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King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

From January 1 to December 31, 2020 and 2019

Address: No. 506, Section 1, Ximen Road, Xiancaoli, West Central District, Tainan
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For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

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Statement of Declaration

For the year ended December 31, 2020, pursuant to "Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises," the companies that are required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates, are the same as the companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements under International Financial Reporting Standards 10. And if relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies, it shall not be required to prepare consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Hereby declared by

Company name: King's Town Bank Co., Ltd.

Person in Charge: Chen-Chih Tai

February 22, 2021

Independent Auditors' Report

King's Town Bank Co., Ltd.

Audit opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity, consolidated statements of cash flows, and notes to the consolidated financial statements (including a summary of significant accounting policies) from January 1 to December 31, 2020 and 2019.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly in all significant aspects of the consolidated financial position of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks," "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers," as well as International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and effected by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial reports in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountant," Jin-Guan-Yin-Fa-Zi No. 10802731571 Letter and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the responsibilities of auditors for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section. We are independent of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries in accordance with the Code of Ethics for certified public accountants in the part relevant to the audit of the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believed 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 matter that, in our professional judgment, were of most significant in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. in 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Financial instrument evaluation

King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries invest in different types of financial assets. As of December 31, 2020, the total financial assets measured at fair value were NT$ 93,851,385 thousand, accounting for about 29% of total assets. Of which, for the investments classified in the Class II fair value hierarchy, including the derivative financial instruments of bonds and FX Swap contracts, there was a book value of NT$ 42,130,155 thousand, accounting for 45% of the financial assets measured at fair value. Since the Class II investment evaluation is based on an internal evaluation model, the key input values are the yield rate and exchange rate, which have a significant impact on the estimation of fair value. Therefore, we consider it to be a "Key Audit Matter."

Our audit procedures include (but are not limited to) evaluating and testing the effectiveness of internal controls related to financial instrument evaluation, including the evaluation models and their assumptions managed and approved by the management. We have used the sampling basis to understand and evaluate the rationality of the key assumptions, perform an independent evaluation calculation, and adopt the assistance of internal evaluation experts to compare the differences against the evaluations made by the management in order to see whether they are within the tolerance range.

Please refer to Notes V, VI, XIII, and XIV of the financial statements for the disclosures of financial assets of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries.

Appropriated allowance for bad debt from loans

As of December 31, 2020, the book value of the loans of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries was NT$ 184,901,230 thousand, accounting for 57% of the total assets, which was significant for the financial statements and was subject to the assessment of expected credit losses as stipulated in IFRS 9 "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans." The assumptions adopted by the management in estimating the expected credit losses include the conditions for determining whether the credit risk is significantly increased, whether credit impairment has occurred, the selection and evaluation of the forward-looking factors, the probability of default (PD), the loss given default (LGD) parameters, etc., and involve a high degree of professional judgment. Therefore, we consider them to be "Key Audit Matters."

Our audit procedures include (but are not limited to) evaluating and testing internal controls related to the calculation of expected credit losses, examining whether the expected credit loss assessment model has been approved by the management, assessing the source of expected credit losses, and having internal experts review the reasonableness of the expected credit loss model, the appropriateness and rationality of the input parameters of the expected credit loss model in the sampling test, including the probability of default (PD) and the loss given default (LGD). In addition, we also examine whether the management complies with the requirements of the relevant authority's written order to confirm that the loan classification and allowance for bad debts are in compliance with the statutory requirements.

Please refer to Notes V, VI, XIII, and XIV of the financial statements for the disclosure of the allowance for bad debt of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries.

Other Matters - Mentioning of the Audit Result of Other Certified Public Accountants (CPAs)

We did not audit the financial statements of certain subsidiaries furnished to the consolidated financial statements. The financial statements of these subsidiaries were audited by other independent accountants. Therefore, the opinions issued by this CPA regarding to the amounts listed in such subsidiary financial reports from the consolidated financial statements mentioned above are based on the audit report from other CPAs. The assets of the aforementioned subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 were NT$480,477 thousand, accounting for 0.15% of the total consolidated assets; the net income for the fiscal year 2020 was NT$5,327 thousand accounting for 0.06% of the net consolidated income.

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

The Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks," "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers," and IFRS, IAS, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial statements to be free from significant misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

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

The governance unit of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries (including the Audit Committee or supervisors) is responsible for supervising the financial reporting process.

Independent 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that and audit conducted in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China will always detect a significant misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. If fraud or errors are considered significant, 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 perform the following works:

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 evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion. The risk of not detecting a significant misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control effective in King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries.

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

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

5. Evaluate the overall expression, structure, and content of the consolidated financial statements (including related notes) and whether the consolidated financial statements include the relevant transactions and events expressed adequately.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the consolidated financial information of the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for guiding, supervising, and implementing the audit of the Group. We remain solely responsible for our opinion.

We communicate the following events with the governance unit, including the planned scope and audit time, as well as major audit findings (including significant deficiencies of internal control identified during the audit process).

We also provide a statement to the governance unit that the personnel of the CPA Firm who are subject to the regulation of independence are indeed complying with the independence requirements in accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics. Also, they communicate to the governance unit all relationships and matters (including related protective measures) that may be considered as affecting our independence.

We use the matters communicated with the governance unit to decide the Key Audit Matters for the audit of the 2020 consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries. 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.

Others

King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. has prepared 2020 and 2019 parent company only financial reports, and the audit report issued by us with an unqualified opinion and notes included is filed for future reference.

Ernst & Young Global Limited
The competent authorities approved the financial report of the public offering company
Auditing and Certification No.:
Jin-Guan-Cheng-6-Zi No. 0950104133
Jin-Guan-Cheng-Shen-Zi No. 1030025503

Shih-Chieh Huang

CPA

Cheng-Tao Chang

February 22, 2021

King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2020 and 2019

Unit: NTD thousand

Assets			December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
Code	Item	Note	Amount	%	Amount	%
10000	Assets					
11000	Cash and cash equivalents	IV/VI.1	$3,982,321	1	$3,548,667	1
11500	Due from the central bank and call loans to banks	IV/VI.2	12,542,608	4	11,162,682	4
12000	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	IV/VI.3/VIII	45,032,063	14	34,979,793	13
12100	Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	IV/VI.4, 27/VIII	48,819,322	15	50,891,550	18
12200	Debt instrument investments measured at amortized cost	IV/VI.5, 27	18,897,382	6	17,698,135	6
12500	Securities purchased under agreements to resell	IV/VI.6	200,248	-	150,022	-
13000	Receivables, net	IV/VI.7	5,933,698	2	4,907,384	2
13500	Discounts and loans, net	IV/V/VI.8	184,901,230	57	155,350,678	55
15500	Other financial assets, net	IV/VI.9	363	-	4,396	-
18500	Property, plant, and equipment, net	IV/VI.10, 27	3,376,707	1	2,713,818	1
18600	Right-of-use assets	III/IV/VI.28	217,504	-	215,683	-
18700	Investment property	VI.11	115,036	-	-	-
19300	Deferred income tax assets	IV/VI.31	185,987	-	145,188	-
19500	Other assets, net	VI.12	1,253,470	-	974,912	-
	Total assets		$325,457,939	100	$282,742,908	100

(Please refer to the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Chairman: Chen-Chih Tai　　Manager: Jih-Cheng Chang　　Accounting Supervisor: Yu-Hsuan Chen

King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets (continued)
December 31, 2020 and 2019

Unit: NTD thousand

Liabilities and Equity			December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
Code	Item	Note	Amount	%	Amount	%
20000	Liabilities					
21000	Deposits from Central Bank and other banks	IV/VI.13	$21,117,468	7	$14,533,849	5
21500	Due to the Central Bank and banks	VI.14	4,597,650	1	4,395,830	2
22000	Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	IV/VI.15	13,062	-	6,002	-
22500	Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	IV/VI.16	21,990,934	7	28,218,020	10
23000	Payables	VI.17	1,601,260	1	1,252,826	1
23200	Current income tax liabilities	IV/VI.31	573,272	-	78,459	-
23500	Deposits and remittances	VI.18	226,932,674	70	191,798,662	68
25500	Other financial liabilities	VI.19	890,000	-	500,000	-
25600	Provisions	IV/VI.20, 21, 27	394,957	-	383,414	-
26000	Lease liabilities	III/IV/VI.28	219,898	-	217,256	-
29300	Deferred income tax liabilities	IV/VI.31	299,314	-	135,832	-
29500	Other liabilities	VI.22	244,360	-	291,249	-
	Total liabilities		278,874,849	86	241,811,399	86
31000	Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent	VI.23				
31100	Share capital		11,212,343	3	11,312,343	4
31500	Capital surplus		55,622	-	56,095	-
32000	Retained earnings					
32001	Legal reserve		11,438,543	4	10,418,637	4
32003	Special reserve		115,319	-	538,481	-
32011	Unappropriated retained earnings		17,605,151	5	14,596,680	5
32500	Other equity interest	IV	6,252,901	2	4,107,695	1
32600	Treasury stock	IV	(98,422)	-	(98,422)	-
	Total equity attributable to shareholders of the parent		46,581,457	14	40,931,509	14
38000	Non-controlling interest		1,633	-	-	-
	Total equity		46,583,090	14	40,931,509	14
	Total liabilities and equity		$325,457,939	100	$282,742,908	100

(Please refer to the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Chairman: Chen-Chih Tai   Manager: Jih-Cheng Chang   Accounting Supervisor: Yu-Hsuan Chen

King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
From January 1 to December 31, 2020 and 2019

Unit: NTD thousand

Code	Item	Note	2020 Amount	2020 %	2019 Amount	2019 %
41000	Interest revenue	IV	$6,513,084	73	$6,833,454	80
51000	Less: Interest expenses	IV	(1,267,131)	(14)	(2,078,065)	(24)
	Net interest income	VI.24	5,245,953	59	4,755,389	56
	Non-interest net income					
49100	Net service fee income	IV/VI.25	1,909,280	21	1,840,557	22
49200	Gain on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	IV/VI.26	2,028,072	23	1,461,468	17
49310	Realized gain or loss on financial assets at FVTOCI	IV	306,334	3	128,683	1
49600	Net exchange (loss) gain	IV	(134,144)	(1)	181,050	2
49700	Impairment loss on assets	IV/VI.27	(512,890)	(6)	(27,311)	-
49800	Other non-interest net income	IV	64,315	1	153,148	2
	Net income		8,906,920	100	8,492,984	100
58200	Allowances for bad-debts, commitments and guarantees	IV/VI.7, 8, 27	(744,664)	(8)	(2,655,404)	(32)
58400	Operating expenses					
58500	Employee benefits expenses	VI.21, 29	(1,052,771)	(12)	(1,024,169)	(12)
59000	Depreciation and amortization expenses	IV/VI.10, 11, 28, 29	(132,118)	(1)	(125,212)	(1)
59500	Other business and administrative expenses	IV	(714,845)	(8)	(784,318)	(9)
61000	Net income before taxes from continuing operations		6,262,522	71	3,903,881	46
61003	Income tax (expense)	IV/VI.31	(771,551)	(9)	(504,194)	(6)
64000	Net income after tax		5,490,971	62	3,399,687	40
65000	Other comprehensive income (loss)					
65200	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	IV/VI.30, 31				
65201	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		(2,903)	-	6,589	-
65204	Gain or loss on evaluation of equity instruments at FVTOCI		379,435	4	430,495	5
65220	Income tax expenses related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		349	-	(19,752)	-
65300	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	IV/VI.30, 31				
65301	Exchange differences from the translation of financial statement		(3,825)	-	(85,655)	(1)
65308	Gain or loss from debt instrument investment measured at FVTOCI		1,739,742	20	4,124,894	49
65320	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		459	-	13,122	-
	Other comprehensive income (after tax)		2,113,257	24	4,469,693	53
66000	Total comprehensive income (after tax)		$7,604,228	86	$7,869,380	93
67100	Current period after tax net profit and loss attributable to					
67101	Owners of the parent company		$5,490,966		$3,399,687	
67111	Non-controlling interest		$5		$ -	
67300	Current period after tax comprehensive profit and loss attributable to					
67301	Owners of the parent company		$7,604,223		7,869,380	
67311	Non-controlling interest		$5		$ -	
	Earnings per share (NTD)	VI. 32				
67500	Basic earnings per share		$4.90		$2.99	
67700	Diluted earnings per share		$4.90		$2.99	

(Please refer to the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Chairman: Chen-Chih Tai Manager: Jih-Cheng Chang Accounting Supervisor: Yu-Hsuan Chen

King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
From January 1 to December 31, 2020 and 2019

