessed and signaled. The Bank has divided its services into consumer finance services and corporate finance services according to the nature of services. With an emphasis on segregation of duties whereby the credit investigation is performed independently from the credit review, risk management is effective. Detailed risk management information of corporate finance services, consumer finance services, and cross-services integration is set out as follows:

- a. Credit Risk Management for Corporate Finance Services: The Bank develops a credit rating model and a risk grading mechanism for loan applications, strengthens quantitative mechanisms for credit risk management, and effectively assesses the quality of credit assets and its fluctuation to secure credit assets. A credit client early warning system is established aimed at credit risk exposures from significantly unusual cases. And an information integration and communication mechanism are set to monitor the financial and operational positions of these clients, providing a timely knowledge of these clients' operations and credit status.
- b. Credit Risk Management for Consumer Finance Services: The Bank controls the credit risks through credit grading mechanisms, credit review and overdue management systems. With these systems in place, the Bank is able to strengthen controls over consumer finance, raise the bar on credit reviewing, strengthen controls over credit limits, enhance the quality of credit assets, and cut losses arising from credit risk.
- c. Cross-Services Integration of Risk Management: The Bank-wide and cross-services credit risk early warning system serves as a platform for operating units to check on the financial and operational positions of clients with lower credit ratings, and it is used as a reference for loan management. To effectively manage concentration risk, a Bank-wide large risk exposures guideline is set up.

(C) Credit Risk Mitigation Policies

To keep credit risk within the tolerable range, the Bank has set out a rule in its credit risk management guidelines that for the products provided and businesses conducted which includes all transactions arising from both banking and trading books, either on-balance or off-balance sheet, a detailed analysis should be carried out to identify any existing and potential credit risk; Before the introduction of new products or businesses, accompanying credit risk should be identified and examined in accordance with relevant guidelines. As for the more complex credit services, e.g. factoring, credit-linked derivatives, etc., tailored risk management mechanisms are incorporated into the relevant operating guidelines.

Procedures and methods used in credit risk management for the core businesses of the Consolidated Company are as follows:

a. Credit business (including loan commitment and guarantees)

Details of credit assets classification and credit quality rating are set out as follows:

(a) Credit Assets Classification

Credit assets are classified into five types. Other than normal credit assets, which are classified as Category One, the remaining non-performing loans are assessed based on the collateral provided and the time period of overdue payment as follows: Category Two for assets requiring special mention. Category Three for assets deemed recoverable. Category Four for assets whose recovery is doubtful. Category Five for assets which are not recoverable.

(b) Credit Quality Rating

In response to the characteristics and scale of business, the Consolidated Company sets up credit quality rating for risk management purposes (such as implementing internal evaluation model of credit risk, setting up credit rating table or other relevant regulations) and puts it into practice for risk management.

The Consolidated Company, using statistical methods and expert professional judgment, as well as the consideration of client information, developed a business credit rating model for the purpose of evaluating the credit risk of corporate clients. The model is regularly reviewed to check if the calculation result is consistent with the actual situation, and adjustment of various inputs is calibrated to optimize the calculation result.

Credit rating of corporate finance is categorized into 11 levels in normal and 1 level in default according to the risks assessment on each credit extension case. When a loan is granted, in addition to the credit quality of the client, fund purpose, and repayment source, the protection of claims and credit prediction should be considered, and credit risk by credit account and facility should also be respectively assessed and rated based on the corporate or consumer risk rating referencing standards.

Credit risk rating of consumer finance is categorized by client category, client profession, the rating of collateral threshold and credit loss.

The credit quality of borrowers can be divided into four grades as follows:

	Corporate finance	Consumer finance
Credit risk rating	Internal/External	Credit risk rating
Excellent	Level 1~6	Excellent
Acceptable	Level 7~8	Acceptable
Weak	Level 9~11	Weak
Credit Loss	D	Credit Loss

The Bank reassesses ratings for each client at least once a year. Moreover, to ensure the reasonableness of the design and the process of credit rating system, and that of the estimates of related risk factors, the Bank takes actual defaults into account and performs inspections and back testing on the credit rating model annually.

b. Due from and call loans to other banks

The Bank assesses the credit status of each counterparty before any transaction, and ratings assigned by domestic and foreign external ratings agencies are used in determining internal credit grades on which various credit risk exposure limits are set and then granted to different counterparties.

c. Debt instruments investment and derivatives

The risk management of the Bank's debt instruments is based on credit rating of external institutions, credit quality of bonds, condition by geographical location and counterparty risk to identify the credit risk.

Financial institutions with which the Bank conducts derivative transactions are mostly above investment grade and each year counterparty credit risk limits at different levels are submitted to the Board for approval. The limits are the basis for credit risk control. If the counterparties are general clients, controlling is implemented through risk limits and conditions of derivatives approved by general credit procedures to manage credit exposure of counterparties.

The Consolidated Company divides the credit quality of debt instruments investment and derivatives into three grades as follows:

- (a) Excellent: Exposure to instrument with a result of internal/ external credit rating level between 1 and 6.
- (b) Acceptable: Exposure to instrument with a result of internal/ external credit rating level between 7 and 8.
- (c) Weak: Exposure to instrument with a result of internal/ external credit rating level between 9 and 11.

(D) Expected credit losses calculation

Impairment assessment is based on the calculation of expected credit losses, taking into account reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions, which is available without undue cost or effort, including forecastable information. The Consolidated Company determines at the balance sheet date whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or whether credit impairment has occurred, and recognizes expected credit losses according to which stage the asset belongs: no significant increase in credit risk or low credit risk at balance sheet date (Stage 1), significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2), and credit-impaired (Stage 3). 12-month expected credit losses are recognized for assets in Stage 1, and lifetime expected credit losses are recognized for assets in Stage 2 and Stage 3.

The definition of expected credit losses recognized for each stage are as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Definition	Financial assets with no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or low credit risk on balance sheet date.	Financial assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Financial assets that became credit impaired after initial recognition.
Recognition of expected credit losses	12-month expected credit losses are recognized.	Lifetime expected credit losses are recognized.	Lifetime expected credit losses are recognized.

The Consolidated Company uses the following key judgements and assumptions when estimating expected credit losses in accordance with IFRS 9:

a. Determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition

At every balance sheet date, the Consolidated Company assesses the change in default risk over the lifetime of each financial asset to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

(a) Credit business

The Consolidated Company considers reasonable and supportable information (including forecastable information) when determining whether there has been significant increase in credit risk. The main indicators taken into account are as follows:

- i. The borrower is over 30 days past due.
- ii. Significant deterioration in credit quality and placed on the Consolidated Company's warning list.
- iii. Deterioration in credit rating:
Credit rating: The Consolidated Company's internal credit rating of the asset is equivalent to a non-investment grade rating by an external agency, and the rating has dropped by more than two scales since initial recognition.
- iv. Records of bad credit are confirmed after assessment

(b) Investments in debt instruments

At the balance sheet date, a debt instrument is considered to have significant increase in credit risk when both the internal and external credit ratings of the credit reference subject are of non-investment grade and any one of the following conditions is met:

- i. The internal and external ratings of the credit reference subject have dropped by more than one scale since initial recognition.
- ii. The implied credit spread of the debt instrument has increased by a certain number of basis points since initial recognition.

(c) Other financial assets

At the balance sheet date, other financial assets is determined to have significant increase in credit risk when the following condition is met:

- i. Refundable deposits: At the balance sheet date, the deposit has not been returned at maturity.
- ii. Call loans to banks and due from the Central Bank, banks overdrafts, bills and bonds with a reverse repo and bond, commercial paper and time deposit and its interest receivable: At the balance sheet date, the date that the Consolidated Company received the payment from counterparties is over the collection date, unless the contractual terms specify it.
- iii. Remaining receivables: At the balance sheet date the number of past-due days is over 30 days, or the number of past-due days is not over 30 days, but it meets the terms of default.

b. Definitions of financial assets in default and credit-impaired financial assets

According to the definition stated in IFRS 9, a financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred.

(a) Credit business

- i. Principal or interest payments over 3 months (90 days) past due, or the bank has begun collection procedures or liquidation of collateral.
- ii. New payment schedule is negotiated so that loan is not classified as non-performing.
- iii. Non-performing loans in negotiation according to the rules of the Debt Negotiation Mechanism issued by the Bankers Association in 2006 (including pre-mediation).
- iv. Loans that have gone through pre-mediation and have signed agreements in accordance with the Consumer Debt Clearance Act (excluding secured loans where the original terms of the loans are enforced).
- v. Cases where the court has initiated reorganization or liquidation proceedings.
- vi. Declaration of bankruptcy in court.
- vii. Reclassified as non-accrual.
- viii. Special criterion for credit card products: credit card accounts closed by the issuer.
- ix. Debtor's loans from other banking institutions have been recognized as non-performing, and reclassified as non-accrual or written off as bad debt.
- x. Debtor has filed for bankruptcy, reorganization, or other debt clearance proceedings.

- xi. Debtor renews, extends the length of, and negotiates new payment terms on the loan in accordance with the Bankers Association Self-regulatory Rules for Debt Workouts.
- xii. Non-performing loans where a payment installment plan has been negotiated.
- xiii. Loans classified as “in default” according to the Consolidated Company’s internal credit rating model.

(b) Investments in debt instruments

An investment in a debt instrument by the Consolidated Company is considered credit-impaired if any of the following conditions apply.

- i. Both internal and external credit ratings of the instrument are “in default.”
- ii. Principal or interest payments are not made in accordance with the agreement.
- iii. Bankruptcy, reorganization, or other debt clearance proceedings has been filed.
- iv. Other breaches of contract by the debtor as assessed on a case-by-case basis.

(c) Other financial assets

- i. Refundable deposits: At the balance sheet date, the deposit has not been returned at maturity for over 30 days.
- ii. Call loans to (from) banks and due from the Central Bank, banks overdrafts, bills and bonds with a reverse repo, commercial paper and time deposit and its interest receivable: At the balance sheet date, the date that the Consolidated Company received the payment from counterparties is 30 days overdue from the collection date, unless the contractual terms specify it.
- iii. Remaining receivables: At the balance sheet date, the number of past-due days is over 90 days.

(d) Definition of default

When assessing whether the borrower is in default, the Consolidated Company selects among the multiple loans held by the borrower the one with the lowest credit quality. The borrower is considered in default if the principal and interest payments on this selected loan is over 90 days past due or if the selected loan is reclassified as non-accrual or bad debt during the observation period.

c. Write off policy

If any of the following conditions apply, the Consolidated Company writes off its non-performing and non-accrual loans as bad debt, less the estimated recoverable amount:

- (a) The loan cannot be fully or partially recovered due to the dissolution of, disappearance of, settlement with, or declaration of bankruptcy by the debtor.
- (b) The collateral and assets of the primary and secondary debtors cannot be used to recover the loan due to low appraisal value, liquidity preference, or high administrative costs associated with seizure and liquidation.
- (c) The collateral and assets of the primary and secondary debtors could not be auctioned off after multiple attempts.
- (d) The non-performing and non-accrual loans are two years past due, and could not be recovered from collection procedures.

d. Measurement of expected credit losses

The model of expected credit losses (ECL) is based on the following three parameters: probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), and exposure at default (EAD).

(a) Credit business

i. Probability of default

The estimation of PD is based on the product type and internal credit ratings of the Consolidated Company, with the one-year PD and multi-year PD estimated separately.

(i) One-year PD: Calculate the actual one-year PD from historical data and use it to estimate the one-year PD parameter.