Unit: NTD thousand

Items	Share capital	Capital surplus	Retained Earnings			Other equity items		Treasury stock	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
			Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences from the translation of financial statement	Unrealized (loss) profit of financial assets in other comprehensive income measured at fair value through profit and loss				
Balance on January 1, 2019	$11,512,343	$99,585	$9,555,297	$100,930	$14,699,482	$28,431	$(497,142)	$(314,865)	$35,184,061	$ -	$35,184,061
The 2018 appropriation and distribution of earnings											
Appropriation of legal reserve			863,340		(863,340)				-		-
Appropriation of special reserve				437,551	(437,551)				-		-
Common stock cash dividends					(1,711,852)				(1,711,852)		(1,711,852)
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	3,399,687	-	-	-	3,399,687	-	3,399,687
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	(13,163)	(72,533)	4,555,389	-	4,469,693	-	4,469,693
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	3,386,524	(72,533)	4,555,389	-	7,869,380	-	7,869,380
Cost of treasury stock repurchase								(410,080)	(410,080)		(410,080)
Disposal of treasury stocks	(200,000)	(43,490)			(383,033)			626,523	-		-
Disposal of equity instruments at FVTOCI					(93,550)		93,550		-		-
Balance on December 31, 2019	11,312,343	56,095	10,418,637	538,481	14,596,680	(44,102)	4,151,797	(98,422)	40,931,509	-	40,931,509
The 2019 appropriation and distribution of earnings											
Appropriation of legal reserve			1,019,906		(1,019,906)				-		-
Reversal of special reserve				(423,162)	423,162				-		-
Common stock cash dividends					(1,677,351)				(1,677,351)		(1,677,351)
											-
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	5,490,966	-	-	-	5,490,966	5	5,490,971
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	(2,554)	(3,366)	2,119,177	-	2,113,257	-	2,113,257
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	5,488,412	(3,366)	2,119,177	-	7,604,223	5	7,604,228
Cost of treasury stock repurchase								(276,924)	(276,924)		(276,924)
Disposal of treasury stocks	(100,000)	(473)			(176,451)			276,924	-		-
Disposal of equity instruments at FVTOCI					(29,395)		29,395		-		-
Change in non-controlling interest										1,628	1,628
Balance on December. 31, 2020	$11,212,343	$55,622	$11,438,543	$115,319	$17,605,151	$(47,468)	$6,300,369	$(98,422)	$46,581,457	$1,633	$46,583,090

(Please refer to the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Chairman: Chen-Chih Tai Manager: Jih-Cheng Chang Accounting Supervisor: Yu-Hsuan Chen

King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
From January 1 to December 31, 2020 and 2019

Unit: NTD thousand

Items	2020 Amount	2019 Amount
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax for the period	$6,262,522	$3,903,881
Adjustments:		
Non-cash income and expense items		
Expected credit impairment loss/bad debt expense	744,664	2,655,404
Impairment loss on assets	512,890	27,311
Depreciation and amortization expenses	132,118	125,212
Net interest income	(5,245,953)	(4,755,389)
(Gains) on disposal and retirement of property, plant and equipment	(106)	(19,291)
(Gains) on disposal of other assets	(88)	(1)
(Gain) on bargain purchase	(7,661)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks (increase)	(655,248)	(172,399)
Financial assets measured at FVTPL (increase)	(10,037,748)	(3,192,996)
Receivables (increase)	(1,124,378)	(1,473,729)
Discount and loan (increase)	(30,116,447)	(5,679,720)
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI decrease	3,696,285	7,123,745
Debt instrument investments measured at amortized cost (increase)	(1,200,000)	(100,000)
Other assets decrease (increase)	4,033	(917)
Other assets (increase)	(157,029)	(96,331)
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks increase (decrease)	6,583,619	(5,403,402)
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL increase (decrease)	7,060	(19,782)
Payables increase (decrease)	332,682	(1,045,778)
Deposits and remittances increase	35,134,012	3,365,738
Other financial liabilities increase (decrease)	390,000	(730,000)
Liability reserve (decrease)	(70,303)	(37,660)
Other liabilities (decrease)	(47,124)	(41,270)
Interest received	6,575,035	6,954,067
Interest paid	(1,313,272)	(2,087,515)
Income tax paid	(154,964)	(639,530)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	10,244,599	(1,340,352)

Items	2020 Amount	2019 Amount
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(721,055)	(396,868)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	6,027	41,921
Acquisition of investment property	(115,488)	-
Acquisition of subsidiaries (less the cash received)	(142,895)	-
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities	(973,411)	(354,947)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Due to the Central Bank and banks increase	201,820	957,190
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (decrease)	(6,227,086)	(1,098,476)
Cash dividend paid	(1,677,351)	(1,711,852)
Repayment of the principal amount of lease liabilities	(79,264)	(78,122)
Cost of treasury stock repurchase	(276,924)	(410,080)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	(8,058,805)	(2,341,340)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(3,825)	(85,655)
Current cash and cash equivalents increase (decrease)	1,208,558	(4,122,294)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	9,374,376	13,496,670
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	$10,582,934	$9,374,376
Composition of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents recorded on the consolidated balance sheets	$3,982,321	$3,548,667
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks meeting the definition of cash and cash equivalents as stated in IAS No. 7 "Cash Flow Statements"	6,400,365	5,675,687
Investments in bills and bonds under resale agreements meeting the definition of cash and cash equivalents as stated in IAS No. 7 "Cash Flow Statements"	200,248	150,022
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	$10,582,934	$9,374,376

(Please refer to the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Chairman: Chen-Chih Tai　　Manager: Jih-Cheng Chang　　Accounting Supervisor: Yu-Hsuan Chen

King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
From January 1 to December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

I. Company History

1. King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the "Group") was restructured from Tainan District Joint Saving Co., Ltd, on January 1, 1978. The Group had applied for restructuring into a commercial bank according to the resolution reached in the extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting on November 29, 2005 and was renamed as "King's Town Bank Co., Ltd." The Company started trading on the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation since July 2983. The place of registration and the general management office are located at No. 506, Section 1, Ximen Road, West Central District, Tainan City, and branches are setup nationwide.

2. The Group's main business services are: (1) accepting check deposits, (2) accepting other deposits, (3) issuing financial bonds, (4) handling loans, (5) handling bill discounts, (6) handling various investment businesses, (7) handling domestic and foreign exchange, (8) handling draft acceptance, (9) issuing domestic and foreign letters of credit, (10) handling domestic and foreign guarantees, (11) handling collections and advances, (12) handling the depository and agency services related to the various businesses listed above, and (13) other business chartered by the government.

3. The Company is also the ultimate controller of the Group to which it belongs.

4. The Group had 1,010 and 999 employees as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

II. Approval Date and Procedures of the Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020 and 2019 were approved for publication by the Board of Directors on February 22, 2021.

III. Application of New, Revised, and Amended Standards and Interpretations

1. Changes in accounting policies resulting from the first-time application of International Financial Reporting Standards.

   The Group has adopted the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, International Financial Reporting Interpretations or Notices that have been approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "FSC") for application after January 1, 2020. The first-time application has no significant impact on the Group.

2. The Group has not adopted the following new publication, revision and amendments or interpretations announced by International Accounting Standards Board and approved by the FSC.

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

No.	New/Amended/Revised Standards and Interpretations	The effective date announced by the International Accounting Standards Board
1	Interest rate benchmark reform - Phase II (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7, IFRS4 and IFRS 16)	January 1, 2021

(1) Interest rate benchmark reform - Phase II (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)
The impacts of Phase II Interest Rate Benchmark Reform on the financial statements include:
A. Regarding cash flows of financial instruments, the carrying amounts thereof will not be de-recognized or adjusted due to the changes in the reform. Instead, changes result directly from interbank offered rates (IBORs) will be accounted for by updating the effective interest rates;
B. If a hedging relationship is subject to hedging accounting, the hedging relationship will still be subject to hedging accounting regardless of changes in the requirements of the reform; and
C. The Group is required to disclose the risks arise from the reform and the Group's risk management in the transition.

The Group evaluates that the amendments which are to be adopted in the fiscal year starting January 1, 2021 have no significant impact on the Group.

3. As of the date of the issuance of the financial report, the Group has not adopted the following new publication, revision, and amendments or interpretations announced by International Accounting Standards Board and approved by the FSC.

No.	New/Amended/Revised Standards and Interpretations	The effective date announced by the International Accounting Standards Board
1	Amendments to IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements, and IAS 28 - Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
2	IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
3	Liabilities classified as current or non-current (Amendment to IAS 1)	January 1, 2023
4	Narrow-scope amendments of IFRS, including Amendments to IFRS 3, Amendments to IAS 16, Amendments to IAS 37 and the Annual Improvements	January 1, 2022
5	Disclosure Initiative - Accounting Policies (Amendment to IAS 1)	January 1, 2023
6	Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendment to IAS 8)	January 1, 2023

(1) Amendments to IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements, and IAS 28 - Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments addressed the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures," in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture shall be offset through downstream sale. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition other loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets as defined in IFRS 3 shall be recognized in full.

IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

(2) IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts

This standard provides a comprehensive model to insurance contracts, including all accounting treatment (recognition, measurement, expression, and disclosure principle). The core of the standard is general, and under this model, initial recognition measures the insurance contract group by the combination of the cash flow from performance obligation and contract service margin, wherein the performance obligation cash flow includes:

A. Estimated future cash flow
B. Discount rate: Adjustments that reflect the time value of money and the financial risks (within the estimation range of the future cash flow that does not include financial risk) associated with future cash flows; and
C. Adjustment of non-financial risks

The carrying amount of the insurance contract group at the end of each reporting period is the sum of the remaining security liabilities and the claims liabilities incurred.

In addition to the general model, the standard also provides:

A. Specific applicable methods with contracts characterized by direct participation (variable fee method)
B. Simplified short-term contract method (premium allocation approach)

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and it was amended in June 2020. The amendments include deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual beginning on or after 1 January 2023 (from the original effective date of January 1, 2021); provide additional transition reliefs; simplify some requirements to reduce the costs of applying IFRS 17 and revise some requirements to make the results easier to explain. IFRS 17 replaces an interim standard - IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts - from annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

(3) Liabilities classified as current or non-current

This amendment targets sections 69-76 in IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements concerning the classification of liability as either current or non-current.

(4) Narrow-scope amendments of IFRS, including Amendments to IFRS 3, Amendments to IAS 16, Amendments to IAS 37 and the Annual Improvements

A. Updating a Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)
The amendments updated IFRS 3 by replacing a reference to an old version of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting with a reference to the latest version, which was issued in March 2018. The amendments also added an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential "day 2" gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities. Besides, the amendments clarify existing guidance in IFRS 3 for contingent assets that would not be affected by replacing the reference to the Conceptual Framework.

B. Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)
The amendments prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant, and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognize such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.

C. Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)
The amendments clarify what costs a company should include as the cost of fulfilling a contract when assessing whether a contract is onerous.

D. Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards D.2018 - 2020

Amendment to IFRS 1
The amendment simplifies the application of IFRS 1 by a subsidiary that becomes a first-time *adopter* after its parent in relation to the measurement of cumulative translation differences.

Amendment to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
The amendment clarifies the fees a company includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability.

Amendment to Illustrative Examples Accompanying IFRS 16 Leases
The amendment to Illustrative Example 13 accompanying IFRS 16 modifies the treatment of lease incentives relating to lessee's leasehold improvements.

Amendment to IAS 41
The amendment removes a requirement to exclude cash flows from taxation when measuring fair value thereby aligning the fair value measurement requirements in IAS 41 with those in other IFRS Standards.

(5) Disclosure Initiative - Accounting Policies (Amendment to IAS 1)

The objective of the amendment was to improve accounting policy disclosures and help stakeholders provide more relevant information for investors and primary users of financial statements.

(6) Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendment to IAS 8)

The amendments introduced the definition of accounting estimates and included other amendments to IAS 8 (Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors) to help entities distinguish changes in accounting estimates from changes in accounting policies.

The aforementioned standards or interpretations have been issued by the IASB but have yet to be approved by the FSC. The actual date of application is subject to the requirements of the FSC. The new announcement or amendment of the standard or interpretation has no significant impact on the Group.

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1. Compliance Statement

The Group's consolidated financial reports for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2020 and 2019 are prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks," "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers," as well as International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and effected by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

2. Basis of preparation

Besides the consolidated financial instruments measured at fair value, the Individual Financial Statements are prepared on the basis of historical costs. Unless otherwise specified, the consolidated financial statements are denoted in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars (NTD 1,000).

3. Consolidation

<u>The basis of preparation for consolidated financial statements</u>

When the Company is exposed to the varied remunerations participated by the investees or is entitled to the varied remunerations and is capable of affecting the remunerations through the authority over the investees, the controlling is achieved. The Company will only have control over the investee when the following three criteria of control have been met:
(1) The power over the invested company (i.e. having the vested rights to lead the relevant activities)
(2) The risk exposure or right of the variable returns from participating in the invested company, and
(3) The ability to influence the amount of returns of the invested company by exercising power over the invested company

When the Company directly or indirectly holds less than a majority of the voting rights or similar rights of the invested company, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances to assess whether it has power over the invested company, including:
(1) Contractual agreements with other voting rights holders of the invested company;
(2) Rights arising from other contractual agreements;
(3) Voting rights and potential voting rights

When facts and circumstances indicate that one or more of these criteria for control have changed, the Company shall immediately re-assess whether it still has control over the invested company.
Starting from the acquisition date (when the Company obtains control), the subsidiary will be completely included in the Consolidated Financial Statements until the control over the subsidiary is lost. The accounting cycle and accounting policy of the subsidiary's financial statements will follow those of the parent company. All balances and transactions in the Group and unrealized internal gains and losses arising from internal transactions within the Group and dividends will be completely written off.

If control over the subsidiary is not lost, changes in shares held in the subsidiary will be treated as equity transactions.

A subsidiary's total comprehensive income is attributed to the shareholders of the Company and non-controlling interests, even if non-controlling interests become deficit balance in the process.

If the Company's control over the subsidiary is lost, then:
(1) Subsidiary's assets (including goodwill) and liabilities will be derecognized;
(2) Carrying amount of any non-controlling interests will be derecognized;
(3) Fair value of the considerations acquired will be recognized;
(4) Fair value of any retained investments will be recognized;
(5) Any gains or losses will be recognized as income or loss in the period;
(6) Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income by the parent company will be reclassified as gains or losses in the period.

The main business entity of the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

Investor Name	Name of subsidiaries	Principal business operation	Percentage of ownership	
			2020.12.31	2019.12.31
The Company	Tainan Life Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	Insurance agency business	(Note 1)	(Note 1)
The Company	Fuchen Property Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	Insurance agency business	(Note 1)	(Note 1)
The Company	Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	Leasing	100.00%	100.00%
The Company	WanTai Securities Corporation	Securities brokerage	99.51%	(Note 2)
Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	Kings Town Intl. Construction Management Corporation	Construction Management	100.00%	100.00%

The total profit or loss of the subsidiaries in the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were NTD 137,539 thousand and NTD 210,376 thousand, respectively.

Note 1. In order to integrate resources, reduce operating costs, and exercise business synergy, the Company's Board of Directors had resolved on June 6, 2016, to merge with Tainan Life Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. and Fuchen Property Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. The Company is the continuing business entity after the merger. Tainan Life Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. and Fuchen Property Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. were discontinued. The said merger was approved by the competent authority on March 8, 2019. The Board of Directors had resolved on March 25, 2019, to schedule the merger base date on June 3, 2019.

Note 2. In order to provide clients with a comprehensive and diverse finance service, it is resolved at the board meeting on October 12, 2020 that the Company acquires WanTai Securities Corporation by cash. The investment was approved by the competent authority on October 27, 2020. The Company obtained control and included the subsidiary in the Group’s consolidated financial statements on November 3, 2020.

4. Foreign currency transactions

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are expressed in the Company’s functional currency (New Taiwan Dollars). Each subsidiary of the Group determines its own functional currency and measures its financial statements in that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign the currencies from the consolidated entities are recorded by their respective functional currency rates at the date of the transaction. At the end of every reporting period, items denoted in foreign currencies will be translated at the closing exchange rate of the day. Non-monetary foreign currency items measured at fair value will be translated using the exchange rate on the date when the fair value is measured. Non-monetary foreign currency items measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate of the date of the transaction.

Except for the following items, exchange differences resulting from delivery or exchange of monetary items will be recognized as gain or loss as they occur:

(1) For the foreign currency borrowings arising from acquiring assets that meet the requirements, the resulting exchange differences are treated as an adjustment to the interest cost and are capitalized as part of the borrowing cost.
(2) Foreign currency projects subject to the provisions of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" are treated in accordance with the accounting policies of financial instruments.
(3) For the monetary items of the reporting entity that are an integral part of the net investment in the foreign operating institution, the resulting exchange differences were originally recognized in other comprehensive income and are reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the net investment is disposed.

When the profit or loss of a non-monetary item is recognized as other comprehensive income, any exchange profit or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the profit or loss of a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange profit or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

5. Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

When preparing the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of foreign operating institutions are translated into New Taiwan Dollars at the closing exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The income and loss items are translated at the average exchange rate for the current period. The income and loss items are translated at the average exchange rate for the current period. The exchange difference arising from the conversion is recognized as other comprehensive income. When the foreign operating institution is closed, the accumulated exchange difference previously recognized in other consolidated profit or loss and included in the equity is reclassified from the equity to the profit or loss at the time of recognizing the disposal profit or loss.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term and highly liquid time deposits or investments (including time deposits with a contract period within 12 months) that are readily convertible into fixed cash amount and have a very low risk of changes in value. For the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, it also includes the deposits at the Central Bank, interbank lending, and resell (RS) bill and bond investments in accordance with the cash and cash equivalent stipulated in IAS 7 that is approved by the FSC.

7. Bonds Purchased under Resell/Notes Issued under Repurchase Agreements

   The accounting process of RP/RS and bond transactions is as follows: (1) For an RP bill transaction, credit the RP bill and bond liability. The trade difference is booked as an interest expense; (2) For an RS bill transaction, debit the RS bill and bond investment. The trade difference is booked as interest income.

8. Financial instruments

   Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the financial instrument contract.

   Financial assets and financial liabilities subject to the provisions of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" at the time of original recognition, were measured at fair value. The acquisition or issuance transaction costs that are directly attributable to the financial assets and financial liabilities (except for financial assets and financial liabilities that are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss) are added or subtracted from the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities.

   (1) Recognition and measurement of financial assets

   The recognition and de-recognition of all the financial assets of the Group are handled with the trade date accounting.

   The Group uses the following two items to have financial assets classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost, measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, or measured at fair value through profit or loss:

   A. Operating model of financial assets management
   B. Contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets

   <u>Financial assets measured at cost after amortization</u>

   Financial assets that meet the following two conditions are measured at amortized cost and booked in the balance sheet in terms of notes receivable, accounts receivable, financial assets measured at amortized cost, and other receivables.

   A. Business model used in managing the financial assets: financial asset is held to receive contractual cash flows
   B. Contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets: cash flow is entirely for the payment of principal and interest on the amount of outstanding principal.

   These financial assets (excluding those involved in hedging) are subsequently measured at amortized cost [the amount measured at the time of original recognition, less the principal paid, plus or minus the cumulative amortization amount (with the effective interest method) between the original amount and the amount due), and adjusting the allowance for loss]. For de-recognition, the benefits or losses are recognized in profit or loss through amortization procedures or recognition of impairment profit or loss.

   Interest that is calculated with the effective interest method (having the effective interest rate multiplied by the total book value of financial assets) or the following conditions is recognized in profit or loss:

A. For a credit impairment financial asset purchased or originated, have the effective interest rate after credit adjustment multiplied by the amortized cost of financial assets.
B. Other than those stated in the preceding paragraph, but which subsequently become credit impaired, have the effective interest rate multiplied by the amortized cost of the financial assets.

<u>Financial assets at FVTOCI</u>

The Group uses the following two items to have financial assets classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost, measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, or measured at fair value through profit or loss:
A. Operating model of financial assets management: Collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets.
B. Contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets: cash flow is entirely for the payment of principal and interest on the amount of outstanding principal.

The recognition of the profit or loss related to such financial assets is as follows:
A. Before de-recognition or reclassification, except for the impairment profit or loss and foreign currency exchange gains and losses recognized in profit or loss, the profit or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income.
B. At the time of de-recognition, the cumulative profit or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as reclassification adjustment.
C. Interest that is calculated with the effective interest method (having the effective interest rate multiplied by the total book value of financial assets) or the following conditions is recognized in profit or loss:
   (a) For a credit impairment financial asset purchased or originated, have the effective interest rate after credit adjustment multiplied by the amortized cost of financial assets.
   (b) Other than those stated in the preceding paragraph, but which subsequently become credit impaired, have the effective interest rate multiplied by the amortized cost of financial assets.

In addition, for equity instruments applicable to IFRS 9 and are not held as available-for-sale or applicable as a contingent consideration by the acquirer in business consolidation in IFRS 3, during initial recognition, the Company will choose (this is not reversible) to state its subsequent fair value changes in the other comprehensive income (loss). Amounts stated in other comprehensive income cannot be converted to income or loss (during disposal of such equity instrument, the accumulated amount stated in other equity item will be directly transferred to retained earnings), and will be stated in the Balance Sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss). Investment dividends will be recognized in income or loss, unless such dividends clearly represent a portion of the investment cost.

Financial assets measured at FVTPL

In addition to the aforementioned measurement at cost after amortization for having met certain conditions or measurement at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss), financial assets are all measured at fair value through income or loss, and are stated in the balance sheet as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

These financial assets are measured at fair value, and any gain or loss from their revaluation will be recognized as profit or loss. The gain or loss recognized as profit or loss includes any dividend or interest received from the financial asset.

(2) Impairments of financial assets

For the debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, debt instrument investments measured at amortized cost, and off-balance sheet debt instrument, the Group has them recognized as expected credit loss and with the allowance for loss measured. For the debt instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, allowance for loss is recognized in the other comprehensive income (loss), and the book value of the investment will not be reduced. Loans and receivables and off-balance sheet credit assets are recognized and measured in accordance with the expected credit losses. Also, adequate allowances, guaranteed liability reserves, and financing commitment reserves are appropriated according to whichever is higher according to the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans."

The Group measures expected credit losses to reflect the following:

A. An amount that is unbiased and weighted by probability through evaluating each possible outcome
B. Time value of money
C. Reasonable and corroborative information (that can be obtained on the balance sheet date without excessive costs or inputs) relating to past events, current conditions, and future economic forecasts

The methods used for measuring allowance for loss are as follows:

A. It is measured by the 12-month expected credit loss amount: Including the credit risk that has not increased significantly since the original recognition of the financial assets, or it is determined as low credit risk on the balance sheet date. In addition, this also includes those with allowance loss measured by the expected credit loss during the previous reporting period, but no longer meets the condition in which the credit risk has significant increased since the original recognition on the balance sheet date.
B. The expected credit loss amount for the duration: Includes the significant increase in credit risk of the financial assets since the original recognition, or the financial assets with credit impairment purchased or originated.
C. For accounts receivable or contractual assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Group measured the allowance for loss with the expected credit loss amount of the duration.

D. For the rent receivables arising from the transactions as stipulated in IFRS 16, the Group uses the expected credit losses for the duration of the period to measure the allowance for losses.

In addition to the aforementioned assessments, the Group also has the credit assets assessed and classified according to the following classification methods by referring to the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans." Regarding the classification methods, except for the normal credit assets classified in Category I, non-performing credit assets are evaluated according to the status of the loan collateral and the length of time overdue, which are classified as Category II "Special Mention," Category III "Expected to be Recovered," Category IV "Doubtful" and Category V "Losses."

The allowance for bad debt is appropriated for a minimum amount equivalent to the total of 1% of net Category I credit assets of the obligation to Taiwanese government agencies, 2% of Category II credit assets, 10% of Category III credit assets, 50% of Category IV credit assets, and 100% of Category V credit assets.

On each balance sheet date, the Group assesses whether the credit risk of financial instruments after the original recognition has increased significantly by comparing the changes in the default risk of the financial instruments on the balance sheet date and the original recognition date. In addition, please refer to Note XIV for information related to credit risk.

(3) Derecognized financial assets

The Group's financial assets will be derecognized when one of the following conditions occurs:

A. The contractual right from the cash flow of the financial asset is terminated.
B. When nearly all risk and compensations associated with ownership of a financial asset has been transferred.
C. Nearly all risk and compensations associated with ownership of an asset has neither been transferred nor retained, but the control of the asset has been transferred.

When a financial asset is derecognized in its entirety, the difference between its carrying amount and any cumulative gain or loss that has been received or is receivable and recognized in other comprehensive income (loss), will be recognized in profit or loss.

(4) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

<u>Classification of liability or equity</u>

The Group classifies the liabilities and equities instrument issued as financial liability or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments refer to any contract with residual interest after subtracting all liabilities from assets. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognized by the acquisition cost minus direct distribution costs.

Hybrid instruments

The Group recognizes the financial liabilities and equity components of the convertible corporate bonds issued in accordance with contractual terms. In addition, the conversion of corporate bonds issued is based on the assessment of whether the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded purchase and sale rights are closely related to the primary debt commodity before classifying the equity elements

For liabilities that do not involve derivatives, the fair value is measured using the market interest rate of a bond of comparable nature and without conversion characteristics. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured by amortized cost before conversion or redemption settlement. For other embedded derivatives that are not closely related to the risk characteristics of the principal contract (for instance, the embedded buy back and redemption rights are confirmed to be substantially inconsistent with the amortized cost of the debt commodity on each execution date), they will be classified as components of liability and is measured at fair value through profit or loss in subsequent periods except for equity components. The amount of the equity component is determined by the conversion of fair value of the corporate bonds subtract the component of the liability, and the carrying amount will not be remeasured in subsequent accounting periods. If the issued conversion corporate bonds from the Group do include an equity element, they are handled in accordance with IFRS 9 Hybrid Instruments.

The transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the ratio of the convertible corporate bonds' allocations to liability and equity components during initial recognition.

When holder of the convertible corporate bonds should request to exercise conversion rights before the maturity of the convertible bond, the person should adjust the carrying amount of the liability component element to the carrying amount at the time of exercise as the basis of entry for issuance of ordinary shares.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities subject to the provisions of IFRS 9 are classified, at the original recognition, as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include available-for-sale financial liabilities and designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss.

A financial asset will be classified as available-for-sale when it meets one of the following conditions:

A. The primary purpose for acquisition of the asset is short-term sales;
B. It is part of an identifiable financial instrument combination of the consolidated management at the time of initial recognition, and there is evidence that the combination is a short-term profit operating model in the near future; or
C. It is a derivative (except for financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

For contracts that include one or multiple embedded derivative instruments, the entire hybrid (integrated) contract could be designated as a financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss. In addition, when it meets one the following conditions and can provide more relevant information, it could be designated as at fair value through profit or loss during initial recognition:
A. The designation can eliminate or significantly reduce the inconsistency of measurement or recognition; or
B. The performance of a group of financial liabilities or a group of financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and assessed on a fair value basis according to the written risk management or investment strategies; also, the portfolio information provided to the management within the consolidated company is also based on the fair value.