(ii) Multi-year PD: The multi-year PD is estimated using historical data on annual marginal default rates. Applying the multi-year PD to each loan requires selecting the corresponding lifetime. The lifetime of the loan is estimated based on the length of the remaining contract.

ii. Loss given default

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

iii. Exposure at default (EAD)

(i) On balance sheet - Loans and loan receivables: calculated from credit balance

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

(b) Investments in debt instruments

i. Probability of default: Calculated based on default rate tables published by external credit rating agencies, incorporating forecastable information.

ii. Loss given default: Calculated based on the collateral and liquidity preference of the debt instrument, incorporating the average recovery rate disclosed by external credit rating agencies; or set in accordance with rules of the competent authority.

iii. Exposure at default: Total carrying amount, including interest receivable. Total carrying amount is the amortised cost of the financial asset before any adjustment to the loss allowance.

(c) Other financial assets

i. Probability of loss: Categorize the ending account balances of each year according to the stages they are in, then divide the impairment already recognized at the end of the period by the beginning balance.

ii. Individual assessments for special cases with large balances may be considered.

e. Consideration of forward-looking information

The Consolidated Company incorporates forward-looking information when determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and measuring expected credit losses.

(a) For determining significant increase in credit risk

- i. The Consolidated Company's credit approval process includes evaluation of forward-looking information such as business potential, financial condition, industry outlook, loan collateral, and ability to repay.
- ii. Identify customers with potential risk using the early warning list of the Consolidated Company. The early warning system of the Consolidated Company involves the assessment of the credit risk of the customer by reviewing the following five factors: management, financial statements, cash flows, source of repayment, and past performance.

(b) For measuring expected credit losses

At least reflected in the forward-looking adjustments of PD: In order to predict future probabilities of default, historical performances of PD, current trends in PD, the correlation between PD and macroeconomic factors, and other relevant information is considered by experts to give an overall assessment of forward-looking scenarios of PD. The PD parameters are then adjusted accordingly to produce the forecastable PD parameters.

(c) Other

Forecastable adjustments are not made if the results from such adjustments are not expected to differ significantly from the original results, assuming there are no significant changes in current economic conditions and the future macroeconomic environment. However, if significant changes in the future macroeconomic environment are predicted, the loss rates have to be adjusted accordingly, for example, adjusting the loss rate by a certain percentage according to expected changes in GDP.

(E) Hedging and mitigation of credit risk

a. Collateral

The Consolidated Company adopts a series of policies and measures to mitigate credit risk in relation to credit extension business. Amongst those, requesting borrowers to provide collateral is one of the most usual means. The Consolidated Company has specific criteria for acceptable collateral and collateral valuation, management and disposing procedures regarding the collateral valuation management, collateral assessment for credit facility in order to protect the credit right. Besides, protection of creditor's right, collateral terms and offsetting terms are all addressed in the credit extension contract in case of any occurrence of credit event, of which the amount may be deductible, loan repayment schedule may be shortened or deemed as matured, or various types of deposits can be used to offset its liabilities to mitigate credit risks.

Collateral for other non-credit extension business depends on the nature of financial asset.

b. Credit risk limit and credit risk concentration control

In avoidance of high risk concentration, the Bank has set up credit limits based on the industry, enterprise of group, country, pledged stocks for credit extension and monitored risk concentration of each asset. Through the system consolidation, single counterparty,

group's enterprises, industry, ultimate risk and various credit risk concentration can be monitored.

c. Net-settled general agreement

The transactions of the Consolidated Company are usually gross-settled. However, net-settled agreements are signed with certain counterparties to further mitigate credit risk in case of any default and all transactions shall be terminated with the counterparties and settled by net amount.

(F) Management procedures of overseas branches and subsidiary

Plan and establish all credit risk management processes of overseas subsidiaries, including formulating credit authorization procedures, establishing appropriate credit management, and periodically examining, reporting and improving asset quality etc., as well as establishing credit risk limits and managing the status of credit risk concentration in accordance with requirements of local governing authorities, operating scale, business characteristics etc., in order to establish a credit risk management culture for overseas subsidiaries and to facilitate the improvement of asset quality to adhere to the Bank's management requirements.

(G) The impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 continued to spread globally in the beginning of 2020 and affected the macroeconomic development. With the development and roll-out of vaccines, the global economy will recover from the negative impact of the pandemic. However, as the emergence of new variants of COVID-19 still threatens the economic recovery of various countries and there are differences in the abilities in terms of pandemic prevention and practices between regions and countries, the degree of resumption of work and production varies significantly. Since the pandemic in Taiwan has been serious since mid-May, the consolidated company has started to implement various pandemic prevention measures and continued to monitor the global pandemic's impact on the economy. In response to COVID-19, the Consolidated Company has continued to manage the sectors affected by country risk and industries (such as transportation, tourism, catering, entertainment, etc.). The review and analysis showed that the risk is still within tolerance. In addition, the government and the financial industry had already proposed countermeasures. If the pandemic is brought under control in the near future, it is not expected that the Consolidated Company's assets will be exposed to an increase in credit risk in 2021. The Consolidated Company will continually monitor the development of the pandemic, and assess and resolve the related impact on the financial condition and operating performance of the Consolidated Company.

(H) Maximum risk exposure of the Consolidated Company

- a. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the maximum risk exposure of assets in the consolidated balance sheet, without consideration of the collateral or other credit strengthening instruments, is equivalent to the carrying amount. Please see Note 9(3) for the maximum credit risk exposure of the consolidated balance sheet.
- b. The management of the Consolidated Company believes that through a series of stringent evaluation procedures and follow-up reviews afterwards, credit risk exposure off the balance sheet of the Consolidated Company can be minimized and continuously controlled. The total carrying value of the Consolidated Company's financial assets with the maximum credit risk is as follows:

Bills discounted and loans (Note 1)

	Stage 1 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2 Lifetime expected credit losses	Stage 3 Lifetime expected credit losses	Difference in impairment provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
December 31, 2021					
Credit ratings					
Internal ratings - excellent	\$ 585,055,169	\$ 545,945	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 585,601,114
Internal ratings - acceptable	237,964,622	2,091,994	-	-	240,056,616
Internal ratings - weak	46,104,703	484,891	-	-	46,589,594
Internal ratings - credit-loss	-	62,920	3,820,172	-	3,883,092
Total carrying amount	869,124,494	3,185,750	3,820,172	-	876,130,416
Allowance for bad debts	(1,559,856)	(368,726)	(2,157,221)	-	(4,085,803)
Differences in impairment of financial assets provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	(8,250,919)	(8,250,919)
Total	<u>\$ 867,564,638</u>	<u>\$ 2,817,024</u>	<u>\$ 1,662,951</u>	<u>(\$ 8,250,919)</u>	<u>\$ 863,793,694</u>
	Stage 1 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2 Lifetime expected credit losses	Stage 3 Lifetime expected credit losses	Difference in impairment provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
December 31, 2020					
Credit ratings					
Internal ratings - excellent	\$ 503,860,760	\$ 506,109	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 504,366,869
Internal ratings - acceptable	217,506,279	1,042,545	-	-	218,548,824
Internal ratings - weak	53,972,717	691,275	-	-	54,663,992
Internal ratings - credit-loss	-	216,165	5,613,423	-	5,829,588
Total carrying amount	775,339,756	2,456,094	5,613,423	-	783,409,273
Allowance for bad debts	(1,428,851)	(198,404)	(3,212,073)	-	(4,839,328)
Differences in impairment of financial assets provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	(6,909,777)	(6,909,777)
Total	<u>\$ 773,910,905</u>	<u>\$ 2,257,690</u>	<u>\$ 2,401,350</u>	<u>(\$ 6,909,777)</u>	<u>\$ 771,660,168</u>

Receivables and Other financial assets (Note 1)

	Stage 1 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2 Lifetime expected credit losses	Stage 3 Lifetime expected credit losses	Difference in impairment provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
December 31, 2021					
Credit ratings					
Internal ratings- excellent	\$ 14,247,973	\$ 17,366	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,265,339
Internal ratings- acceptable	468,546	20,290	-	-	488,836
Internal ratings- weak	899,073	133,678	-	-	1,032,751
Internal ratings- no rated	2,050,383	-	-	-	2,050,383
Internal ratings - credit-loss	-	-	815,613	-	815,613
Total carrying amount	17,665,975	171,334	815,613	-	18,652,922
Allowance for bad debts	(15,323)	(55,636)	(813,433)	-	(884,392)
Differences in impairment of financial assets provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	(83,684)	(83,684)
Total	<u>\$ 17,650,652</u>	<u>\$ 115,698</u>	<u>\$ 2,180</u>	<u>(\$ 83,684)</u>	<u>\$ 17,684,846</u>
	Stage 1 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2 Lifetime expected credit losses	Stage 3 Lifetime expected credit losses	Difference in impairment provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
December 31, 2020					
Credit ratings					
Internal ratings- excellent	\$ 13,061,746	\$ 20,933	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,082,679
Internal ratings- acceptable	754,615	27,314	-	-	781,929
Internal ratings- weak	964,957	143,179	-	-	1,108,136
Internal ratings- no rated	1,752,294	-	-	-	1,752,294
Internal ratings - credit-loss	-	-	895,775	-	895,775
Total carrying amount	16,533,612	191,426	895,775	-	17,620,813
Allowance for bad debts	(17,486)	(48,175)	(852,250)	-	(917,911)
Differences in impairment of financial assets provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	(69,356)	(69,356)
Total	<u>\$ 16,516,126</u>	<u>\$ 143,251</u>	<u>\$ 43,525</u>	<u>(\$ 69,356)</u>	<u>\$ 16,633,546</u>

Note 1: On December 31, 2021 and 2020, amount of bills discounted and loans include interest receivables and advance were \$710,651 and \$651,379, respectively, and following bad debt allowance were \$16,655 and \$18,817, respectively.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month expected	Lifetime expected	Lifetime expected	
December 31, 2021	credit losses	credit losses	credit losses	Total
Credit ratings				
Internal ratings - excellent	\$ 198,320,056	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 198,320,056
Internal ratings - acceptable	807,661	-	-	807,661
Total carrying amount	199,127,717	-	-	199,127,717
Valuation adjustment	(1,805,153)	-	-	(1,805,153)
Total	<u>\$ 197,322,564</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 197,322,564</u>
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month expected	Lifetime expected	Lifetime expected	
December 31, 2020	credit losses	credit losses	credit losses	Total
Credit ratings				
Internal ratings - excellent	\$ 143,150,927	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 143,150,927
Internal ratings - acceptable	429,656	-	-	429,656
Total carrying amount	143,580,583	-	-	143,580,583
Valuation adjustment	1,663,703	-	-	1,663,703
Total	<u>\$ 145,244,286</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 145,244,286</u>

Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month expected	Lifetime expected	Lifetime expected	
December 31, 2021	credit losses	credit losses	credit losses	Total
Credit ratings				
Internal ratings - excellent	\$ 266,805,508	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 266,805,508
Internal ratings - acceptable	90,921	-	-	90,921
Total carrying amount	266,896,429	-	-	266,896,429
Accumulated impairment	(154)	-	-	(154)
Total	<u>\$ 266,896,275</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 266,896,275</u>
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month expected	Lifetime expected	Lifetime expected	
December 31, 2020	credit losses	credit losses	credit losses	Total
Credit ratings				
Internal ratings - excellent	\$ 218,122,851	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 218,122,851
Internal ratings - acceptable	105,563	-	-	105,563
Total carrying amount	218,228,414	-	-	218,228,414
Accumulated impairment	(190)	-	-	(190)
Total	<u>\$ 218,228,224</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 218,228,224</u>

The exposure at default of the Consolidated Company's off-balance sheet items (Please refer to Note 12(4)B for the calculation of the exposure at default) are as follows:

Off-balance sheet items

	Stage 1 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2 Lifetime expected credit losses	Stage 3 Lifetime expected credit losses	Difference in impairment provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
<u>December 31, 2021</u>					
Credit ratings					
Internal ratings - excellent	\$ 26,725,693	\$ 11,126	\$ -	-	\$ 26,736,819
Internal ratings - acceptable	5,809,343	38,530	-	-	5,847,873
Internal ratings - weak	746,029	24,205	-	-	770,234
Internal ratings - credit-loss	-	-	73,690	-	73,690
Exposure at default	<u>\$ 33,281,065</u>	<u>\$ 73,861</u>	<u>\$ 73,690</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 33,428,616</u>
Provisions for loss (Note 2)	(\$ 39,146)	(\$ 11,888)	(\$ 58,566)	\$ -	(\$ 109,600)
Impairment provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	64,014	(64,014)
Total	<u>(\$ 39,146)</u>	<u>(\$ 11,888)</u>	<u>(\$ 58,566)</u>	<u>\$ 64,014</u>	<u>(\$ 173,614)</u>
	Stage 1 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2 Lifetime expected credit losses	Stage 3 Lifetime expected credit losses	Difference in impairment provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
<u>December 31, 2020</u>					
Credit ratings					
Internal ratings - excellent	\$ 29,326,344	\$ 12,016	\$ -	-	\$ 29,338,360
Internal ratings - acceptable	6,479,010	80,869	-	-	6,559,879
Internal ratings - weak	894,669	27,411	-	-	922,080
Internal ratings - credit-loss	-	-	74,743	-	74,743
Exposure at default	<u>\$ 36,700,023</u>	<u>\$ 120,296</u>	<u>\$ 74,743</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 36,895,062</u>
Provisions for loss (Note 2)	(\$ 53,504)	(\$ 10,835)	(\$ 56,344)	\$ -	(\$ 120,683)
Impairment provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	74,526	(74,526)
Total	<u>(\$ 53,504)</u>	<u>(\$ 10,835)</u>	<u>(\$ 56,344)</u>	<u>\$ 74,526</u>	<u>(\$ 195,209)</u>

Note 2: Including provisions for guarantee liabilities, loan commitments and letters of credit.

The financial impact related to maximum amount exposed to credit risk arises from collaterals pledged for assets on the consolidated balance sheets and items off the consolidated balance sheets and master netting arrangements. The table summarizes the relevant information:

December 31, 2021	Collateral (Note)	Net-settled general agreement	Total
<u>For on-balance sheet accounts</u>			
Receivables			
- other	\$ 22,727	\$ -	\$ 22,727
Bills discounted and loans	701,837,022	-	701,837,022
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	190,680	820,329	1,011,009
<u>For off-balance sheet accounts</u>			
Irrevocable loan commitments	6,048,487	-	6,048,487
Unused letters of credit balance	88,207	-	88,207
Guarantees (including for non-performing loans)	4,063,835	-	4,063,835
December 31, 2020	Collateral (Note)	Net-settled general agreement	Total
<u>For on-balance sheet accounts</u>			
Receivables			
- other	\$ 124,281	\$ -	\$ 124,281
Bills discounted and loans	611,445,986	-	611,445,986
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	327,988	666,445	994,433
<u>For off-balance sheet accounts</u>			
Irrevocable loan commitments	7,744,531	-	7,744,531
Unused letters of credit balance	137,817	-	137,817
Guarantees (including for non-performing loans)	3,526,369	-	3,526,369

Note: The value of collaterals, except for cash items, is at present value, the others are allocated based on amount of loans.

(I) Credit risk concentration

The credit risks are deemed significantly concentrated when the financial instrument transactions significantly concentrate on a single person, or when there are multiple trading counterparties engaging in similar business activities with similar economic characteristics making the effects on their abilities of fulfilling the contractual obligation due to economy or other forces similar.

The credit risks of the Consolidated Company concentrate on-balance sheet accounts and off-balance sheet accounts that occurs through obligation fulfilling or implementation of transactions (either product or service), or through trans-type exposure portfolio, including loans, placements and call loan to the banks, securities investment, receivables and derivatives. The Consolidated Company does not significantly carry out transactions with single client or single counterparty and the gross amount does not exceed 5% of balance of each component item. Information regarding bills discounted, loans and overdue accounts, and the credit risk concentration by industry, location and collateral are shown as follows:

a. Industry

Industry	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Privately owned businesses	\$ 364,752,564	41.67	\$ 336,613,629	43.00
Non-profit organizations	1,281,732	0.15	1,225,624	0.16
Private individuals	505,253,868	57.71	441,446,588	56.39
Financial institutions	3,068,511	0.35	2,467,941	0.32
Others	1,063,090	0.12	1,004,112	0.13
Total	<u>\$ 875,419,765</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$ 782,757,894</u>	<u>100.00</u>

b. Geography location

Geography location	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Republic of China	\$ 814,831,258	93.08	\$ 701,591,398	89.63
Asia	52,730,042	6.02	72,783,516	9.30
Others	7,858,465	0.90	8,382,980	1.07
Total	<u>\$ 875,419,765</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$ 782,757,894</u>	<u>100.00</u>

c. Collateral

Collateral	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Non-guaranteed	\$ 173,582,743	19.83	\$ 171,311,908	21.89
Guaranteed				
- Stock collateral	25,055,788	2.86	20,743,886	2.65
- Bond collateral	7,419,211	0.85	7,256,920	0.93
- Real estate collateral	600,439,456	68.59	522,563,652	66.75
- Movable collateral	60,957,224	6.96	53,922,147	6.89
- Guarantee	5,415,661	0.62	4,408,235	0.56
- Others	2,549,682	0.29	2,551,146	0.33
Total	<u>\$ 875,419,765</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$ 782,757,894</u>	<u>100.00</u>

(J) Changes in the Consolidated Company's allowance for bad debts and accumulative impairment

a. Credit business

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the reconciliation of the balance of allowance for bad debts is as follows:

(a) Bills discounted and loans

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 3)	Impairment recognized in accordance with IFRS9	Difference in impairment provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
Beginning balances	\$	1,382,731	\$ 198,309	\$ 3,243,964	\$ 4,825,004	\$ 6,905,284	\$ 11,730,288
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning							
- Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(	8,721)	11,516	(2,795)	-	-	-
- Transferred to credit-impaired financial asset	(	8,169)	(1,396)	9,565	-	-	-
- Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	(	101,438	(8,340)	(93,098)	-	-	-
- Financial assets derecognized in the current period	(	584,714)	(8,329)	(873,435)	(1,466,478)	-	(1,466,478)
Impairment allowance for purchased or originated financial asset		774,584	5,628	29,066	809,278	-	809,278
Differences in impairment of financial assets provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans							
Write-off as bad debt	(	58,567)	(17,597)	(856,546)	(932,710)	-	(932,710)
Change in exchange and others	(	98,454)	189,059	752,727	843,332	-	843,332
Ending balances	\$	1,500,128	\$ 368,850	\$ 2,209,448	\$ 4,078,426	\$ 8,241,641	\$ 12,320,067

		12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 3)	Impairment recognized in accordance with IFRS9	Difference in impairment provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
For the year ended December 31, 2020		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Beginning balances		1,253,944	144,378	3,631,035	5,029,357	7,489,150	12,518,507
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning							
- Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(	3,178)	4,351	1,173	-	-	-
- Transferred to credit-impaired financial asset	(	8,789)	3,950	12,739	-	-	-
- Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	(	94,160)	12,032	82,128	-	-	-
- Financial assets derecognized in the current period	(	503,789)	34,201	1,846,622	2,384,612	-	2,384,612
Impairment allowance for purchased or originated financial asset		736,094	12,451	55,396	803,941	-	803,941
Differences in impairment of financial assets provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans		-	-	-	-	583,866	583,866
Write-off as bad debt	(	813,201)	21,259	1,957,970	2,792,430	-	2,792,430
Change in exchange and others		627,490	108,571	3,432,687	4,168,748	-	4,168,748
Ending balances	\$	1,382,731	198,309	3,243,964	4,825,004	6,905,284	11,730,288

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, significant changes in the total carrying amount that affected allowance for bad debts are as follows:

For the years ended December 31, 2021	12-month expected credit losses (stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 3)	Total
Beginning balances	\$ 774,717,024	\$ 2,448,906	\$ 5,591,964	\$ 782,757,894
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning				
- Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(2,136,906)	2,150,660	(13,754)	-
- Transferred to credit-impaired financial asset	(968,069)	48,175	1,016,244	-
- Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	555,480	296,521	258,959	-
- Financial assets derecognized in the current period	(259,516,346)	(892,461)	(1,633,588)	(262,042,395)
Purchased or originated financial asset	400,805,829	68,659	80,748	400,955,236
Write-off as bad debt	(58,567)	(17,597)	(856,546)	(932,710)
Change in exchange and others	(44,964,973)	(236,302)	(116,985)	(45,318,260)
Ending balances	\$ 868,433,472	\$ 3,177,169	\$ 3,809,124	\$ 875,419,765
For the years ended December 31, 2020	12-month expected credit losses (stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 3)	Total
Beginning balances	\$ 749,995,206	\$ 2,453,454	\$ 7,294,398	\$ 759,743,058
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning				
- Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(1,678,730)	1,680,327	(1,597)	-
- Transferred to credit-impaired financial asset	(2,263,696)	242,575	2,506,271	-
- Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	842,157	528,955	313,202	-
- Financial assets derecognized in the current period	(263,449,513)	(1,075,732)	(3,309,134)	(267,834,379)
Purchased or originated financial asset	343,322,915	449,451	112,106	343,884,472
Write-off as bad debt	(813,201)	(21,259)	(1,957,970)	(2,792,430)
Change in exchange and others	(51,238,114)	(265,805)	(1,261,092)	(50,242,827)
Ending balances	\$ 774,717,024	\$ 2,448,906	\$ 5,591,964	\$ 782,757,894

(b) Receivables and other financial assets

	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 3)	Impairment recognized in accordance with IFRS9	Difference in impairment provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
For the year ended December 31, 2021	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Beginning balances	63,606	48,270	820,359	932,235	73,849	1,006,084
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning						
- Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(100)	2,158	(2,058)	-	-	-
- Transferred to credit-impaired financial asset	(42)	785	827	-	-	-
- Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	50,033	(24,156)	(25,877)	-	-	-
- Financial assets derecognized in the current period	(7,388)	(32)	(3,445)	(10,865)	(-)	(10,865)
Impairment allowance for purchased or originated financial asset	7,165	4,256	10,838	22,259	-	22,259
Differences in impairment of financial assets provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	-	19,113	19,113
Write-off as bad debt	(27,318)	(11,227)	(32,983)	(71,528)	(-)	(71,528)
Change in exchange and others	(10,905)	(37,028)	(6,455)	19,668	-	19,668
Ending balances	\$ 75,051	\$ 55,512	\$ 761,206	\$ 891,769	\$ 92,962	\$ 984,731

	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 3)	Impairment recognized in accordance with IFRS9	Difference in impairment provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
For the year ended December 31, 2020	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Beginning balances	39,418	74,871	1,160,992	1,275,281	92,847	1,368,128
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning						
- Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(110)	1,356	(1,246)	-	-	-
- Transferred to credit-impaired financial asset	(58)	954	1,012	-	-	-
- Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	66,041	(36,679)	29,362	-	-	-
- Financial assets derecognized in the current period	(9,745)	(123)	(12,885)	22,753	-	22,753
Impairment allowance for purchased or originated financial asset	8,097	4,016	17,022	29,135	-	29,135
Differences in impairment of financial assets provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	-	18,998	(18,998)
Write-off as bad debt	(34,811)	(12,556)	(229,088)	(276,455)	-	(276,455)
Change in exchange and others	(5,226)	18,339	(86,086)	(72,973)	-	(72,973)
Ending balances	\$ 63,606	\$ 48,270	\$ 820,359	\$ 932,235	\$ 73,849	\$ 1,006,084

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, there were no significant changes to allowance for bad debts for accounts receivable and other financial assets.