The benefits or losses arising from the re-measurement of such financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss. The gain or loss recognized in profit or loss includes any interest paid on the financial liability.

<u>Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost</u>

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payables and loans, and will continue to be measured through effective interest method after initial recognition. When financial liabilities are derecognized and amortized using effective interest method, related gain or loss and amortization will be recognized in profit or loss.

Calculation of the amortized cost will take discount or premium during acquisition and transaction cost into consideration.

<u>De-recognition of financial liabilities</u>

When the obligation of a financial liability is terminated, canceled or no longer effective, the financial liability will be derecognized.

When the Group and the creditors exchange debt instruments with significant differences, or make major changes to all or part of the existing financial liabilities (whether due to financial difficulties or otherwise), treatment will include derecognition of the original liabilities and the recognition of new liabilities, During derecognition of financial liabilities, the difference between the carrying amount and the total amount of the consideration paid or payable, including the transferred non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities can only be offset and presented in net terms on the balance sheet only when the recognized amounts currently contain exercise of legal rights for offset and are intended to be settled on a net basis or can be realized simultaneously and the debt can be settled.

9. Derivatives

Derivatives held or issued by the Group are used to hedge exchange rate risk and interest rate risk, of which, the designated and effective hedging items are reported as hedging assets or liabilities on the balance sheet. For those not designated but effective hedging, they are presented on the balance sheet as financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivative instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Changes in fair value of derivatives are recognized directly in profit or loss. In the case of effective cash flow hedging and foreign operating institutions net investment hedging, it is recognized in profit or loss or equity based on the type of hedging.

For the main contract that is a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, when it is embedded in the derivative of the main contract, its economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the main contract; also, when the main contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss, the embedded derivative should be treated as an independent derivative.

10. Fair value measurement

Fair value refers to the price required or transferred to an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants on a measurement date. Fair value measurement assumes that the transaction for the asset being sold or liability being transferred takes place in one of the following markets:
(1) Principal market of the asset or liability, or
(2) If no principal market exists, the most favorable market for the asset or liability

The Group needs to be able to enter the principal or most favorable market in order to carry out the transaction.

Fair value measurement of the asset or liability uses the assumption that market participants would adopt while pricing the asset or liability, where the assumption is that the market participants would take the most favorable economic conditions into consideration.

The fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into consideration the market participant's use of the asset for its highest price and best use or by selling the asset to another market participant who will use the asset for its highest price and best use to generate economic benefits.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate and relevant in the relevant circumstances to measure fair value and maximize the use of observable inputs and to minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

11. Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of every reporting period, the Group will evaluate all assets for indicators of impairment pursuant to IAS 36 - Impairment of Assets. If signs of impairment exist or if regular annual impairment test is required for a certain asset, the Group will test it on the basis of individual assets or the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. If result of the impairment test indicates that the carrying amount of the asset or the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is greater than its recoverable amount, impairment loss will be recognized. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value net of the disposal cost or the value in use.

At the end of every reporting period, the Group will evaluate all assets except for goodwill for indicators of whether previously recognized impairment loss no longer exists or has been reduced. If such signs exist, the Group will estimate the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash generating unit. If the estimated service potential of the asset changes, resulting in an increase in the recoverable amount, the impairment will be reversed to profit or loss. However, the carrying amount after reversal shall not exceed the amount of the depreciation or amortization of the asset after deducting the depreciation or amortization.

Impairment loss and reversal of continuing operations will be recognized in profit or loss.

12. Collateral accepted

The accepted collateral is booked at the cost of acceptance. Also, it is valued at the end of the period at the lower of cost or fair value net of selling cost (net realizable value).

13. Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are recognized at the acquisition net cost of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. The aforementioned cost includes the cost of dismantling, removing, and restoring the location of the property, plant, and equipment and the necessary interest expense arising from the construction in progress. Depreciation is provided separately for the significant parts of the property, plant, and equipment. When major parts of property, plant, and equipment are subject to periodic replacement, the Group treats the parts as an individual asset and recognizes it separately with specific periods of durability and depreciation method. The book value of these replaced parts is derecognized in accordance with the provision of IAS 16 "Property, Plant, and Equipment." If the major repair and maintenance costs are in compliance with the recognition conditions, they are recognized as replacement costs and are recognized as part of the plant and equipment book value. Other repair and maintenance expenses are recognized in profit or loss.

Depreciation of the parent company is calculated and appropriated in accordance with the declining balance method and the estimated useful life of the following assets:

Buildings and structures	3 to 60 years
Transport equipment	3 to 5 years
Other equipment	3 to 10 years

Depreciation of the subsidiaries is calculated and appropriated in accordance with the straight-line method and the estimated useful life of the following assets:

Other equipment	3 to 10 years

After the original recognition of the property, plant, and equipment or any significant parts, if it is disposed or no economic effect arising from the use or disposal is expected, it will be derecognized and recognized in profit or loss.

The residual value, years of useful life, and depreciation method of the property, plant, and equipment are assessed at the end of each financial year. If the expected value is different from the previous estimate, the change is considered as a change in accounting estimates.

14. Investment property

The Group's investment property is measured at initial cost, including transaction costs for acquiring the properties. The carrying amount of investment property includes the cost of refurbishment or improvement of existing investment property that meet the criteria for cost recognition. However, general maintenance and repairs expenses are not regarded as parts of the cost. Unless classified as properties held for sale (or included in the category held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations," investment properties are accounted for using the cost model under IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" after the initial recognition. However, such properties are accounted for using IFRS 16, if they are held as right-of-use assets and recognized as properties held for sale by the lessee in accordance with IFRS 5.

Depreciation is calculated and appropriated in accordance with the straight-line method and the estimated useful life of the following assets:

Buildings	20 years

The investment property is derecognized and any gain or loss is recognized upon disposal, if the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal.

The Group transfers its property to, or from investment property based on its actual use.

When the property is eligible or no longer eligible to be classified as investment property, and there is evidence of change in use, the Group transfers such property to or from investment property.

15. Leases

The Group assesses whether the contract is (or includes) a lease on the date the contract is made. If a contract is signed to have the control over the use of identified assets transferred for a period of time in exchange for a consideration, it is (or includes) a lease. In order to assess whether a contract is signed to have the control over the use of identified assets transferred for a period of time, the Group assesses whether there are the following two factors throughout the period of use:
(1) Obtaining almost all economic benefits from the use of identified assets; and
(2) Control the right-of-use of the identified assets.

For contracts that are (or include) leases, the Group will treat each lease component in the contract individually, and to separately treat them from the non-lease components in the contracts. For leases that include one lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group will use the single comparison price of each lease component and the aggregated single prices of non-lease components as the basis, and distribute the consideration in the contract to the lease component. The comparison single unit price of the lease and non-lease components will be decided upon the prices separately received by the lessor (or supplier) for such components. If observable single unit prices are not readily available, the Group will maximize the use of observable information to estimate their respective single unit prices.

<u>The Group is the lessee</u>

Except for leases that meet and select short-term leases or low-value asset leases, when the Group is the lessee of the lease contract, the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are recognized for all leases.

On the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability according to the present value of the lease payments that have yet to be paid on that date. If the lease implied interest rate is easy to determine, the lease payment is discounted according to the said implied interest rate. If the lease implied interest rate is not easy to determine, the incremental loan rate of the lessee shall prevail. On the commencement date, the lease payments included in the lease liability include the following payments relating to the use-of-rights underlying asset in the lease term that is yet to be paid on that date:

(1) Fixed payments (including real fixed payments) net of any collectable lease incentives;
(2) Lease payments depending on the change in an index or expense rate (measured at the index or expense rate on the commencement date);
(3) The lessee's expected payment amount with the residual value guaranteed;
(4) The exercise price of the purchase option, if the Group can reasonably assure that the option will be exercised; and
(5) The penalty for the termination of the lease, if the lessee intends to exercise the option of having the lease terminated in the lease period.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at amortized cost, increases the book value of the lease liability by the effective interest method, and reflects the interest on the lease liability. The book value of the lease liability is reduced when the lease payment is made.

On the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use assets at cost. The cost of the right-of-use assets includes:

(1) The originally measured amount of the lease liability;
(2) Any lease payments paid on or before the commencement date, minus any lease incentives received;
(3) Any original direct costs incurred to the lessee; and
(4) The estimated cost for the lessee to have the underlying asset dismantled or removed and restore its location, or have the underlying asset restored to the form as stipulated in the clause and condition.

Subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset is presented at cost net of the accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, that is, the right-of-use asset should be measured at cost.

If the ownership of the underlying assets is transferred to the Group at the end of the lease term, or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise the purchase option, the depreciation of the right-of-use asset is appropriated from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Group has the depreciation of the right-of-use asset appropriated from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the expiration of the lease term whichever is sooner.

The Group applies IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" to determine whether the right-of-use asset is with impairment; also, handle the identified impairment losses.

Except for leases that meet and select short-term leases or low-value asset leases, the Group presents the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet, and presents the depreciation expense and interest expense related to the lease separately in the comprehensive income statement.

For short-term leases and low-value asset leases, the Group chooses to have the related lease payments recognized as expenses over the lease period in accordance with the straight-line basis or a systematic basis.

16. Employee benefits

(1) Retirement benefits plan

The retirement method for employees of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries is applicable to all full-time employees. The employee retirement fund is fully appropriated to the Supervisory Committee of Business Entities' Labor Retirement Reserve and deposited in the pension fund account. The aforementioned pension is deposited in the name of the Supervisory Committee of Business Entities' Labor Retirement Reserve, which is completely separated from the Company and its domestic subsidiaries, so it is not included in the consolidated financial statements in the preceding paragraph.

For the defined contribution pension plan, the monthly pension payable rate of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries shall not be less than 6% of the employee's monthly salary, and the amount of the provision shall be recognized in the profit or loss of the current period.

For the defined contribution pension plan, an appropriation is made according to the project unit credit method and the actuarial report at the end of the annual reporting period. The re-measurement of net defined benefit liabilities (assets) includes the return on the plan asset and changes in the ceiling of the assets, deducting the net interest amount of the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) and the actuarial gains and losses. The net defined benefit liability (asset) re-measurement is included in other comprehensive income when incurred and immediately recognized in the retained earnings.

The prior-period service cost is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation arising from the revision or reduction of the pension plan and is recognized as an expense on the earlier of the following two dates:

A. When the plan revision or reduction occurs; and
B. When the Group recognizes the relevant restructuring costs or resignation benefits.

The net interest of the net defined benefit liability (asset) is determined by having the net defined benefit liability (assets) multiplied by the discount rate, both of which are determined at the beginning of the annual reporting period, and then consider the changes which have occurred in the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) for the period arising from the appropriation amount and benefit payment.

(2) Employees preferential deposit benefit

The Group provides preferential deposits, which include the payment of fixed preferential deposits for current employees and for retired employees (before January 1, 2010). The difference between the interest rate of these preferential deposits and the market interest rate is within the scope of employee benefits.

According to Article 28 of the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks," the excess interest arising from the retirement preferential deposit rate agreed upon with the employees over the general market interest rate shall be actuarially calculated according to the defined benefit plan as stipulated in IAS 19 that was approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission. However, the parameters of actuarial assumptions shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the competent authority if it is available.

17. Treasury stock

When the Group obtains the shares (treasury stocks) of the parent company, it is recognized at the acquisition cost and is debited to the equity. The spread of treasury stock transactions is recognized in the equity.

18. Recognition of revenue

(1) Interest income from loans is estimated on an accrual basis. The overdue payment transferred to the collection account will cease to bear interest from the date of transfer and will be recognized as income upon collection. The interest income agreed to be posted as receivable due to the bail-out and the extension agreement is recognized as income upon collection.

(2) Service charge income is a fee charged for the various services provided to customers. The accounting treatment is as follows:
The service charge income of the Group is derived from the services provided at a specific point of time or for a certain period of time, or through the transaction services and it is recognized as income. When there is a transfer of services to the customer but without unconditional rights for collecting considerations, it is recognized as a contract asset. However, for some contracts, partial considerations are collected from the customers at the time of signing the contract, the Group must assume the obligation of providing services subsequently. Therefore, it is recognized as a contract liability.

The aforementioned contractual liabilities of the Group did not result in significant financial fluctuations.

19. Share-based payment transactions

The "share-based payment" transaction cost for the equity clearing between the Group and its employees is measured at the fair value on the equity instruments vested date. Fair value is measured by the appropriate pricing model.

The "share-based payment" transaction cost for the equity clearing is recognized on a period-by-period basis during the period in which the service conditions and performance conditions are fulfilled, and the increase in equity is recognized. The cumulative fees recognized for equity clearing transactions at the end of each reporting period prior to the vesting date reflect the process of the vested period and the best estimate of the ultimate vested equity instruments by the Group. The cumulative cost changes recognized for the share-based payment transactions at the beginning and end of each reporting period are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

If the share-based payment is not in compliance with the vested conditions, no expense will be recognized. However, if the vested conditions of the equity clearing transaction are related to the market price condition or the non-vested conditions, when all the service or performance conditions have been fulfilled, the relevant expenses will be recognized regardless of whether the market price condition or the non-vested condition is fulfilled.

20. Income tax

Income tax expense (profit) refers to the aggregated amount of current income tax and deferred income tax that is included in the current profit or loss.

Current income tax

The current income tax liabilities (assets) related to the current and prior periods are measured at the legislated or substantially legislated tax rates and tax laws at the end of the reporting period. The current income tax related to the items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly recognized in the equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity instead of being recognized in the profit or loss.

The additional business income tax levied on the undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense on the date when the distribution of earnings is resolved in the Shareholders' Meeting.

Deferred tax

The deferred income tax is calculated according to the temporary difference between the taxable amount of assets and liabilities and the book value on the balance sheet at the end of the reporting period.

All taxable temporary differences are recognized as deferred income tax liabilities except for the following two items:
(1) The original recognition of goodwill, or the original recognition of an asset or liability that does not arise from a business consolidated transaction and does not affect accounting profits and taxable income (loss) at the time of the transaction conducted;
(2) The taxable temporary difference arising from the investment in subsidiaries, associates, and joint equity. Also, the timing of reversal is controllable, and it is not likely to be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Except for the following two items, deductible temporary difference and deferred income tax assets arising from the taxable losses and income tax credit are recognized within the range of probable future taxable income:

(1) The original recognition of, or and of an asset or liability that does not arise from a business consolidated transaction and does not affect accounting profits and taxable income (loss) at the time of the transaction conducted;
(2) It is related to the deductible temporary differences arising from the investment in subsidiaries, associates, and the joint equity. It is recognized within the range of probable reversal in the foreseeable future and there is sufficient taxable income at the time the temporary difference occurred.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate of the expected asset realization or in the period in which the liability is settled. The tax rate is based on the legislated or substantially legislated tax rates and tax laws at the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred income tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences arising from the manner in which the asset is expected to be recovered or the book value of the liability is settled at the end of the reporting period. If the deferred income tax is related to items that are not included in the profit or loss, it will not be recognized in profit or loss, but recognized in other comprehensive income according to the relevant transactions or directly recognized in equity. Deferred income tax assets are re-examined and recognized at the end of each reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities can be offset against each other legally only in the current period, and the deferred income tax is related to the same taxation entity and is related to the income tax levied by the same taxation authority.

21. Corporate combination and goodwill

The acquisition method is used for accounting of corporate mergers. The transfer price, identifiable assets acquired and liabilities incurred from the merger are measured at the fair value on the date of purchase. The acquirer of a merger measures the non-controlling interest at fair value or the relative proportion of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree. The costs incurred from the acquisition are recognized as expenses in the current period and included in the administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in acquiree's host contracts.

When a business merger is to be completed in phases, the acquirer's previously held equity in the acquiree is remeasured at fair value on the date of acquisition and the resulting gain or loss is recognized as current profit or loss.

The acquirer expects that the contingent consideration of the transfer will be recognized at fair value on the date of acquisition. Subsequent changes in fair value of contingent considerations deemed to be assets or liabilities will be recognized as changes in profit or loss for the current period or changes in other comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 9. However, if the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it will not be re-measured until it is finally settled in equity.

The goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transfer and the non-controlling interest over the amount of fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the sum of consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets obtained, the difference will be recognized in current profit or loss.

After the initial recognition, goodwill is measured as cost less accumulated impairment. Goodwill arising from a business merger is, from the date of acquisition, allocated to each cash-generating unit of the Group which is expected to benefit from the merger, irrespective of whether the other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are allocated to such cash-generating units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purpose and is not larger than an operating segment before aggregation.

When goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and the entity disposes of an operation within that unit, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation must be included in the carrying amount of the operation. The disposed goodwill is measured based on the relative proportion of recoverable amounts of the operation disposed of and the cash-generating unit retained.

V. Main Source of Significant Accounting Judgment, Estimation and Assumption Uncertainties

When the consolidated financial statements are prepared by the Group, the management must make judgments, estimates, and assumptions at the end of the reporting period, which will affect the disclosure of income, expenses, assets and liabilities, and contingent liabilities. However, the uncertainty of these significant assumptions and estimates may result in a significant adjustment to the book value of an asset or liability in the future period.

Estimation and assumption

The main source of information on the estimation and assumption uncertainties at the end of the reporting period has significant risks that result in significant adjustments to the book value of assets and liabilities in the next financial year. The explanations are given as follows:

(1) Loan impairment loss

The estimation of the Group's loan impairment loss is based on whether or not the credit risk has increased significantly since the original recognition to determine if it is necessary to have the allowance for loss assessed according to the 12-month expected credit loss amount or the expected credit loss amount throughout the duration. In order to measure the expected credit loss, the Group considers the default probability with the default loss rate included and then multiplied by the default risk exposure amount, and it also considers the impact of the time value of money to estimate the expected credit loss for 12 months as well as the duration. The Group considers historical experiences, current market conditions and forward-looking estimates on each reporting date to determine the assumptions and inputs to be used for calculating the impairments. Please refer to Note XIV for details.

(2) The fair value of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the balance sheet cannot be obtained from the active market, the fair value will be determined using evaluation techniques, including the income approach (such as, cash flow discount model) or market approach. The changes in the assumptions of the said approaches will affect the fair value of the financial instruments reported. Please refer to Note XIII.

(3) Retirement benefits plan

The present value of the defined benefit cost and the defined benefit obligations depends on the actuarial valuation. Actuarial valuation involves various assumptions, including: discount rate and changes in expected salary.

(4) Income tax

The uncertainty of income tax exists in the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Due to a wide range of international business relationships and the long-term and complexity of contracts, the differences between actual results and assumptions made, or changes in such assumptions in the future, may cause the booked income tax benefits and expenses to be adjusted in the future. The appropriation of income tax is a reasonable estimation made according to the possible audit results of the local tax authorities of the countries in which the Group operates. The amount appropriated is based on different factors, such as: previous tax audit experience and the difference in tax law interpretation between the tax entity and the tax authority. The difference in interpretation may result in a variety of issues due to the local situation of the country where an individual enterprise of the Group operates.

The carryforwards of the taxable loss and income tax credit and deductible temporary differences are recognized as deferred income tax assets within the range of probable future taxable income or taxable temporary differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets to be recognized is estimated according to the possible timing and level of the future taxable income and taxable temporary difference, and also, the future tax planning strategy.

VI. Descriptions of Material Accounting Items

1. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Cash on Hand	$1,380,287	$1,790,442
Foreign currency on hand	201,570	223,202
Notes and checks for clearing	362,649	252,376
Due from Central Bank and other banks	2,037,815	1,282,647
Total	$3,982,321	$3,548,667

For the purpose of preparing the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are the sum of the following items.

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Cash and cash equivalents recorded on the consolidated balance sheet	$3,982,321	$3,548,667
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks meeting the definition of cash and cash equivalents as stated in IAS No. 7 "Cash Flow Statements"	6,400,365	5,675,687
Investments in bills and bonds under resale agreements meeting the definition of cash and cash equivalents as stated in IAS No. 7 "Cash Flow Statements"	200,248	150,022
Cash and cash equivalents on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	$10,582,934	$9,374,376

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

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Reserve for deposits - Type A	$4,143,721	$2,267,322
Reserve for deposits - Type B	6,142,243	5,486,995
Reserve for deposits - Foreign currency	31,644	18,365
Call loans to other banks	2,225,000	3,390,000
Total	$12,542,608	$11,162,682

The deposit reserve is calculated according to the monthly legal reserve appropriated for each type of deposit by law, the average daily amount and legal reserve ratio for the current period. Also, it is deposited with the Central Bank. Type A deposit reserve accounts and foreign currency depositor accounts do not bear interest and can be accessed at any time. Type B accounts bear interest, but they cannot be used except in compliance with the regulations.

Please refer to Note VIII for details of the Group's collateral due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks.

3. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Stock	$5,613,478	$3,564,197
Equity securities	2,615,089	1,921,705
Domestic and foreign bonds	36,342,634	29,056,073
Derivatives	7,369	8,805
Real estate investment trust fund	453,493	429,013
Total	$45,032,063	$34,979,793

Please refer to Note VIII for details of the financial assets provided as collateral that the Group has them measured at fair value through profit or loss.

4. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Government bonds	$8,127,640	$8,850,669
Corporate bond	31,425,497	33,039,873
Financial bonds	924,475	3,283,306
Subtotal (total book value)	40,477,612	45,173,848
Evaluation adjustment	4,413,672	3,148,095
Subtotal	44,891,284	48,321,943
Equity instrument investments measured at FVTOCI:		
Listed stocks	1,132,511	35,225
Non-TWSE/TPEx-listing companies stock	2,795,527	2,534,382
Subtotal	3,928,038	2,569,607
Total	$48,819,322	$50,891,550

Please refer to Note VIII for details of the financial assets provided as collateral that the Group has them measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Please refer to Note VI for information on allowance for loss for the debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Also, please refer to Note XIV for information related to credit risk.

The recognized dividend income of the Group from equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were NTD 98,770 thousand and NTD 77,143 thousand respectively and all were related to investments held on the balance sheet date.

The Group's investment in financial assets and equity measured at fair value through other comprehensive income was disposed in the period from January 1 to December 31, 2020 and 2019, the fair values at the time of disposition were NTD 20,861 thousand, and NTD 72,467 thousand, respectively. Also, the accumulated unrealized loss in valuation at the time of disposal for the amounts of NTD 29,395 thousand and NTD 93,550 thousand were transferred from other equity to retained earnings.

5. Financial assets measured at cost after amortization

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Convertible certificate of deposit	$18,900,000	$17,700,000
Less: Allowance for losses	(2,618)	(1,865)
Total	$18,897,382	$17,698,135

The Group classifies certain financial assets into financial assets measured at amortized cost. Please refer to Note VI for the information provided on allowances for loss. Also, refer to Note XIV for information related to credit risk and it is not provided as collateral.

6. Bonds and securities purchased under agreements to resell

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Government bonds	$200,248	$150,022

The Group's bonds and securities purchased under agreements to resell were processed at the agreed price for an amount of NTD 200,261 thousand, and NTD 150,031 thousand on December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

7. Receivables - net

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Accounts receivable and notes	$5,121,318	$3,732,458
Interests receivable	856,260	918,211
Clearing amount receivable	7,500	309,606
Other receivables	37,883	28,367
Subtotal (total book value)	6,022,961	4,988,642
Less: Allowance for losses	(89,263)	(81,258)
Net	$5,933,698	$4,907,384

The Group assesses impairments in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard No. 9. Please refer to Note VI for the allowance for loss related information in detail; also, refer to Note XIV for the credit risk related information in detail.

Please refer to Note VIII for details of the Group's collateral over the accounts receivables.

8. Discounts and loans, net

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Overdraft	$93,953	$202,095
Export Negotiations	1,024	-
Loans	187,729,057	157,395,540
Collections of overdue loans	18,495	20,791
Total amount	187,842,529	157,618,426
Less: allowance for bad debt	(2,941,299)	(2,267,748)
Net	$184,901,230	$155,350,678

The Group assesses impairments in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard No. 9. Please refer to Note VI for the allowance for loss related information in detail; also, refer to Note XIV for the credit risk related information in detail.

9. Other financial assets, net

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Delinquent loans not restated from loans	$-	$1,168
Others	363	4,396
Subtotal (total book value)	363	5,564
Less: allowance for bad debt	-	(1,168)
Total	$363	$4,396

10. Property, plant, and equipment

The Group's booked property, plant, and equipment are owned and used by the Group.

	Land	Buildings and structures	Transport equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress and prepayments	Total
Cost:						
2020.01.01	$2,319,649	$1,174,455	$16,649	$189,507	$8,610	$3,708,870
Acquired from merger	-	-	-	2,518	-	2,518
Acquisition	245,791	3,208	-	40,812	431,244	721,055
Disposal	(3,499)	(2,351)	(56)	(7,661)	-	(13,567)
Other Changes	316,611	14,593	-	-	(331,204)	-
2020.12.31	$2,878,552	$1,189,905	$16,593	$225,176	$108,650	$4,418,876
2019.01.01	$2,015,003	$1,169,735	$18,940	$164,532	$4,776	$3,372,986
Acquisition	329,970	4,115	-	32,881	29,902	396,868
Disposal	(25,324)	(25,463)	(2,291)	(7,906)	-	(60,984)
Other changes	-	26,068	-	-	(26,068)	-
2019.12.31	$2,319,649	$1,174,455	$16,649	$189,507	$8,610	$3,708,870
Depreciation and impairment:						
2020.01.01	$-	$842,580	$13,356	$139,116	$-	$995,052
Depreciation	-	20,012	1,150	33,601	-	54,763
Disposal	-	(77)	(56)	(7,513)	-	(7,646)
2020.12.31	$-	$862,515	$14,450	$165,204	$-	$1,042,169
2019.01.01	$11,209	$840,074	$13,136	$119,644	$-	$984,063
Depreciation	-	20,291	1,800	27,252	-	49,343
Disposal	(11,209)	(17,785)	(1,580)	(7,780)	-	(38,354)
2019.12.31	$-	$842,580	$13,356	$139,116	$-	$995,052
Net book value:						
2020.12.31	$2,878,552	$327,390	$2,143	$59,972	$108,650	$3,376,707
2019.12.31	$2,319,649	$331,875	$3,293	$50,391	$8,610	$2,713,818

The Group did not provide property, plant and equipment as collateral.