(c) Provisions for off-balance sheet items(Note)

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 3)	Impairment recognized in accordance with IFRS9	Difference in impairment provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	Total
Beginning balances	\$	\$ 53,504	\$ 10,835	\$ 56,344	\$ 120,683	\$ 74,526	\$ 195,209
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning							
- Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(	203)	241 (	38)	-	-	-
- Transferred to credit-impaired financial asset	(	1)	14)	15	-	-	-
- Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	(	7,510	7,160 (	350)	-	-	-
- Financial assets derecognized in the current period	(	25,856)	1,858) (	19,806)	47,520)	-	47,520)
Impairment allowance for purchased or originated financial asset		18,023	281	19,494	37,798	-	37,798
Differences in impairment of financial assets provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans		-	-	-	-	10,512)	10,512)
Change in exchange and others	(	13,831)	9,563	2,907	(1,361)	-	(1,361)
Ending balances	\$	\$ 39,146	\$ 11,888	\$ 58,566	\$ 109,600	\$ 64,014	\$ 173,614

		12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 3)	Impairment recognized in accordance with IFRS9	Difference in impairment provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
For the year ended December 31, 2020		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Beginning balances		45,742	16,003	45,879	107,624	87,899	195,523
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning							
- Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(	964)	1,012	(48)	-	-	-
- Transferred to credit-impaired financial asset	(	1)	(14)	15	-	-	-
- Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	(	11,893	(11,593)	(300)	-	-	-
- Financial assets derecognized in the current period	(	17,467)	(2,211)	(16,787)	(36,465)	-	(36,465)
Impairment allowance for purchased or originated financial asset		18,944	454	19,334	38,732	-	38,732
Differences in impairment of financial assets provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans		-	-	-	(13,373)	(13,373)	(13,373)
Change in exchange and others	(	4,643)	7,184	8,251	10,792	-	10,792
Ending balances	\$	53,504	10,835	56,344	120,683	74,526	195,209

Note: Including provisions for guarantee liabilities, loan commitments and letters of credit.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, there were no significant changes to provisions for guarantee liabilities, loan commitments and letters of credit.

b. Bills and bonds investments

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the reconciliation of the balance of accumulative impairment are as follows:

(a) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31, 2021	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 3)	Total
Beginning balances	\$ 23,544	-	-	\$ 23,544
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning				
- Financial assets derecognized in the current period	(9,689)	-	-	(9,689)
Impairment allowance for purchased or originated financial asset	15,204	-	-	15,204
Change in exchange and others	(519)	-	-	(519)
Ending balances	\$ 28,540	-	-	\$ 28,540
For the year ended December 31, 2020	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 3)	Total
Beginning balances	\$ 19,244	8,837	-	\$ 28,081
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning				
- Financial assets derecognized in the current period	(7,799)	8,837	-	(16,636)
Impairment allowance for purchased or originated financial asset	9,917	-	-	9,917
Change in exchange and others	2,182	-	-	2,182
Ending balances	\$ 23,544	-	-	\$ 23,544

(b) Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost

For the year ended December 31, 2021	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 3)	Total
Beginning balances	\$ 190	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 190
Change in exchange and others	(36)	-	-	(36)
Ending balances	\$ 154	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 154

For the year ended December 31, 2020	12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 3)	Total
Beginning balances	\$ 95	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95
Change in exchange and others	95	-	-	95
Ending balances	\$ 190	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 190

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, there were no significant changes to bills and bonds investments.

(Blank below)

a. Non-performing loans and non-performing loan asset quality

Note 7: Pursuant to the Banking Bureau Letter No. 09850003180 dated August 24, 2009, the amount of without recourse factoring will be recognized as overdue accounts within three months after the factor or insurance company resolves not to compensate the loss.

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

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Total amount of non-performing loans exempted from reporting to the competent authority	Total amount of overdue receivables exempted from reporting to the competent authority	Total amount of non-performing loans exempted from reporting to the competent authority	Total amount of overdue receivables exempted from reporting to the competent authority
Amounts exempted from reporting to the competent authority under debt negotiation (Note 1)	32,907	20,919	49,620	28,219
Perform in accordance with debt liquidation program and restructuring program (Note 2)	766,243	313,242	905,211	338,173
Total	799,150	334,161	954,831	366,392

Note 1: The additional disclosure requirement pertaining to way and information disclosure of the total amount of non-performing loan is in accordance with the Explanatory the Banking Bureau (1) Letter No. 09510001270 of FSC dated April 25, 2006.

Note 2: The additional disclosure requirement pertaining to the way and information disclosure of loan in the process of debt liquidation and restructuring program is in accordance with the Explanatory the Banking Bureau (1) Letter No. 09700318940 of FSC dated September 15, 2008 and Banking Bureau (Fa) Letter No. 10500134790 of FSC dated September 20, 2016.

b. Contract amounts of significant credit risk concentration are as follows:

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

December 31, 2021			
Ranking (Note 1)	Name of Enterprise Group (Note 2)	Total Amounts of Outstanding Loans (Note 3)	Total Amounts of Outstanding Loans / Total Stockholders' Equity
1	Group A – Iron and Steel Refining	10,058,149	8.18
2	Company B – Real Estate Development	6,802,000	5.53
3	Company C – Real Estate Development	6,340,000	5.15
4	Company D – Real Estate Leasing	5,920,000	4.81
5	Group E – Computer Manufacturing	4,897,951	3.98
6	Group F – Manufacture of Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution Machinery	4,300,000	3.50
7	Group G – Real Estate Development	3,513,318	2.86
8	Company H – Chemical Material Manufacturing	3,381,673	2.75
9	Company I – Real Estate Development	3,371,923	2.74
10	Group J – Real Estate Development	3,280,269	2.67

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

December 31, 2020			
Ranking (Note 1)	Name of Enterprise Group (Note 2)	Total Amounts of Outstanding Loans (Note 3)	Total Amounts of Outstanding Loans / Total Stockholders' Equity
1	Group A – Financial Leasing	4,747,470	3.83
2	Company B – Real Estate Leasing	4,180,000	3.37
3	Group C – Air Transportation	3,870,417	3.12
4	Group D – Real Estate Development	3,790,216	3.06
5	Company E – Chemical Material Manufacturing	3,415,000	2.76
6	Group F – Real Estate Development	3,400,000	2.74
7	Group G – Real Estate Development	3,276,820	2.64
8	Group H – Shoe Manufacturing Industry	3,267,924	2.64
9	Group I – Real Estate Development	3,181,573	2.57
10	Group J – Activities of Amusement Parks and Theme Parks	3,000,000	2.42

Note 1: Ranking the top ten enterprise groups other than government and government enterprise according to their total amounts of outstanding loans. If an outstanding loan belongs to an enterprise group, the outstanding loan of enterprise group should be categorized and listed in total, and disclosed by “code” plus “industry type” (for example, company (or group)

A – Liquid Crystal Panel and Components Manufacturing). If it is an enterprise group, industry type of maximum exposure of the enterprise group should be disclosed. Industry type should be filled in accordance with “Standard Industrial Classification System” of Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan.

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

Note 3: Total amounts of credit extensions were various loans (including import negotiations, export negotiations, bills discounted, overdrafts, short-term loans, short-term loans secured, security financing receivables, mid-term loans, mid-term loan secured, long-term loans, long-term loans secured, and overdue accounts), remittances purchased, advance accounts for factoring receivables, acceptance receivables, and guarantee receivables.

C. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risks include fund liquidity risk and market liquidity risk. Fund liquidity risk happens when the fund supply cannot be sufficiently obtained in an expected period of time leading to a failure of fulfilling the capital need as maturity comes due. Market liquidity risk arises due to the insufficiency in market depth or the disorder which lead to the disposed or written off position held cannot be traded in a reasonable period of time and reasonable price resulting in a significant bid price or significantly discounted put price.

(A) Risk management principle, procedure and assessment

a. Principle

- (a) In accordance with cost benefit analysis, the Bank achieves effective liquidity management through appropriate allocation of assets and liabilities on and off the balance sheet.
- (b) As to large deposits, large loans, and block trading position of financial instruments, the Bank shall avoid excessive transaction with single client and have appropriate control over such deposits, loans, and block trading position.
- (c) The Bank shall maintain smooth financing channels and consider diversity and dispersion of funding resource to ensure the disposal of various assets. For the use of limit, the Bank shall maintain appropriate available balance.

b. Procedure

- (a) The liquidity risk management units includes decision-making units, supervisory units (asset and liability committee), and executive unit (departments in charge of deposit and loan products and fund management units under the finance department in the Bank) for liquidity risk management. The supervisory unit appoints the general affairs division and risk management unit, regularly supervises the implementation processes of the executive unit, and conducts timely supervision of liquidity management indicators. The risk monitoring unit submits quarterly reports to the Board of Directors and the asset and liability committee to facilitate review and supervision of the state of liquidity management.
- (b) The finance department works with the risk management department to establish applicable ratios and limits on liquidity risk indicators, which will be reported to the asset and liability committee and then assessed by the chairman with the authorization of the Board of Directors.

- (c) When liquidity risk exposure exceeds the ratio supervised by liquidity risk indicators, the risk management unit draws up a response plan, which will be delivered to the relevant unit for implementation upon reporting to the asset and liability committee for resolution. The asset and liability committee will keep track of enforcement of the plan regularly.

c. Assessment

- (a) Set up liquidity risk indicator and warning in order to control elements adverse to liquidity. At the same time, analysis and appropriate measures are made to mitigate the extent of effects.
- (b) Use information about the Bank's non-performing credit assets and changes in external ratings addressing asset quality and external indicators as leading indicators for liquidity management to identify the Bank's liquidity risk management.
- (c) Assessments are regularly made to the assets and liabilities denominated in major currencies in the balance sheet and the cash inflow, cash outflow and liquidity gap off the balance sheet by different time period.

d. Management procedures of overseas branches and subsidiaries

Plan and establish capital liquidity risk measurements and precautionary indicators for overseas branches and subsidiaries in order to control factors adverse to liquidity, decrease the degree of influence of the adverse factors, and implement cascading reporting procedures in accordance with requirements. In a timely manner establish an emergency response mechanism to act as a guideline for the Bank when liquidity emergencies occur.

(B) Maturity analysis for the financial assets and liabilities held for liquidity risk management:

a. Financial assets held for liquidity risk management

In order to fulfill the payment obligation and potential emergent fund demand in the market, as well as manage the liquidity risk at the same time, sound earning assets with high liquidity were held by the Consolidated Company, including cash and cash equivalents, due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, bills discounted and loans, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investments in debt instruments at amortised cost, etc.

b. Maturity analysis on non-derivative assets and liabilities

The following table illustrates the analysis made on cash outflow of non-derivative financial assets and liabilities of the Consolidated Company by the remaining maturity from the consolidated balance sheet date to the contract expiration date. While the amounts disclosed in the table are not made based on the consolidated cash flow, certain accounts may differ from the corresponding accounts in the balance sheet.

c. Maturity analysis on derivative financial assets and financial liabilities by date

(a) Derivative financial instruments settled on a net basis

Derivative financial instruments of the Consolidated Company settled on a net basis include: non-delivery forwards, interest rate swaps, commodity options, hybrid embedded derivative instruments and other futures contracts.

(b) Derivative financial instruments settled on a gross basis

Derivative financial instruments of the Consolidated Company settled on a gross basis include: FX options, foreign exchange forward contracts, cross currency swaps, foreign

exchange swaps, asset swaps, fixed-rate commercial paper contracts and equity options.

The following table illustrates the maturity analysis on derivative financial instruments settled on a gross and net amount basis of the Consolidated Company by the remaining maturity from the consolidated balance sheet date to the contract expiration date. According to the assessment, the maturities on the contract are the most fundamental element to understand all the derivatives on the consolidated balance sheet. The amounts disclosed in the table are made on the basis of contractual cash flow, therefore, certain disclosed amounts may not be consistent with the corresponding accounts in the consolidated balance sheet.

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December 31, 2021

	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181 days ~1year	Over 1 year	Total
Financial assets						
Non-derivative financial instruments						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,662,672	\$ 182,727	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ 19,895,399
Due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks	42,249,973	4,436,672	4,422,443	7,960,197	21,274,072	80,343,357
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	160,216,581	-	-	-	24,374	160,240,955
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	12,421,625	354,357	1,682,748	9,335,115	189,037,049	212,830,894
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	104,700,410	3,610,760	26,653,190	13,963,827	117,968,242	266,896,429
Bills and bonds purchased under resale agreements	2,283,390	1,984,822	-	-	-	4,268,212
Receivables	9,111,903	4,636,825	2,567,930	2,413,396	243,876	18,973,930
Bills discounted and loans	77,096,798	97,353,014	66,842,444	103,702,064	530,425,445	875,419,765
Other financial assets	146,623	-	-	-	243,020	389,643
Other capital inflow upon maturity	767,012	-	-	1,165	412,406	1,180,583
Derivative financial instruments						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Gross settlement						
Cash inflow	31,984,765	22,824,444	6,251,479	12,189,705	9,130,150	82,380,543
Cash outflow	(31,458,766)	(22,520,686)	(6,190,938)	(12,104,873)	(8,982,730)	(81,257,993)
Net settlement	29,036	43	590	(612)	613,109	642,166
Total	\$ 429,212,022	\$ 112,862,978	\$ 102,229,886	\$ 137,459,984	\$ 860,439,013	\$ 1,642,203,883
Financial liabilities						
Non-derivative financial instruments						
Deposit from Central Bank and other banks	\$ 21,133,753	\$ 1,226,878	\$ 2,623,250	\$ 640,243	\$ -	\$ 25,624,124
Due to Central Bank and other banks	19,990	-	-	819,710	-	839,700
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	2,769,734	-	-	-	-	2,769,734
Payables	6,296,466	1,079,246	351,935	389,470	288,389	8,405,506
Deposits and remittances	196,395,672	146,432,741	158,446,147	280,715,221	687,779,950	1,469,769,731
Financial debentures payable	-	2,000,000	-	-	20,200,000	22,200,000
Other financial liabilities	-	-	50,000	-	2,503,403	2,553,403
Lease liabilities	60,438	97,531	147,922	271,600	3,327,686	3,905,177
Other capital outflow upon maturity	161,635	-	-	-	42,729	204,364
Derivative financial instruments						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss						
Gross settlement						
Cash inflow	(23,954,802)	(21,733,052)	(5,337,130)	(10,409,305)	(11,846,207)	(73,280,496)
Cash outflow	24,993,176	22,010,114	5,400,647	10,488,167	12,126,186	75,018,290
Net settlement	17,441	439	1,193	2,529	620,040	641,642
Total	\$ 227,893,503	\$ 151,113,897	\$ 161,683,964	\$ 282,917,635	\$ 715,042,176	\$ 1,538,651,175

December 31, 2020

	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181 days ~1year	Over 1 year	Total
Financial assets						
Non-derivative financial instruments						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,486,840	\$ 120,886	\$ 45,643	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$ 19,683,369
Due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks	23,142,313	4,112,282	3,363,492	6,729,267	17,026,202	54,373,556
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	164,769,025	-	-	-	-	164,769,025
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,256,830	1,017,032	1,622,334	8,824,156	137,477,258	153,197,610
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	105,400,497	6,955,832	13,158,786	15,949,189	76,764,110	218,228,414
Bills and bonds purchased under resale agreements	1,798,668	300,000	-	-	-	2,098,668
Receivables	8,997,523	4,369,372	2,713,451	1,435,317	230,624	17,746,287
Bills discounted and loans	56,864,187	84,801,843	58,276,546	99,963,319	482,851,999	782,757,894
Other financial assets	246,234	63	162	-	279,446	525,905
Other capital inflow upon maturity	1,610,546	-	-	1,313	518,888	2,130,747
Derivative financial instruments						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Gross settlement						
Cash inflow	35,986,472	22,284,244	8,056,774	2,321,437	-	68,648,927
Cash outflow	(35,555,664)	(21,914,379)	(7,921,082)	(2,229,014)	-	(67,620,139)
Net settlement	29,132	1,757	1,648	31,374	599,636	663,547
Total	\$ 387,032,603	\$ 102,048,932	\$ 79,317,754	\$ 133,026,358	\$ 715,778,163	\$ 1,417,203,810
Financial liabilities						
Non-derivative financial instruments						
Deposit from Central Bank and other banks	\$ 10,921,928	\$ 1,226,878	\$ 2,623,250	\$ 640,243	\$ -	\$ 15,412,299
Due to Central Bank and other banks	13,000	583,000	-	79,000	-	675,000
Payables	4,110,637	2,400,060	547,760	393,162	304,968	7,756,587
Deposits and remittances	176,844,570	128,913,356	125,569,006	247,070,767	568,105,836	1,246,503,535
Financial debentures payable	-	3,500,000	-	9,300,000	21,700,000	34,500,000
Other financial liabilities	9,596	20,024	15,160	83,045	3,221,423	3,349,248
Lease liabilities	61,661	96,008	147,817	287,681	3,608,959	4,202,126
Other capital outflow upon maturity	334,428	-	-	-	45,280	379,708
Derivative financial instruments						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss						
Gross settlement						
Cash inflow	(49,811,286)	(22,955,013)	(10,324,840)	(2,070,992)	-	(85,162,131)
Cash outflow	51,658,124	23,350,371	10,418,288	2,155,460	-	87,582,243
Net settlement	28,532	2,267	2,955	32,147	598,677	664,578
Total	\$ 194,171,190	\$ 137,136,951	\$ 128,999,396	\$ 257,970,513	\$ 597,585,143	\$ 1,315,863,193

Maturity analysis for the above deposits and remittances are amortised to each period based on historical experience. Given that all the deposits and remittances have to be paid in the shortest possible time, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, expenses during the period of 0~30 days will increase by \$746,882,434 and \$611,645,211, respectively.

(C) Maturity analysis for items off the balance sheet, and capital expense commitment

Items off the balance sheet, while the client may choose when to make a payment, are classified into the earliest time category.

Capital expenditure commitment of the Consolidated Company refers to the capital expenses spent on the contract commitment in order to acquire the building and equipment.

Please refer to the below table for maturity analysis on off-balance sheet items and capital expenditure commitment of the Consolidated Company:

(Blank below)

	December 31, 2021			
	Less than 1 year	1 ~5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Off-balance sheet				
Irrevocable loan commitments	\$ 22,005,017	\$ -	-	\$ 22,005,017
Unused letters of credit balance	2,495,253	-	-	2,495,253
Guarantees	10,180,354	-	-	10,180,354
Capital expenditure commitment	1,715,322	1,631,418	-	3,346,740
	December 31, 2020			
	Less than 1 year	1 ~5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Off-balance sheet				
Irrevocable loan commitments	\$ 23,460,752	\$ -	-	\$ 23,460,752
Unused letters of credit balance	3,332,772	-	-	3,332,772
Guarantees	13,042,579	-	-	13,042,579
Capital expenditure commitment	1,501,359	1,396,987	-	2,898,346

(D)Disclosures made in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public banks

a. Structure analysis of time to maturity (NTD)

December 31, 2021

	Total	(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)					
		0 ~ 10 days	11 ~ 30 days	31 ~ 90 days	91 ~ 180 days	181 days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year
Primary funds inflow upon maturity	1,511,508,496	238,080,640	163,197,263	113,262,211	95,730,461	137,619,905	763,618,016
Primary funds outflow upon maturity	1,745,603,433	52,420,912	77,841,952	188,841,520	223,590,580	323,592,530	879,315,939
Gap	(234,094,937)	185,659,728	85,355,311 (	75,579,309)	(127,860,119)	(185,972,625)	(115,697,923)

December 31, 2020

	Total	(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)					
		0 ~ 10 days	11 ~ 30 days	31 ~ 90 days	91 ~ 180 days	181 days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year
Primary funds inflow upon maturity	1,268,913,752	225,155,154	122,641,996	97,090,727	75,589,176	117,129,074	631,307,625
Primary funds outflow upon maturity	1,477,209,693	32,609,360	70,314,511	166,640,632	181,426,517	281,208,813	745,009,860
Gap	(208,295,941)	192,545,794	52,327,485 (	69,549,905)	(105,837,341)	(164,079,739)	(113,702,235)

b. Structure analysis of time to maturity (USD)

December 31, 2021

	Total	0 ~ 30 days	31 ~ 90 days	91 ~ 180 days	181 days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year
Primary funds inflow upon maturity	6,118,301	1,409,964	419,331	190,148	232,803	3,866,055
Primary funds outflow upon maturity	6,975,154	1,662,546	992,608	970,649	1,374,691	1,974,660
Gap	(856,853)	(252,582)	(573,277)	(780,501)	(1,141,888)	1,891,395

December 31, 2020

	Total	0 ~ 30 days	31 ~ 90 days	91 ~ 180 days	181 days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year
Primary funds inflow upon maturity	5,667,952	1,316,544	539,137	272,454	511,034	3,028,783
Primary funds outflow upon maturity	6,233,430	1,528,930	846,693	859,118	1,317,774	1,680,915
Gap	(565,478)	(212,386)	(307,556)	(586,664)	(806,740)	1,347,868

D. Market risk

Market risks refer to the losses on and off the balance sheet as a result of the change in market price, such as interest rate, exchange rate, equity securities and commodity price. Market risk management is there to identify, evaluate, monitor and report risks for the purpose of ensuring that market risk of all kinds can be controlled within an acceptable level.

(A) Risk management principle

a. Principle

- (a) In order to establish a well-functioning risk management system and sound business development, promote an appropriate risk management-oriented business model, achieve business objectives and enhance shareholder value, the Bank takes the Board-approved risk management policy to completely carry out the risk management system and further create stable and high-quality earnings for shareholders.
- (b) The Bank has gradually implemented market risk quantification based on the criteria laid down in the established risk management policy and standards. The Bank has also set up mechanisms to evaluate and manage value at risk to optimize capital allocation.
- (c) Market risk management is implemented in accordance with “Market Risk Management Standards” and other relevant regulations of the Bank in order to meet operational targets and maintain sound capital adequacy ratio.
- (d) The Bank established a market risk information system to effectively monitor different limit controls, profit and loss assessments, analysis of sensitivity factors, implementation of stress testing and calculation of value at risk with respect to the positions of financial instruments held by the Bank. The relevant information is presented at risk control meetings and Board meetings for senior management’s reference in their strategic decision-making.

b. Policies and procedures

- (a) The Bank has established a clear market risk management system based on the risk management policies of its parent company, Yuanta Financial Holdings. This system includes risk management guidelines, risk management procedures and reasonable risk measurement methods. By implementing the market risk management mechanism, the Bank can accurately identify, measure and monitor market risk changes and trends.
- (b) Business domain and scope of financial instruments: the Bank established market risk management standards and has defined the scope of market risk management covering the business domain to include foreign exchange trading, money market trading, capital market trading and derivative financial instrument transactions.
- (c) The Bank established risk management procedures and took advantage of measurement methods (such as sensitivity analysis, VaR calculation, scenario simulation and stress testing) to require relevant units to set not only trading limits on various financial instruments including position limit, nominal principal limit, and stop-loss limit but also limits of authorization and limit exceeding handling procedures applicable to various limits. To increase transparency of market risk information, the risk management unit reviews and submits statements of risk management on a daily basis and performs continuous monitoring and tracking in case of abnormal transactions.