11. Investment property

The investment property of the Group refers to the self-owned investment properties and investment properties held under right-of-use assets.

	Land	Buildings	Total
Cost:			
2020.1.1	$-	$-	$-
Addition - Acquisition	95,424	20,064	115,488
2020.12.31	$95,424	$20,064	$115,488
Depreciation and impairment:			
2020.1.1	$-	$-	$-
Current depreciation	-	452	452
2020.12.31	$-	$452	$452

	Land	Buildings	Total
Net book value:			
2020.12.31	$95,424	$19,612	$115,036

The Group did not provide investment property as collateral.

The investment property held by the Group is not measured at fair value, but its fair value information (Level III) is disclosed. The fair value of investment property held by the Group as of December 31, 2020 was NTD 116,481. The said fair value has not been evaluated by independent appraiser, but determined by the Group with reference to transaction prices of similar properties in the market.

12. Other assets - net

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Prepayments	$13,202	$10,885
Inter-bank clearing fund	1,050,689	726,810
Other Prepayments	-	69,153
Refundable deposits	118,269	134,647
Others	71,310	33,417
Net	$1,253,470	$974,912

As of December 31, 2020, and 2019, the other asset - other accumulated impairment of each period amounted to NTD 20,280 thousand.

Please refer to Note VIII for details of the Group's collateral over other assets.

13. Deposits from Central Bank and other banks

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Deposits of other banks	$1,836	$2,049
Call loans to other banks	21,115,632	14,531,800
Total	$21,117,468	$14,533,849

14. Funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Funds borrowed from other banks	$3,690,000	$4,395,830
Other funds borrowed from Central Bank	907,650	-
Total	$4,597,650	$4,395,830

15. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Available-for-sale financial liabilities:		
Derivatives	$13,062	$6,002

16. Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Government bonds	$9,443,465	$8,280,000
Corporate bond	12,179,630	19,411,343
Bank debentures	367,839	526,677
Total	$21,990,934	$28,218,020

The Group's bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements were processed at the agreed price for an amount of NTD 22,002,911 thousand, and NTD 28,267,625 thousand on December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

17. Payables

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Accrued expenses	$407,349	$388,298
Interest payable	91,973	142,146
Notes and checks in clearing	362,649	252,376
Clearing amount payable	215,069	47,150
Others	524,220	422,856
Total	$1,601,260	$1,252,826

18. Customer deposits and remittances

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Check deposits	$2,268,167	$2,217,464
Demand deposits	45,945,425	36,054,653
Time deposits	40,803,737	21,442,825
Savings deposit	137,912,535	132,078,219
Remittances	2,810	5,501
Total	$226,932,674	$191,798,662

19. Other financial liabilities

	Interest rate collars:	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
China Bills Finance Corporation	1.20%	$150,000	$-
International Bills Finance Corporation	1.20%~1.22%	120,000	-
Taiwan Cooperative Bills Finance Corporation	1.20%	120,000	-
Taiwan Finance Corporation	1.20%	100,000	-
Mega Bills	1.20%	100,000	-
Grand Bills Finance Corporation	1.20%~1.22%	100,000	-
Ta Ching Bills Finance Corporation	1.20%~1.22%	100,000	-
Taichung Commercial Bank Bills	1.04%	100,000	-
Chang Hwa Bank Bills	1.20%	-	500,000
Total		$890,000	$500,000

20. Provisions for liabilities

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Retirement benefits plan	$180,997	$248,385
Reserve for guarantee liability	183,642	115,711
Provision for commitment of financing	30,318	19,318
Total	$394,957	$383,414

The changes in the provisions for guarantee liability are as follows:

	2020	2019
Beginning balance	$115,711	$105,994
Amount appropriated for the period	67,943	9,735
Foreign exchange impact amount	(12)	(18)
Ending balance	$183,642	$115,711

The changes in the financing commitment reserve are as follows:

	2020	2019
Beginning balance	$19,318	$21,818
Amount appropriated (reversed) for the period	11,000	(2,500)
Foreign exchange impact amount	-	-
Ending balance	$30,318	$19,318

21. Retirement benefits plan

Defined contribution pension plan

The Group has the employee retirement plan stipulated in accordance with the "Labor Pension Act," which is a defined contribution plan. According to the Labor Pension Act, the monthly pension contribution rate of the Group shall not be less than 6% of the employee’s monthly salary. The Group has an amount equivalent to 6% of the employee’s monthly salary appropriated every month to the personal pension account with the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

The Group had recognized the insurance expense of the defined contribution plan for an amount of NTD 32,853 thousand and NTD 32,248 thousand in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Defined benefit plan

The employee pension plan stipulated by the Group according to the Labor Standards Act is a defined benefit plan. The employee’s pension payment is based on the service points and the average monthly salary at the time of retirement. Two service points for each service year within the first 15 service years (inclusive) and one service point for each service year after the 15th service year with a maximum of 45 service points for each employee. The Group levied a pension fund on the total monthly salary every month according to the Labor Standards Law. The pension appropriation ratio has been changed from 8% to 15% since March 2012, and the fund is deposited in the designated account with the Company of Taiwan in the name of the Labor Pension Reserves Committee. In addition, the Group estimates the aforementioned labor retirement reserve account balance before the end of each year. If the balance is insufficient to pay the pension amount calculated in accordance with the aforementioned retirement conditions for the employees qualified for retirement in the next year, the amount of difference will be appropriated in a lump sum before the end of March in the next year.

The Ministry of Labor conducts asset allocation in accordance with the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguarding, and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund." Fund investment is arranged with a self-operated and entrusted management method, which adopts a mid-term and long-term investment strategy with an active and passive management. Considering the risks of the market, credit, liquidity, etc., the Ministry of Labor sets the fund risk limit and control plan so that it can be flexible enough to achieve the target remuneration without bearing excessive risk. For the use of the fund, the minimum income of its annual settlement shall not be lower than the income calculated according to the local bank’s two-year time deposit. If there is any deficiency, it shall be replenished by the state treasury upon approval by the competent authority. As the Group is not entitled to participate in the operation and management of the fund, it is not possible to disclose the classification of the fair value of the plan assets in accordance with paragraph 142 of IAS 19. As of December 31, 2020, the Group’s defined benefit plan is expected to have an amount of NTD 37,007 thousand appropriated in the next year.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the defined benefit plans of the Group are expected to expire in 2028.

The cost of the defined benefit plan recognized in profit or loss is summarized as follows:

	2020	2019
Current service cost	$828	$1,271
Net interest of the net defined benefit liabilities	5,240	5,098
Expected return on plan assets	(2,937)	(2,359)
Total	$3,131	$4,010

The adjustments made to the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets are as follows:

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Determined benefit obligation	$527,801	$535,820
Fair value of plan assets	(346,804)	(287,435)
Liability reserve - net defined benefit liabilities amount booked	$180,997	$248,385

Adjustments of net defined benefit liabilities (assets):

	Present value of the defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)
2019.1.1	$541,147	$(248,532)	$292,615
Current service cost	1,271	-	1,271
Interest expenses (income)	5,098	(2,359)	2,739
Subtotal	547,516	(250,891)	296,625
Defined benefit liabilities/assets re-measurement amount			
Actuarial gains and losses resulting from changes in financial assumption	2,065	-	2,065
Experience adjustments	-	-	-
Defined benefit assets re-measurement amount	-	(8,654)	(8,654)
Subtotal	2,065	(8,654)	(6,589)
Payment of benefits	(13,761)	11,814	(1,947)
Contributions of employer	-	(39,704)	(39,704)
2019.12.31	$535,820	$(287,435)	$248,385
Current service cost	828	-	828
Interest expenses (income)	5,240	(2,937)	2,303
Subtotal	541,888	(290,372)	251,516
Defined benefit liabilities/assets re-measurement amount			
Actuarial gains and losses resulting from changes in financial assumption	11,736	-	11,736
Experience adjustments	-	-	-
Defined benefit assets re-measurement amount	-	(8,833)	(8,833)
Subtotal	11,736	(8,833)	2,903
Payment of benefits	(25,823)	20,504	(5,319)
Contributions of employer	-	(68,103)	(68,103)
2020.12.31	$527,801	$(346,804)	$180,997

The following key assumptions are used to determine the Company's defined benefit plan:

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Discount rate	0.75%	1.00%
Expected salary increase rate	2.00%	2.00%

Sensitivity analysis of every material actuarial assumption:

	2020		2019	
	Increase of defined benefit obligations	Decrease of defined benefit obligations	Increase of defined benefit obligations	Decrease of defined benefit obligations
Discount rate increased by 0.25%	$-	$(5,596)	$-	$(6,422)
Discount rate decreased by 0.25%	5,769	-	6,627	-
Expected salary increases by 0.5%	11,759	-	13,510	-
Expected salary decreases by 0.5%	-	(11,183)	-	(12,823)

The foregoing sensitivity analysis is conducted to analyze the possible impact on the defined benefit obligations when single actuarial assumption (e.g., discount rate or expected salary) has a reasonable and possible change occurring, assuming other assumptions remain unchanged. Since some of the actuarial assumptions are correlated, the occurrence of changes in one single actuarial assumption is seldom in practice, so the analysis has its limitations.

The methods and assumptions used in the sensitivity analysis for this period are no different from those adopted in the previous period.

22. Other liabilities

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Deposits received	$62,846	$38,692
Advance income	145,534	213,300
Others	35,980	39,257
Total	$244,360	$291,249

23. Equity

(1) Common stock
As of December 31, 2020, and 2019 the authorized capital stock of the Company was NTD 30,000,000 thousand; also, the issued capital stock was NTD 11,212,343 thousand, and NTD 11,312,343 thousand, with 1,121,234 thousand shares, and 1,131,234 thousand shares issued at par value of NTD 10, respectively. Each share is entitled to one voting right and the right to receive dividends.

(2) Capital surplus

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Common stock premium	$53,036	$53,509
Others	2,586	2,586
Total	$55,622	$56,095

The various capital reserve balances on December 31, 2020, and 2019 are adjusted as follows:

	Common stock premium	Treasury stock transactions	Others	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2020	$53,509	$-	$2,586	$56,095
Share-based payment transaction	-	-	-	-
Transfer of treasury stock	-	-	-	-
Retirement of treasury stock	(473)	-	-	(473)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	$53,036	$-	$2,586	$55,622
Balance as of January 1, 2019	$54,455	$42,544	$2,586	$99,585
Share-based payment transaction	-	-	-	-
Transfer of treasury stock	-	-	-	-
Retirement of treasury stock	(946)	(42,544)	-	(43,490)
Balance, December 31, 2019	$53,509	$-	$2,586	$56,095

According to the law, additional paid-in capital shall not be used for any purpose except for making up for the loss of the Company. When the Company has no loss, a certain percentage of the additional paid-in capital from the stock premium and the gift can be applied to replenish capital every year. The aforementioned additional paid-in capital can be allocated in cash to shareholders proportionally to their original shareholding ratio.

(3) Treasury stock

a. Changes in Treasury Stocks are as follows:

January 1 to December 31, 2020:

Cause	Number of shares - beginning of year	Increase in the period	Decrease in the period	Number of shares - end of year
Transfer to employees	3,000 thousand shares	-	-	3,000 thousand shares
Maintain the Company's credit and shareholder's equity	-	10,000 thousand shares	10,000 thousand shares	-
Total	3,000 thousand shares	10,000 thousand shares	10,000 thousand shares	3,000 thousand shares

January 1, to December 31, 2019:

Cause	Number of shares - beginning of year	Increase in the period	Decrease in the period	Number of shares - end of year
Transfer to employees	-	3,000 thousand shares	-	3,000 thousand shares
Maintain the Company's credit and shareholder's equity	10,000 thousand shares	10,000 thousand shares	20,000 thousand shares	-
Total	10,000 thousand shares	13,000 thousand shares	20,000 thousand shares	3,000 thousand shares

a. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the amount of Treasury Stocks that are yet to have retired or distributed to employees was NTD 98,422 thousand or 3,000 shares in both years.
b. Based on the resolution of the Board of Directors, the Company had scheduled January 21, 2019 and September 30, 2019 as the base date of de-capitalization. 20,000 thousand shares of treasury stock were bought back and canceled with a total of NTD 200,000 thousand.
c. Based on the resolution of the Board of Directors, the Company had scheduled April 30, 2020 as the base date of de-capitalization. 10,000 thousand shares of treasury stock were bought back and canceled with a total of NTD 100,000 thousand.
d. The treasury stocks held by the Company shall not be pledged, nor shall they be entitled to the distribution of dividends and voting rights according to the Securities and Exchange Act.

(4) Earnings allocation and dividend policy

According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, if there are earnings at the annual final accounts, it should be distributed in the following order:

A. Payment of all taxes and dues
B. Offset operation losses
C. Appropriate 30% as the legal reserve
D. Other special surplus reserve recognized or reversed in accordance with laws and regulations or supervisory authorities.
E. The remaining earnings shall be distributed by the Board of Directors according to the dividend policy, and reported to the shareholders' meeting.

The principle of dividend distribution of the Company is based on the business operation needs of the Company and the revision of major laws and regulations. The Board of Directors presents the proposal in the Shareholders' Meeting for resolutions with the ratio of the cash dividend moderately adjusted, which shall not be less than 1% of the total dividends. If the cash dividend per share is less than NTD 0.1, it will not be distributed.