(B) Procedure of market risk management

a. Recognition and measurement

- (a) By establishing value at risk (VaR) measurement systems that are tailored to each financial product, the Bank continually strengthens potential loss estimation models and methods, gradually integrates them into a comprehensive risk management system that thoroughly discloses information, effectively strengthens early warning capabilities, and meets the requirements of the New Basel Capital Accord with regard to risk management quality.
- (b) Both the business unit and risk management unit have market risk factors for identifying exposed positions so that market risk can be measured accordingly. For interest rate instruments, except for measurement of VaR above, the impact of an interest rate shift on profit and loss is measured using price value of a basis point (DV01). Risk of holding equity securities is monitored by limits on market value and liquidity. The impact of options on the Bank is measured using Delta and Gamma. The Bank also arranges scenario and performs regular stress testing for market risk.

b. Supervision and reporting

According to different business characteristics, the Bank sets up policies governing risks of various financial instruments to cover procedures of identification, measurement, supervision and reporting. Risk management segment is assigned to keep track of the business unit's compliance.

- (a) Daily transactions: the Bank's front office business and risk control of middle office belong to different units and are independent from each other. The risk management department supervises trading positions of the business unit on a daily basis to produce supervision reports recording the utilization of limits, market value assessment and income statements, exposed positions, and the utilization of risk limits for the approval of senior management. The Bank's risk management unit also submits monthly/quarterly reports recording information about enforcement of risk management objectives, control over positions and profit or loss, sensitivity analysis, and state of VaR to the audit committee and the Board of Directors to ensure that they are sufficiently informed on the Bank's market risk control status.
- (b) Exception management: The Bank established explicit early-warning and limit exceeding handling procedures, which have been set to stop losses if transactions overrun market risk limits or individual limits due to market changes. Those filing exception management applications due to business reasons shall state the reasons and handling plans clearly and report to senior management for approval.

(C) Risk management policies for trading book

The so-called trading book refers to financial instruments and physical instruments held for trading or for hedging trading book position. The so-called positions held for trading mainly refer to positions are held with an intention to earn profit from actual or expected price variance between the purchase price and selling price. Positions not classified as trading book above are banking book positions.

a. Strategy

Various assessments and controls are implemented to effectively control market risk and ensure the mobility and adaptability of the trading strategy implemented by the business unit. In addition, risk limits on each portfolio of the trading book are set up according to

the trading strategy, types of trading instruments and annual profit objective for better management.

b. Policies and procedures

The Bank established “Market Risk Management Standards” as a significant control regulation to be followed when holding trading book positions.

c. Evaluation policy

If valuations on various financial instruments of the trading book have market values, assessment shall be performed based on independent sources and accessible information at least once a day. For those evaluated by models, the Bank shall carefully adopt mathematical models to perform valuation and regularly review assumptions and inputs used in the evaluation models.

d. Measurement methods

(a) Please refer to Note 12(4)D(F) for assumptions and calculation methods for VaR.

(b) The Bank performs stress testing quarterly on the assumptions of the change in interest rate, equity securities, and foreign exchange rate and reports to the senior management.

(D) Risk management for foreign exchange, equity securities, and interest rates is set out below:

a. Interest rate risk management of trading book

(a) Definition of interest rate risk

“Interest rate risk” refers to risk of loss on earnings or change in fair value of trading book position as a result of interest rate movement. Major instruments include interest-rate securities and derivatives.

The Bank’s interest rate risk mainly arises from interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps, foreign exchange swaps, fixed income transactions, and interest rate futures.

(b) Interest rate risk management procedures for trading book

The Bank carefully chooses underlying investment targets through studies of the issuer’s credit rating and financial position, state of country risk, and interest rate trends. According to business strategy and market conditions, the Bank sets up trading limits and stop-loss limits on the trading book (including limits on trading room, trading representatives, and trading instruments), and reports to the senior management or the Board of Directors for approval.

(c) Measurement methods

i. Please refer to Note 12(4)D(F) for assumptions and calculation methods for VaR.

ii. The Bank measures the impact of interest rate risk on investment portfolios by DV01 on a daily basis.

b. Interest rate risk management of banking book

“Interest rate risk of banking book” refers to interest rate risk from the banking book position and interest rate risk faced by off-balance sheet transactions which are not classified into the trading book.

(a) Strategy

The Bank’s interest rate risk management strategy of the banking book is used to reduce the negative impact of interest rate movement on future net interest income and net economic value of balance sheet accounts in the banking book.

(b) Management process

i. Recognition and measurement

Recognition and measurement of interest rate risk in the banking book shall take account of sources of repricing risk, yield curve risk, basis risk, and characteristics of options, and measure possible impact of interest rate movement on the Bank's earnings and economic value.

ii. Supervision and reporting

The risk management department is responsible for supervision and presenting reports on various interest rate risk management objectives set by the Bank, including relevant risk data in view of earnings, economic value, stability, and concentration at monthly meeting of the Asset and Liability Management Committee. In case of exceeding risk management objectives or other special circumstances that may significantly affect the Bank's earnings or economic value, the Bank will report to the senior management in advance, adopt appropriate interest rate risk mitigation method, and track the effectiveness of improvement measures.

iii. Measurement methods

The Bank estimates the effects on profit or loss / equity on the assumption that the interest rates have parallel shift of +/-200 bps.

(c) Interest-rate-sensitive analysis (Bonds Quoted in New Taiwan Dollars)

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
		Effects on other comprehensive (loss) income	Effects on other comprehensive (loss) income
Variation of Interest-rate			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - Bond	Major yield-curve rises one basis point	(\$ 47,027)	(\$ 39,181)

c. Foreign exchange risk management

Foreign exchange risk refers to profit or loss resulting from conversion between two different currencies at different periods. The Bank's foreign exchange risk mainly arises from foreign exchange spot, forward, foreign exchange options and other derivatives business.

(a) Policies, procedures, and measurement methods of foreign exchange risk management

To control foreign exchange risk, the Bank sets operating limits and stop-loss limits on the trading room and trading representatives. The Bank also established annual maximum loss limits to control losses within an acceptable level.

(b) Measurement methods

- Please refer to Note 12(4)D(F) for assumptions and calculation methods for VaR.
- Delta and Vega are used to measure the effect of foreign exchange risk on investment portfolios on a daily basis.

For the Bank's foreign exchange risk, the Bank performs a stress testing on the assumptions of change in the exchange rates of major currencies on a quarterly basis at least, and reports the results to senior management.

d. Price risk management of equity securities

The Bank's market risk of holding equity securities includes unique risk arising from market price change of unique equity security and general market risk arising from overall market price change.

The Bank's equity security risk mainly arises from stocks, ETF, funds, and convertible corporate bonds transactions.

(a) The purpose of price risk management of equity securities

The purpose of price risk management of equity securities is to avoid material fluctuation that may worsen the Bank's financial position or cause loss on earnings and to promote sound business operation and improved effectiveness of capital utilization.

(b) Procedures for price risk management of equity securities

Procedures are used to control equity security risk and set annual maximum loss limit in order to control losses within an acceptable level. Additionally, for the stop-loss point set for individual shares, the Bank is required to handle individual shares that have met the stop-loss point in accordance with limit exceeding handling procedures for market risk.

(c) Measurement methods

- i. Price risk of equity securities is mainly controlled based on VaR
- ii. Delta is used to measure the impact of equity security risk on investment portfolios on a daily basis.

(E) Management procedures of overseas branches and subsidiaries

When planning and establishing all financial transactions, transactions should be classified as Banking Book positions or Trading Book positions according to their held purpose. Appropriate and effective market risk limits should be elected for each business according to their product portfolio, strategy attributes, and trading purpose and risk attributes.

(F) Valuation techniques of market risk

a. Value at Risk (VaR)

A VaR model is used to measure the possible maximum potential losses in investment portfolios as a result of movement in market risk factor in a specified period and confidence level. In terms of trading positions, the VaR model is used as a major tool to control market risk. The Bank currently uses "confidence level of 99%" for estimating maximum possible losses on trading positions on a single day (that is VaR (99%, one day)) as a standard to measure market risk.

The Bank performs back testing of the VaR model on an ongoing basis to ensure that the model can continuously, reasonably, effectively measure maximum potential losses that may arise from investment portfolios.

	December 31, 2021			December 31, 2020		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Foreign exchange	7,837	15,416	4,025	13,926	27,724	6,422
Interest rate	45,321	92,804	29,078	71,876	86,303	32,062
Equity securities	6,332	17,434	1,880	11,778	25,686	5,734
Total VaR	52,150	104,448	31,019	76,166	96,070	32,055

b. Stress testing

In addition to the VaR model, the Bank regularly measures stress losses the Bank may incur in extremely abnormal stress scenarios. For setting such stress scenarios, the Bank comprehensively considers the rationality and possibility of standard scenarios, historical scenarios and hypothetical scenarios to completely assess possible stress losses on positions.

When stress testing exceeds risk tolerance, the Bank shall carry out market risk analysis and risk warnings, then execute a counter strategy to contain risk within a reasonable scope.

(G)As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Consolidated Company's foreign currency denominated financial instruments whose balances are greater than 5% of the balance of total assets or liabilities or which are important are presented based on foreign exchange risk concentration by the carrying amount below.

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	USD position	Carrying amount (NTD)	USD position	Carrying amount (NTD)
Foreign currency denominated financial assets				
Bills discounted and loans - Net	\$ 1,785,581	\$ 49,442,764	\$ 2,216,471	\$ 63,187,196
Foreign currency denominated financial liabilities				
Deposits and remittances	\$ 5,072,413	\$ 140,455,183	\$ 4,514,794	\$ 128,707,867

Note: As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, USD to TWD exchange rates were 27.690 and 28.508, respectively.

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(H) Disclosures made in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks

a. Sensitivity analysis of interest rate for assets and liabilities (NTD)

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)					
Item	1 ~ 90 days	91 ~ 180 days	181 days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Interest-rate-sensitive assets	927,641,426	75,819,390	30,212,966	323,916,911	1,357,590,693
Interest-rate-sensitive liabilities	290,209,512	850,198,334	157,063,616	25,667,825	1,323,139,287
Interest-rate-sensitive gap	637,431,914 (	774,378,944) (	126,850,650)	298,249,086	34,451,406
Total equity					122,670,383
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					102.60
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive gap to equity (%)					28.08

December 31, 2020

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)					
Item	1 ~ 90 days	91 ~ 180 days	181 days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Interest-rate-sensitive assets	817,786,741	63,802,552	26,567,464	253,298,979	1,161,455,736
Interest-rate-sensitive liabilities	257,320,518	688,398,640	146,094,436	29,216,673	1,121,030,267
Interest-rate-sensitive gap	560,466,223 (	624,596,088) (	119,526,972)	224,082,306	40,425,469
Total equity					120,703,459
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					103.61
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive gap to equity (%)					33.49

Note 1: The above amounts include only New Taiwan Dollars held by the Bank, excluding contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

Note 2: Interest-rate-sensitive assets and liabilities are those interest earned assets and interest bearing liabilities, revenues and costs which are sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Note 3: Interest-rate-sensitive gap = Interest-rate-sensitive assets - interest-rate-sensitive liabilities

Note 4: Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to interest-rate-sensitive liabilities = Interest-rate-sensitive assets / interest-rate-sensitive liabilities (refer to NTD denominated interest-rate-sensitive assets and interest-rate-sensitive liabilities)

b. Sensitivity analysis of interest rate for assets and liabilities (USD)

December 31, 2021

Item	(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars, %)				
	1 ~ 90 days	91 ~ 180 days	181 days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Interest-rate-sensitive assets	2,570,972	75,992	16,842	3,145,014	5,808,820
Interest-rate-sensitive liabilities	2,077,300	599,322	1,034,920	1,663,465	5,375,007
Interest-rate-sensitive gap	493,672 (	523,330)	(1,018,078)	1,481,549	433,813
Total equity					13,122
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					108.07
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive gap to equity (%)					3,306.00

December 31, 2020

Item	(Expressed in Thousands of US Dollars, %)				
	1 ~ 90 days	91 ~ 180 days	181 days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Interest-rate-sensitive assets	3,233,841	178,547	46,686	1,872,163	5,331,237
Interest-rate-sensitive liabilities	1,937,706	496,957	920,806	1,371,298	4,726,767
Interest-rate-sensitive gap	1,296,135 (	318,410)	(874,120)	500,865	604,470
Total equity					120,447
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					112.79
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive gap to equity (%)					501.86

Note 1: The above amounts include only US Dollars amounts held by the Bank, excluding contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

Note 2: Interest-rate-sensitive assets and liabilities are those earning assets, interest bearing liabilities, revenues or costs which are sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Note 3: Interest-rate-sensitive gap = Interest-rate-sensitive assets - interest-rate-sensitive liabilities

Note 4: Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to interest-rate-sensitive liabilities = Interest-rate-sensitive assets / interest-rate-sensitive liabilities (refer to USD denominated interest-rate-sensitive assets and interest-rate-sensitive liabilities).

(I) Transfer of financial assets

Transferred financial assets that did not meet the requirements of derecognition in their entirety conducted in the Consolidated Company's ordinary course of business were primary incident to repurchase agreements of debt instruments. Because such transactions in respect to the agreements, had transferred their receivable contractual cash flows to other parties, and are reflected in the Consolidated Company's related liabilities, which indicate the obligation to repurchase transferred financial assets in a specified future period within a fixed price, the Consolidated Company, within the effective period of the transaction, cannot use, sell or pledge the already transferred financial asset, but must still bear interest risk and credit risk. Thus, such financial assets were not derecognized in their entirety.

There is no transfer of financial assets as of December 31, 2020.

Financial assets category	December 31, 2021	
	Carrying amount of transferred financial	Carrying amount of related financial
	assets	liabilities
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Bond sold under repurchase agreements	\$ 2,823,240	\$ 2,769,734

(J) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The Consolidated Company has transactions that are or are similar to net settled master netting arrangements but do not meet the offsetting criteria. For example: global master repurchase agreements or similar agreements that are repurchase transactions or reverse repurchase transactions. The above transactions are settled on a net basis after offsetting financial assets with financial liabilities if both parties of the transaction choose to use net settlement; the above transactions are settled on a gross basis if both parties do not choose to use net settlement. However, if one party breaches the contract, the counterparty can choose to use net settlement.

The offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities are set as below:

December 31, 2021						
Financial assets that are offset, or can be settled under agreements of net settled master netting arrangements or similar arrangements						
Description	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets (a)	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities offset in the balance sheet (b)	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related amounts not offset in the balance sheet (d) (Note 1)		
				Financial instruments (Note 2)	Cash collateral received	Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
Derivative instruments	\$ 1,628,924	\$ -	\$ 1,628,924	\$ 820,573	\$ 110,743	\$ 697,608
Bonds purchased under resale agreements	4,268,212	-	4,268,212	4,268,212	-	-
Financial liabilities that are offset, or can be settled under agreements of net settled master netting arrangements or similar arrangements						
Description	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities (a)	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets offset in the balance sheet (b)	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related amounts not offset in the balance sheet (d) (Note 1)		
				Financial instruments (Note 3)	Cash collateral received	Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
Derivative instruments	\$ 2,168,264	\$ -	\$ 2,168,264	\$ 820,329	\$ 682,350	\$ 665,585
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	2,769,734	-	2,769,734	2,769,734	-	-
December 31, 2020						
Financial assets that are offset, or can be settled under agreements of net settled master netting arrangements or similar arrangements						
Description	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets (a)	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities offset in the balance sheet (b)	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related amounts not offset in the balance sheet (d) (Note 1)		
				Financial instruments (Note 2)	Cash collateral received	Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
Derivative instruments	\$ 1,606,659	\$ -	\$ 1,606,659	\$ 666,445	\$ 214,497	\$ 725,717
Bonds purchased under resale agreements	2,098,668	-	2,098,668	2,098,668	-	-
Financial liabilities that are offset, or can be settled under agreements of net settled master netting arrangements or similar arrangements						
Description	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities (a)	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets offset in the balance sheet (b)	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related amounts not offset in the balance sheet (d) (Note 1)		
				Financial instruments (Note 3)	Cash collateral received	Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
Derivative instruments	\$ 3,014,414	\$ -	\$ 3,014,414	\$ 666,445	\$ 1,496,538	\$ 851,431

Note 1: The related offsetting amount shall not exceed the recognized financial assets or liabilities.

Note 2: Including net settled master netting arrangements and non-cash collaterals.

Note 3: Including net settled master netting arrangements.

(5) Capital risk management

A. The objectives of capital management of the Bank:

- (A) Meeting the minimum regulated capital adequacy ratio is the most basic objective for the qualifying self-owned capital of the financial group controlled by the Bank. The calculation of qualifying self-owned capital and legal capital should be made in compliance with regulations of competent authorities.
- (B) In order to process sufficient capital to assume various risks, the Bank assesses the required capital with consideration of the risk portfolio it faces and the risk characteristic, and manages risk through capital allocation to realize utilization of capital allocation.
- (C) Stress testing is performed on a regular basis in compliance with regulations of competent authorities to ensure that the Bank's capital is sufficient to cover the potential losses from significant adverse events.

B. Capital management procedure

- (A) The Bank maintains the overall capital adequacy ratio and reports to the competent authorities quarterly in compliance with the regulations from competent authorities' requirements.
- (B) Each risk responsible segment, in accordance with the Bank's risk management framework in the areas of credit risk, market risk, operational risk, interest rate risk of the banking book, liquidity risk, capital adequacy ratio, legal compliance risk and the regulations of competent authorities, is to identify, measure, monitor and report the discovery of major risks. In this way, the capital plans of the Bank can reflect its current financial status, and its capital profile shall be applicable to its services and the scope of business.
- (C) The Bank's capital management objectives shall be agreed to by the Board of Directors, based on the quarterly reports of the Bank's risk management status. The risk management department shall report to the Board of Directors summaries of the Bank's risk exposure and capital adequacy ratio, and shall evaluate whether the Bank's capital can sufficiently respond to various types of risk and meet the Bank's capital management objectives.
- (D) In accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks", the Regulatory Capital of the Bank are classified as Tier 1 Capital and the Tier 2 Capital:
 - a. The Tier 1 Capital includes common equity Tier 1 and additional Tier 1 capital.
 - (a) The common equity Tier 1 capital consists of the common equity that deducts 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, and the statutory adjustment items calculated in accordance with other rules for calculation methods.
 - (b) The additional Tier 1 capital consists of the total amount of the non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock and its capital stock premium, non-cumulative perpetual subordinated debts and the non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock and its capital stock premium, and the non-cumulative perpetual subordinated debts which are issued by subsidiaries, and are not directly or indirectly held by the Bank minus the total amount of deductible items in accordance with the rules for calculation guideline.
 - b. The range of Tier 2 capital shall include the total amount of the following items minus the total amount of deductible items in accordance with the rules for calculation guideline:

- (a) The total amount of cumulative perpetual preferred stock and its capital stock premium, cumulative perpetual subordinated debts, convertible subordinated debts, long-term subordinated debts and non-perpetual preferred stock and its capital stock premium.
- (b) When the real estate was recognized under 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 fair value through other comprehensive income, as well as operational reserves and loan-loss provisions.
- (c) 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 subsidiaries, and are not directly or indirectly held by the Bank.

The loan-loss provisions included in Tier 2 capital refer to the amount of the provisions that the bank provided in excess of the expected loss assessed according to IFRS 9.

(E) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Consolidated Company complied with the competent authority's regulations of the minimum capital adequacy ratio.

C. Capital adequacy ratio

			December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Eligible Capital	Common Equity Tier 1		113,484,386	112,621,903
	Additional Tier 1 Capital		7,000,000	7,000,000
	Tier 2 Capital		18,842,023	20,423,469
	Eligible Capital		139,326,409	140,045,372
Total risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized Approach	782,872,514	710,299,359
		Internal Ratings- Based Approach	-	-
		Securitization	-	-
	Operational risk	Basic Indicator Approach	-	-
		Standardized Approach / Alternative Standardized Approach	38,751,085	40,154,208
		Advanced Measurement Approach	-	-
	Market risk	Standardized Approach	67,065,100	60,140,425
		Internal Models Approach	-	-
	Total risk-weighted assets		888,688,699	810,593,992
Capital adequacy ratio			15.68%	17.28%
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio			12.77%	13.89%
Tier 1 Risk-based Capital Ratio			13.56%	14.76%
Leverage Ratio			7.00%	8.03%

Note 1: The eligible capital, risk-weighted assets and Exposure Measurement in the table above should be filled in accordance with “Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks” and “calculation method and table of self-owned capital and risk-weighted assets”.

Note 2: The relevant formulas are as follows:

1. Eligible capital = Common Equity + Additional Tier 1 Capital + Tier 2 Capital
2. Total risk-weighted assets = credit risk-weighted assets + (operational risk + market risk) * 12.5
3. Capital adequacy ratio = Eligible capital / Total risk-weighted assets
4. Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio = Common Equity Tier 1 / Total risk-weighted assets

5. Tier 1 Risk-based Capital Ratio = (Common Equity Tier 1 + additional Tier 1 Capital) / Total risk weighted assets

6. Leverage Ratio = Tier 1 Capital / Exposure Measurement

(6) Content and amount of investment trust business in accordance with Trust Enterprise Act

In accordance with Article 17 of the Trust Enterprise Act, the Bank discloses its trust balance sheet, trust income statement and schedule of trust property as follows:

December 31, 2021			
Trust Balance Sheet			
<u>Trust assets</u>		<u>Trust liabilities</u>	
Bank deposits	\$ 5,045,722	Payable - Customers' securities under custody	\$ 38,685,338
Stocks	6,364,607	Pecuniary trust	148,762,694
Funds (Note)	113,593,865	Securities trust	849,188
Bonds	21,105,792	Real estate trust	16,949,742
Structured product	5,877,762	Net income	346,960
Real estate - land	12,586,630	Accumulated earnings	945,509
- construction in process	3,279,716		
Customers' securities under custody	38,685,337		
Total trust assets	<u>\$ 206,539,431</u>	Total trust liabilities	<u>\$ 206,539,431</u>
December 31, 2020			
Trust Balance Sheet			
<u>Trust assets</u>		<u>Trust liabilities</u>	
Bank deposits	\$ 4,929,532	Payable - Customers' securities under custody	\$ 46,264,666
Stocks	6,013,624	Pecuniary trust	150,036,281
Funds (Note)	108,822,242	Securities trust	903,394
Bonds	27,224,683	Real estate trust	15,734,340
Structured product	6,355,822	Net income	173,956
Real estate - land	12,430,564	Accumulated earnings	895,143
- construction in process	1,966,647		
Customers' securities under custody	46,264,666		
Total trust assets	<u>\$ 214,007,780</u>	Total trust liabilities	<u>\$ 214,007,780</u>

Note: Includes mutual funds in the monetary market.

Trust Income Statement

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Trust revenue		
Interest income	\$ 5,172	\$ 10,004
Investment income (stock)	1	22,483
Investment income (fund)	69	1,520
Dividend Income	377,636	196,284
	<u>382,878</u>	<u>230,291</u>
Trust expenses		
Management fees	(13,890)	(16,357)
Tax expenses	(14,616)	(37,509)
Insurance expense	(7,357)	(2,402)
	<u>(35,863)</u>	<u>(56,268)</u>
Income before income tax	347,015	174,023
Income tax expense	(55)	(67)
Net income	<u>\$ 346,960</u>	<u>\$ 173,956</u>

Trust Property List

Invested items	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
	Book value	Book value
Bank deposits	\$ 5,045,722	\$ 4,929,532
Bonds	21,105,792	27,224,683
Stocks	6,364,607	6,013,624
Structured products	5,877,762	6,355,822
Funds (Note)	113,593,865	108,822,242
Real estate - land	12,586,630	12,430,564
- construction in process	3,279,716	1,966,647
Customers' securities under custody	38,685,337	46,264,666
	<u>\$ 206,539,431</u>	<u>\$ 214,007,780</u>

Note: Includes mutual funds in monetary market.

The trust balance sheet and trust schedule of property as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 include foreign currency non-discretionary money trusts and foreign currency money trusts operated by the offshore banking unit of the Bank.

(7) Cross-selling marketing strategies implemented between the Bank, the Yuanta Financial Holdings and its subsidiaries

A. In order to achieve integrated benefits for the financial holding company, the Bank adopts the cross-selling marketing approach to take advantage of the operation channels, branches and staff to satisfy various needs of the clients, to increase Yuanta Group's sales performance and to enhance cost-saving efficiency. The cross-selling marketing approach was conducted in conformance with the "Yuanta Financial Holdings Company Group Cross-selling Marketing Rules" to regulate the Bank, Yuanta Financial Holdings Co. and its subsidiaries, to ensure clients' rights.

B. Information exchange

Article 11 of "Yuanta Financial Holdings Company Group Cross-selling Marketing Rules" allows the Bank, Yuanta Financial Holding Co. and its subsidiaries (excluding foreign subsidiaries) to share clients' information internally, yet other than clients' name and address, information should be restricted in accordance with the "Personal Information Protection Act" for any gathering, processing and using purposes.

C. Mutual use of operation facilities or place

As the Bank, the Yuanta Financial Holdings Co. and its subsidiaries or other third parties adopted cross-selling marketing approach, such entities should comply with Article 3 of "Yuanta Financial Holdings Company Group Cross-selling Marketing Rules" to apply for approval from the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Executive Yuan and should comply with Articles 6 and 8 of the Rules for the scope and method in adopting cross-selling business.

D. The Bank conducted NTD deposit account business as Cross-selling Marketing approach with Yuanta Securities. For the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the commission fee paid to Yuanta Securities were \$7,847 and \$2,424, respectively.

(8) Profitability

Items		For the years ended December 31,	
		2021	2020
Return on total assets (%)	Before tax	0.59	0.58
	After tax	0.52	0.50
Return on equity (%)	Before tax	7.45	6.53
	After tax	6.50	5.61
Net profit margin ratio (%)		38.01	34.03

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 profit margin ratio = Income after income tax / net revenues.

Note 4: The term "Income before (after) income tax" represents net income from January 1 to the balance sheet date of the reporting period.

13. Other disclosure items

(1) Related information on material transaction items:

- A. Information regarding stock of long-term equity investment for which the purchase or sale amount for the period exceeded \$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital:
None.
- B. Information on the acquisition of real estate for which the purchase amount exceeded \$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital:
None.
- C. Information on the disposal of real estate for which the sale amount exceeded \$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital:
None.
- D. Information regarding discounted processing fees on transactions with related parties for which the amount exceeded \$5 million:
None.
- E. Information regarding receivables from related parties exceeding \$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital:
None.

F. Information regarding selling non-performing loans:

(A) Summary of selling non-performing loans:

Company	Transaction date	Counterparty	Contents of right of claim	Carrying value	Sale price	Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars			Relationship with the Bank	Note
						Gain or loss from disposal	Attached conditions			
Yuanta Savings Bank (Korea)	2021/4/6	SOLLIMHELPAMC CORPORATION	Loans and Advance	\$ -	\$ 4,227	\$ 4,227	-		None	Note 1
Yuanta Bank	2021/5/18	S.C. Lowy Primary Investments, Ltd.	Medium-term loans (international syndicated loans)	\$ 345,756	\$ 447,298	\$ 101,542	-		None	Note 2

Note 1: The carrying amount and the sale price of the loan were KRW 0 thousand and KRW 172,518 thousand, using the exchange rate of 1 KRW to 0.024503 NTD.

Note 2: The carrying amount and the sale price of the loan were USD 12,452 thousand and USD 16,109 thousand, using the exchange rate of 1 USD to 27.767 NTD.

(B) Sale of non-performing loans for which the amount exceeding NT \$1 billion (excluding sale to related parties): None.

G. Information on and categories of securitized assets which are approved by the authority pursuant to Financial Asset Securitization Act or the Real Estate Securitization Act: None.

H. Significant transactions between parent company and subsidiaries

Information for the year ended December 31, 2021:

No. (Note 1)	Company	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Details of transactions		
				Account	Amount	Conditions
0	Yuanta Bank	Yuanta International Leasing	1	Deposits and remittances	86,591	No significant difference from general customers.
0	Yuanta Bank	Yuanta International Leasing	1	Interest expense	8	No significant difference from general customers.
1	Yuanta International Leasing	Yuanta Bank	2	Bank deposits	86,591	No significant difference from general customers.
1	Yuanta International Leasing	Yuanta Bank	2	Interest revenue	8	No significant difference from general customers.
						Percentage (%) of total consolidated net revenues or assets
						0.01%
						0.00%
						0.01%
						0.00%

Note 1: The numbers in the No. column refer to the following:

1. 0 for the parent company
2. According to the sequential order, subsidiaries are numbered from 1.

Note 2: There are three types of relationships with the counterparties and they are labeled as follow:

1. Parent company to subsidiary.
2. Subsidiary to parent company.
3. Subsidiary to subsidiary.

I. Other significant transactions that may affect the decisions made by financial statement users:

None.

(2) Information on the subsidiaries regarding funds lent to others, endorsements or guarantees provided, securities held at the end of the period, accumulative transaction amount on the same securities for more than \$300 million, a transaction or engagement in derivative instruments which is equivalent to 10% of paid-in capital:

A. Funds lent to others:

None.

B. Endorsements and guarantees provided for others:

None.

C. Securities held at the end of the period:

None.

D. Information regarding stocks of equity investment for which the purchase or sale amount for the period exceeded \$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital:

None.

E. Information on derivative instrument transactions:

None.

(3) Information regarding reinvested business and consolidated stock holdings

Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/Thousands of shares

The combined ownership of the investee company's common shares held by the Bank and its related parties										
Name of the Investee	Investee Location	Investee's main operations	Percentage of ownership (%) at the end of current period	Carrying value of investments	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Bank for current period	Number of ready shares	Number of pro-forma shares	Total		Note
								Number of shares	Percentage of ownership (%)	
Yuanta International Leasing	5F, No.69, Baoqing Rd., Taipei, Taiwan	Leasing business	100	\$ 105,205	\$ 696	10,000	-	10,000		100
Yuanta Savings Bank (Philippines)	Chatham House 116, Valero cor. V.A. Rufino St., Salcedo Village, Makati City, Philippines	Deposits and loans of saving bank	100	1,134,776 (	35,031)	2,400,000	-	2,400,000		100
Yuanta Savings Bank (Korea)	542, Gangnam-daero, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, Korea	Deposits and loans of saving bank	100	3,448,798	122,010	13,516	-	13,516		100

(4) Investments in People's Republic of China:

None.

14. Segment information

(1) General information

In accordance with IFRS 8 as endorsed by the FSC, the overall performance of the operating segments is reviewed by the Board of Directors on a regular basis to determine the distribution of resources and to assess the results. All reportable segments determined by the Consolidated Company meet the disclosure requirements of IFRS 8 as endorsed by the FSC.

The Consolidated Company has a global market, comprising five major business segments below:

- A. Corporate finance: General corporate loans, policy finance, guarantees and acceptances, receivables finance and small and medium enterprise loans, etc.
- B. Offshore Banking: International syndicated loans and management of the overseas branches and subsidiaries.
- C. Consumer finance: Mortgage loans, auto loans, consumer loans, credit cards, etc.
- D. Wealth management: This segment consolidates deposits, wealth management, trust business and various financial instruments, and provides clients with tailor-made recommendations and advice according to their asset portfolio and financial position.
- E. Financial trading: Investing in and handling of foreign exchange and fixed income instruments, securities and other derivatives.

(2) The income sources and service types of each reporting segment

A. Measurement of the profit and loss of operating segments

The Consolidated Company's measurement principles of profit and loss of operating segments are consistent with significant accounting policies stated in Note 4, and the measurement of profit and loss performance is based on pre-tax profit and loss.

In order to create a fair and reasonable evaluation system, the funding among segments is regarded as lending to a third party and interest incomes and expenses should be calculated according to internal funding rates which refer to market conditions. Incomes and expenses among internal segments shall be offset in the financial reports published.

Incomes and expenses attributable to each operating segments shall be classified as profits or losses of the segment; the indirect expenses that are not attributable to any segment and back office expenses should be reasonably allocated to operating segments. Expenses that cannot be reasonably allocated should be listed under "other segments".

B. Recognition element for reporting segment

The performance appraisal for the Consolidated Company's reporting segments, which is based on specific performance indicators which are reviewed and evaluated by the management on a regular basis, is a reference for resource allocation.

(3) Information about segment profit or loss

	For the year ended December 31, 2021					
	Segment Information					
	Corporate finance	Offshore banking	Consumer finance	Wealth management	Financial trading	Other segments
Net interest income (loss)	\$ 3,899,521	\$ 1,157,774	\$ 4,310,792	\$ 1,331,626	\$ 1,981,025	\$ 387,909
Net service fee and commission income (loss)	334,927	60,465	274,080	4,369,986	32,105	(13,050)
Other operating income (loss) (Note)	70,412	135,203	90,594	163,935	2,753,653	74,146
Operating expenses	1,683,671	680,782	2,909,548	4,376,416	774,252	950,538
Other significant non-cash accounts:						
(Provision for) reversal of impairment losses on assets	-	(2,543)	-	-	(9,101)	(298,562)
(Provision for) reversal of bad debt expenses, commitment and guarantee reserve	54,613	(70,531)	(517,587)	632	5	(15)
Segmental profit (loss) before tax	<u>\$ 2,675,802</u>	<u>\$ 599,586</u>	<u>\$ 1,248,331</u>	<u>\$ 1,489,763</u>	<u>\$ 3,983,435</u>	<u>\$ 800,110</u>
	For the year ended December 31, 2020					
	Segment Information					
	Corporate finance	Offshore banking	Consumer finance	Wealth management	Financial trading	Other segments
						Consolidated
Net interest income (loss)	\$ 3,967,946	\$ 1,712,821	\$ 4,253,408	\$ 1,534,633	\$ 1,670,274	\$ 12,620,747
Net service fee and commission income (loss)	361,785	129,859	339,715	4,023,010	21,576	(6,332)
Other operating income (loss) (Note)	(7,277)	368,670	80,438	140,520	3,673,091	(124,183)
Operating expenses	1,715,143	786,400	2,853,861	4,262,359	641,607	30,774
Other significant non-cash accounts:						
(Provision for) reversal of impairment losses on assets	-	(621)	-	-	(7,650)	(1,348,399)
(Provision for) reversal of bad debt expenses, commitment and guarantee reserve	(272,859)	(1,544,817)	(125,247)	(281)	63	163
Segmental profit (loss) before tax	<u>\$ 2,334,452</u>	<u>\$ 120,488</u>	<u>\$ 1,694,453</u>	<u>\$ 1,435,523</u>	<u>\$ 4,715,747</u>	<u>\$ 2,027,860</u>
Note: Net revenues include gain and loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, profit or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, gain arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost, foreign exchange gains and losses, and other non-interest income.						

(4) Major customer information

The Consolidated Company has diverse income sources and has no significant trade to single client or transaction.

(5) Product information

The Consolidated Company's product information is identical with the segment information.

(6) Geographical information

The Consolidated Company is categorized according to the geographic location of operating segments. There were no revenues from a single foreign external customer that was material. Therefore, no disclosures have been made.

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