Pursuant to the Banking Act, legal capital reserve shall be appropriated until the total sum of which has reached the total paid-in capital. Unless and until the accumulated legal capital reserve equals the paid-in capital, the maximum cash surplus which may be distributed shall not exceed 15% of the total paid-in capital. The legal reserve can be used to set off deficits. When the Company has no loss, the portion of the legal reserve exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital should be distributed as new shares or cash to shareholders proportional to their original shareholding ratio.

According to the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act, when the competent authorities consider it necessary, it may request the listed companies to have a certain percentage of special reserve appropriated in addition to appropriating the legal reserve lawfully at the time of distributing earnings.

After adoption of the IFRS, pursuant to Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa Letter No. 1010012865 from the FSC dated July 6, 2012, when the Company adopted IFRSs for the first-time, the booked unrealized revaluation increments and the cumulative conversion adjustment benefits are transferred to the retained earnings due to the adoption of IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards Data" exemption on the conversion date, a special reserve for the same amount is appropriated. After having the financial report prepared in accordance with IFRSs, when the distributable earnings are distributed, an additional special reserve is appropriated for an amount equivalent to the difference between the balance of the special reserve appropriated at the first-time adoption of IFRSs and the net debit of other equity. If the amount debited to the other shareholders' equity is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount may be distributed.

As of January 1, 2020 and 2019, the special reserve at the first-time adoption amounted to NTD 45,549 thousand. In addition, the Company did not use, dispose of, or reclassify the relevant assets in the period from January 1 to December 31, 2020 and 2019 that caused the reversal of special reserve to the undistributed earnings. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the special reserve for the first time was NTD 45,549.

The 2020 and 2019 earnings appropriation and distribution and the dividend per share was proposed and resolved in the board meeting on February 22, 2021 and the Shareholders' Meeting on May 12, 2020 as follows:

	Distribution of retained earnings		Dividends per share (NTD)	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Legal reserve	$1,637,705	$1,019,906		
Special reserve	4,720	(423,162)		
Common stock cash dividends	2,018,222	1,677,351	$1.8	$1.5
Total	$3,660,647	$2,274,095		

Please refer to Note VI. 29 for the relevant information on the estimation basis and recognition amount of the employee compensation and the remuneration to directors and supervisors.

(5) Non-controlling interests

	2020	2019 (Note)
Beginning balance	$ -	$ -
Net profit attributable to non-controlling interests in this period	5	-
Other comprehensive income attributed to non-controlling interests:		
Share of other comprehensive gains (losses) of associates and joint ventures, accounted for using equity method	-	-
Acquired subsidiaries' shares	1,628	-
Ending balance	$1,633	$ -

Note: In order to provide clients with a comprehensive and diverse finance service, it is resolved at the board meeting on October 12, 2020 that the Company acquires WanTai Securities Corporation by cash. The investment was approved by the competent authority on October 27, 2020. The Company obtained control and included the subsidiary in the Group's consolidated financial statements on November 3, 2020.

24. Net interest income

	2020	2019
Interest revenue		
Discount and loan interest income	$4,000,178	$4,194,505
Due from bank and interbank offered interest income	33,298	52,041
Security investment interest income	2,166,777	2,364,921
Other interest incomes	312,831	221,987
Subtotal	6,513,084	6,833,454
Interest expenses		
Deposits Interest expenses	(876,837)	(1,030,661)
Interest expense of funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks	(162,012)	(430,554)
Interest expense of the RP bonds	(224,250)	(613,021)
Others	(4,032)	(3,829)
Subtotal	(1,267,131)	(2,078,065)
Total	$5,245,953	$4,755,389

25. Net service fee income

	2020	2019
Service fee revenue	$1,955,380	$1,888,143
Service fee expenses	(46,100)	(47,586)
Total	$1,909,280	$1,840,557

26. Gain (loss) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

	2020	2019
Stock investment	$1,041,345	$814,531
Bond investment	865,277	601,153
Derivatives	79,382	(36,418)
Others	42,068	82,202
Total	$2,028,072	$1,461,468

27. Gain (loss) on reversal of assets impairment and bad debts, commitments, and reserve for guarantee liability

	2020	2019
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	$(512,137)	$(27,450)
Financial assets measured at cost after amortization	(753)	139
Subtotal	(512,890)	(27,311)
Loan and receivables bad debt reversal (appropriation)	(665,721)	(2,648,169)
Reserve for guarantee liability (appropriation)	(67,943)	(9,735)
Financing commitments reserve reversal (appropriation)	(11,000)	2,500
Subtotal	(744,664)	(2,655,404)
Total	$(1,257,554)	$(2,682,715)

Please refer to Note XIV for credit risk related information.

28. Leases

(1) The Group is a lessee

The Group leases several assets, including real estate (buildings and structures) and other equipment. The lease period for each contract is for 3-10 years.

The impacts of the lease on the Group's financial position, financial performance, and cash flow are as follows:

A. Amount recognized on the balance sheet

(a) Right-of-use assets

The book value of the right-of-use assets

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Buildings and structures	$214,730	$211,245
Other equipment	2,774	4,438
Total	$217,504	$215,683

The Group had added right-of-use assets for the amounts of NTD 88,048 thousand and NTD 19,868 thousand in the year 2020 and 2019.

(b) Lease liabilities

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Lease liabilities	$(219,898)	$(217,256)
Current liability	$(219,898)	$(217,256)

The interest expenses of the Group's lease liabilities were NTD 4,032 thousand and NTD 3,827 thousand in 2020 and 2019, respectively. For the maturity analysis of the lease liabilities on December 31, 2020, and 2019, please refer to Note XIV. 4 "Liquidity Risk Management."

B. Amount recognized in the statements of comprehensive income

Depreciation of the right-of-use assets

	2020	2019
Buildings and structures	$75,239	$74,205
Other equipment	1,664	1,664
Total	$76,903	$75,869

C. The lessee and the lease activity related income, expense, and loss

	2020	2019
Short-term lease expense	$1,797	$1,738
Low-value asset lease expense (excluding the low-value assets lease expense of the short-term leases)	2,337	2,056

D. The lessee and the lease activity related cash outflow

The total cash outflow for the lease of the Group were NTD 79,264 thousand and NTD 78,122 thousand in the year 2020 and 2019, respectively.

29. Operating expenses

The employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization expenses are summarized by function as follows:

	2020	2019
Employee benefits expenses		
Salaries and wages	$910,437	$884,357
Labor insurance and national health insurance	68,446	66,503
Pension expenses	35,984	36,258
Other employee benefits expenses	37,904	37,051
Depreciation	132,118	125,212
Total	$1,184,889	$1,149,381

According to the Articles of Incorporation, if the Company has earnings for the year, no less than 0.01% of the earnings should be appropriated to pay employees' remuneration and no more than 2% of the earnings should be appropriated as remuneration to directors and supervisors. However, when there are accumulated losses, an equivalent amount should be appropriated to make up for losses. The aforementioned remuneration to employees is to be paid in the form of shares or cash. Approval for such benefits should be passed by at least half of the Directors in attendance in a Board meeting attended by no less than two-thirds of all Board members. The results should be reported during Shareholders' Meeting. Please refer to the "Market Observation Post System" of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation for information on employee remuneration and remuneration to directors and supervisors resolved by the Board of Directors.

Based on the Company's profit for the period January 1 to December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group appropriates 0.01% of the earnings to be remuneration to employees, which were NTD 630 thousand and NTD 400 thousand, respectively, and were listed in the "salary expense."

The Company's Board of Directors had resolved on February 22, 2021 to distribute the 2020 remuneration to employees and the remuneration to directors and supervisors at the amount of NTD 630 thousand and NTD 0 respectively, which was not significantly different from the expenses booked in the 2020 financial report.

The Company's Board of Directors had resolved on February 24, 2020 to distribute the 2019 remuneration to employees and the remuneration to directors and supervisors at the amount of NTD 400 thousand and NTD 0 respectively, which was not significantly different from the expenses booked in the 2019 financial report.

There is no significant difference between the actual employees' remuneration and remuneration to directors and supervisors distributed in 2020 and the expenses booked in the 2019 financial report.

30. Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income for the year 2020 is as follows:

	Accrued in current year	Current reclassification adjustment	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Income tax A benefit (expense)	After tax amount
Items not reclassified to income:					
Gain or loss on evaluation of equity instruments at FVTOCI	$379,435	$-	$379,435	$-	$379,435
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	(2,903)	-	(2,903)	349	(2,554)
Items may be re-classified subsequently to income:					
Exchange differences from the translation of financial statement	(3,825)	-	(3,825)	459	(3,366)
Gain or loss from debt instrument investment at FVTOCI	1,947,306	(207,564)	1,739,742	-	1,739,742
Total	$2,320,013	$(207,564)	$2,112,449	$808	$2,113,257

Other comprehensive income for the year 2019:

	Accrued in current year	Current reclassification adjustment	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Income tax benefit (expense)	After tax amount
Items not reclassified to income:					
Gain or loss on evaluation of equity instruments at FVTOCI	$430,495	$-	$430,495	$-	$430,495
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	6,589	-	6,589	(19,752)	(13,163)
Items may be re-classified subsequently to income:					
Exchange differences from the translation of financial statement	(85,655)	-	(85,655)	13,122	(72,533)
Gain or loss from debt instrument investment at FVTOCI	4,176,434	(51,540)	4,124,894	-	4,124,894
Total	$4,527,863	$(51,540)	$4,476,323	$(6,630)	$4,469,693

The Group's debt instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in the year ended 2020 and 2019 are reclassified to profit or loss from the cumulative other comprehensive income at the time of de-recognition for an amount of NTD 207,564 thousand and NTD 51,540 thousand, respectively.

31. Income tax

The main composition of income tax expenses (benefit) is as follows:

Income tax recognized in the profit or loss

	2020	2019
Current income tax expenses (benefit):		
Income tax payable for the current period	$647,890	$310,376
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(1,704)	810
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):		
Deferred income tax expense (benefit) related to the original generation of the temporary difference and its reversal	125,365	193,008
Tax loss, tax credit and temporary differences not recognized in previous years were recognized in this year	-	-
Deferred income tax related to change in tax rate or new tax items.	-	-
Income tax expense	$771,551	$504,194

Income tax recognized in the other comprehensive income

	2020	2019
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):		
Exchange differences from the translation of financial statement	$(459)	$(13,122)
Actuarial gain (loss) from defined benefit plan	(349)	19,752
The other comprehensive income related income tax	$(808)	$6,630

The amount of income tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by the applicable income tax rate is adjusted:

	2020	2019
Net income before tax of the continuing business units	$6,262,522	$3,903,881
Tax amount calculated according to the domestic tax rate applicable to the income of the country concerned	$1,252,504	$780,776
Income tax effect of the tax-free income	(407,699)	(627,990)
Income tax effect of non-deductible expenses on tax returns	348	44
Income tax effect of deferred income tax assets/liabilities	(124,557)	102,392
Basic tax adjustment	4,252	248,162
Additional 10% income tax on the undistributed earnings	48,407	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(1,704)	810
Total income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$771,551	$504,194

Deferred income tax assets (liabilities) balances related to the following items:

2020

	Beginning balance	Recognized in the profit or loss	Recognized in the other comprehensive profit or loss	Ending balance
Temporary differences:				
Financial assets valuation measured at FVTPL	$(85,697)	$(162,563)	$-	$(248,260)
Allowance for bad debt	82,538	44,538	-	127,076
Impairment of assets	13,941	(1,571)	-	12,370
Employees' leave benefits liabilities	3,562	115	-	3,677
Compensation payable	1,162	(13)	-	1,149
Reserve for guarantee liability	7,059	3,967	-	11,026
Net determined benefit liability non-current	29,994	(8,435)	349	21,908
Income from investment under equity method	918	1,390	-	2,308
Conversion difference of the financial statements of foreign institutions	6,014	-	459	6,473
Gain on bargain purchase	-	(919)	-	(919)

	Beginning balance	Recognized in the profit or loss	Recognized in the other comprehensive profit or loss	Ending balance
Deferred Income tax benefit (expense)		$(123,491)	$808	
Net deferred income tax assets	$59,491			$(63,192)
The information expressed on the balance sheet is as follows:				
Deferred income tax assets	$145,188			$185,987
Deferred income tax liabilities	85,697			249,179
Deferred income tax liabilities - land value incremental tax reserve	50,135			50,135
Total	$135,832			$299,314

2019

	Beginning balance	Recognized in the profit or loss	Recognized in the other comprehensive profit or loss	Ending balance
Temporary differences:				
Financial assets valuation measured at FVTPL	$(2,647)	$(83,050)	$-	$(85,697)
Allowance for bad debt	158,566	(76,028)	-	82,538
Impairment of assets	23,234	(9,293)	-	13,941
Employees' leave benefits liabilities	5,726	(2,164)	-	3,562
Compensation payable	9,276	(8,114)	-	1,162
Reserve for guarantee liability	11,289	(4,230)	-	7,059
Net determined benefit liability non-current	58,836	(9,090)	(19,752)	29,994
Income from investment under equity method	-	918	-	918
Conversion difference of the financial statements of foreign institutions	(7,108)	-	13,122	6,014
Deferred Income tax benefit (expense)		$(191,051)	$(6,630)	
Net deferred income tax assets	$257,172			$59,491
The information expressed on the balance sheet is as follows:				
Deferred income tax assets	$266,927			$145,188
Deferred income tax liabilities	9,755			85,697
Deferred income tax liabilities - land value incremental tax reserve	50,135			50,135
Total	$59,890			$135,832

Income tax declaration and audit

As of December 31, 2020, the approval and audit status of income tax returns of the Company and its subsidiaries:

	Income tax declaration and audit
The Company	Audited up to the year of 2018
Subsidiary - Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	Audited up to the year of 2018
Subsidiary – WanTai Securities Corporation	Audited up to the year of 2018
Sub-subsidiary- Kings Town Intl. Construction Management Corporation	Audited up to the year of 2018

32. Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share is calculated by having the net profit attributable to the holder of the common stock shares of the parent company divided by the weighted average number of common stock shares outstanding in the current period.

The diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit of parent company ordinary shares by weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, plus the weighted average number of common stock shares to be issued when all dilutive potential common stock shares were converted into common stock shares.

	2020	2019
(1) Basic earnings per share		
Net income attributable to the holders of common stock of the parent company (NTD thousand)	$5,490,966	$3,399,687
Weighted average number of common stock shares (thousand shares) of the earnings per share	1,120,378	1,137,777
Base earnings per share (NTD)	$4.90	$2.99
(2) Diluted earnings per share		
Net income attributable to the holders of common stock of the parent company (NTD thousand)	$5,490,966	$3,399,687
Weighted average number of common stock shares (thousand shares) of the earnings per share	1,120,378	1,137,777
Dilutive effect	-	-
Weighted average number of common stock shares (thousand shares) after adjusting the dilutive effect	1,120,378	1,137,777
Diluted earnings per share (NTD)	$4.90	$2.99

There was no other transaction performed to cause significant changes to the outstanding common stock shares or the potential common stock shares after the reporting period and before the release of the financial statements.

33. Corporate combination

Acquisition of WanTai Securities Corporation

The Group acquired WanTai Securities Corporation on Nov. 3, 2020 and holds 99.51% of voting shares. WanTai Securities Corporation is established at No. 193, Xinrong Rd., West Dist., Chiayi City, and engages in business regarding the trading of securities of non-listed companies. The acquisition was expected to expand the service scope of the Group.

The Group chose to measure the non-controlling interest of WanTai Securities Corporation based on fair value measurement.

The fair value of WanTai Securities Corporation's identifiable assets and liabilities as of the acqusition date are as follows:

	Fair value upon acquisition
Cash and cash equivalents	$177,716
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	14,522
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	17,017
Accounts receivable	63,713
Property, plant and equipment	2,518
Other assets	121,860
Subtotal	397,346
Payables	65,155
Other liabilities	2,291
Subtotal	67,446
Total identifiable assets at fair value	$329,900

Goodwill of WanTai Securities Corporation:

Cash consideration	$320,611
Add: Non-controlling interest (accounting for 0.49% of identifying assets at fair value)	1,628
Less: Identifiable assets at fair value	(329,900)
Gain on bargain purchase	$(7,661)

Cash flow upon acquisition	
Net cash obtained from subsidiaries	$177,716
Cash payments	(320,611)
Net cash outflow	$(142,895)

From the day of acquisition (November 3, 2020) to December 31, 2020, the net income from continuing business units of WanTai Securities Corporation amounted to NTD 951 thousand. If the acquisition were to happen in the beginning of the year, the net revenue from continuing business units would have amounted to NTD 30,464 thousand and net income NTD 3,323 thousand.

VII. Related Party Transactions

1. Names of related parties and their relationship with the Group

Name	Relationship with the Group
Chen-Chih Tai	Chairman of the Company
Chiung-Ting Tsai	Vice Chairman of the Group
Jih-Cheng Chang	President of the Group
Tiangang Investment Co., Ltd	Director of the Group
Fu Chiang Investment Co., Ltd.	Director of the Group (2020.5.12 took office)
Ming-Tai Chen	Independent Director of the Group (2020.5.12 term expires)
Chao-Long Chen	Independent Director of the Group
Hung-Liang Chiang	Independent Director of the Group
Chuan-Fu Hou	Independent Director of the Group (2020.5.12 took office)
Others	Representatives of the Group's managers, incorporated directors and supervisors, and second degree of kinship and substantive stakeholders

2. Significant transactions with related parties

(1) Deposits

Item	Amount	% of the account balance
2020.12.31		
Deposits	$279,784	0.12%
2019.12.31		
Deposits	$216,702	0.11%

For the deposit interest rate between the Group and its related parties, except for when the bank clerk's savings deposit amount within the prescribed limit with interest calculated according to a preferential deposit interest rate, the amount exceeding the threshold and the deposit interest rate of the other related party are same as the interest rate of the general customers.

(2) Loans

Item	Amount	% of the account balance
2020.12.31		
Loans	$61,691	0.03%
2019.12.31		
Loans	$28,796	0.02%

December 31, 2020

Type	Number of accounts or name of stakeholder	Current period maximum balance	Ending balance	Performance		Collateral contents	Difference in trading conditions and terms with non-stakeholders
				Normal loans	Non-performing loans		
Consumer loan	10	$6,281	$6,037	$6,037	$-	None	None
Residential mortgage Loan	6	16,575	16,374	16,374	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	Chou OO	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	Huang OO	500	500	500	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	You OO	1,175	1,175	1,175	-	Certificate of Deposit	None
Other loans	Chen OO	15,800	15,800	15,800	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	Ou OO	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	Chen OO	2,230	2,230	2,230	-	Certificate of Deposit	None
Other loans	Hsu OO	950	950	950	-	Certificate of Deposit	None
Other loans	Wang OO	470	470	470	-	Certificate of Deposit	None
Other loans	Chang OO	6,155	6,155	6,155	-	Real estate	None

December 31, 2019

Type	Number of accounts or name of stakeholder	Current period maximum balance	Ending balance	Performance		Collateral contents	Difference in trading conditions and terms with non-stakeholders
				Normal loans	Non-performing loans		
Consumer loan	12	$5,601	$5,374	$5,374	$-	None	None
Residential mortgage Loan	4	13,264	13,147	13,147	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	Chou OO	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	Huang OO	1,100	1,100	1,100	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	You OO	1,175	1,175	1,175	-	Certificate of Deposit	None
Other loans	Yu OO	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	Real estate	None

(3) Leases

The rental expenses paid to the related party for the lease of the office in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020 and 2019 were NTD 3,840 thousand.

(4) Guarantees: None.

(5) Derivative financial instrument transactions: None.

(6) Sales of non-performing loan: None.

(7) Remuneration of directors and key management personnel of the Group

	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	$34,962	$26,555
Retirement benefits	1,981	1,864
Total	$36,943	$28,419

VIII. Pledged Assets

The Group has the following assets provided as collateral:

Items	Book value 2020.12.31	Book value 2019.12.31	Guaranteed debt
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	$5,828,699	$6,563,455	RP transaction
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	720,194	705,688	Various business reserves and collaterals
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	18,583,715	25,086,282	RP transaction
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	3,976,544	6,540,073	Funds borrowed from other banks
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	2,000,000	-	Funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks
Accounts receivable	1,550,000	1,269,000	Funds borrowed from other banks
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	41,000	49,400	Funds borrowed from other banks
Other assets	30,000	-	Settlement money remittance guarantee
Total	$32,730,152	$40,213,898	

IX. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contract Commitments

(1) The Group has the following or various trust agents and guarantees:

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Receivable and collection	$12,340,695	$10,764,902
Receivable guarantees	9,057,037	5,619,363
Receivables from L/C	49,727	54,661
Trust and custody	32,554,784	31,605,353
Agreed financing amount	26,358,085	21,220,207

(2)

Major contents	Contract amount	Amount paid	Amount yet to be paid
Land in Guang Pu Phase II	$423,500-$653,400	$21,175	$402,325-$632,225

X. <u>Contents and Amount of Trust Business Handled in Accordance with the Provisions of the Trust Enterprise Act</u>

The Group provides the trust balance sheet, income statement, and property list to the Trust Department in accordance with Article 17 of the Enforcement Rules of the Trust Enterprise Act as follows:

Balance Sheet of Trust Accounts

Trust assets	2020.12.31	2019.12.31	Trust liabilities	2020.12.31	2019. 12.31
Bank deposits	$2,442,840	$909,909	Mid-term borrowings	$4,721,230	$4,821,230
Stock	2,284,733	2,524,592	Long-term borrowings	614,806	-
Funds	8,791,795	9,171,811	Payables	23,320	22,179
Real estate	18,613,156	18,070,304	Other liabilities	38,447	31,402
Other assets	276,593	866,230	Trust capital	27,055,583	26,505,245
			Reserve and accumulated earnings	(44,269)	162,790
Total trust assets	$32,409,117	$31,542,846	Total trust liabilities	$32,409,117	$31,542,846

Income Statement of Trust Accounts

Items	2020	2019
Trust revenue		
Interest revenue	$977	$1,105
Rent revenue	499,446	385,687
Dividend income	115,703	129,037
Unrealized capital gains	97,169	53,013
Other profits	1,807	16,158
Subtotal	715,102	585,000
Trust expenses		
Administrative expenses	(41,132)	(34,571)
Tax expenses	(30,412)	(22,850)
Interest expenses	(69,293)	(40,298)
Unrealized capital loss	(255,828)	(69,166)
Unrealized exchange losses	(143,472)	-
Appraisal expenses	(1,620)	(3,000)
Remuneration expenses	(1,200)	(1,200)
Other Expenses	(11,847)	(58,645)
Subtotal	(554,804)	(229,730)
Net profit before tax (net loss)	160,298	355,270
Income tax expense	-	(25)
Net income (net loss)	$160,298	$355,245

Property Catalog of Trust Accounts

Investment	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Bank deposits	$2,442,840	$909,909
Stock	2,284,733	2,524,592
Funds	8,791,795	9,171,811
Real estate		
Land	13,372,181	13,193,092
Buildings and structures	5,192,597	4,870,632
Construction in progress	48,378	6,580
Others	276,593	866,230
Total	$32,409,117	$31,542,846

XI. Significant Disaster Loss

No such event.

XII. Significant Subsequent Events

No such event.

XIII. Fair Value and Grade Information of Financial Instruments

1. Information on the fair value of financial instruments

Financial assets:

	2020.12.31		2019.12.31	
	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Financial assets measured at FVTPL:				
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$45,032,063	$45,032,063	$34,979,793	$34,979,793
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	48,819,322	48,819,322	50,891,550	50,891,550
Financial assets measured at cost after amortization:				
Debt instrument investments measured at amortized cost	18,897,382	18,897,382	17,698,135	17,698,135
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	2,400,464	2,400,464	1,535,023	1,535,023
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	12,542,608	12,542,608	11,162,682	11,162,682
Bonds and securities purchased under agreements to resell	200,248	200,248	150,022	150,022
Receivables	5,933,698	5,933,698	4,907,384	4,907,384
Discounts and loans	184,901,230	184,901,230	155,350,678	155,350,678
Other financial assets	363	363	4,396	4,396

Financial liabilities:

	2020.12.31		2019.12.31	
	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Financial liabilities measured at cost after amortization:				
Deposits from the Central Bank and other banks	$21,117,468	$21,117,468	$14,533,849	$14,533,849
Funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks	4,597,650	4,597,650	4,395,830	4,395,830
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	21,990,934	21,990,934	28,218,020	28,218,020
Payables	1,601,260	1,601,260	1,252,826	1,252,826
Deposits and remittances	226,932,674	226,932,674	191,798,662	191,798,662
Lease liabilities	219,898	219,898	217,256	217,256
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL:				
Held for transaction purposes	13,062	13,062	6,002	6,002

The derivative financial instrument transactions are detailed as follows:

Items	Contract amount	Fair value
2020.12.31		
Foreign exchange contracts	$636,677	$(5,693)
2019.12.31		
Foreign exchange contracts	$1,984,179	$2,803

2. Methods and assumptions used in the fair value of financial instruments

   Fair value refers to the price required or transferred to an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants on a measurement date. The methods and assumptions used by the Company to measure or disclose the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

   (1) The fair value of short-term financial products is estimated based on the book value on the balance sheet. As the maturity date of such products is very close or the current collection price is equivalent to the book value, the book value is a reasonable basis for estimating the fair value. This method is applied to cash and cash equivalents, deposits at the Central Bank and inter-bank loans, RS bills and bond investments, receivables, deposits of the Central Bank and other banks, funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks, RP bills and bond liabilities, payables, deposits and remittances, and other financial liabilities.

   (2) For financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, available-for-sale financial assets, and held-to-maturity financial assets, if there is a public market price available, such market price is the fair value, which refers to the closing price on the balance sheet date for the listed (OTC) equity security with a market price available, the net asset value on the balance sheet date for the fund, the closing price or reference price on the balance sheet date for the bond, and the settlement price or the counterparty's quote for the derivative financial products. If no market price is available for reference, the evaluation method is used for estimation. When the Group adopts the market price including the purchase price and the selling price, the Group will evaluate the selling (purchasing) position at the market buying (selling) price. If there is no market price available at the time of evaluation but there is the most recent market transaction price available, then the

said transaction price is the fair value of such financial asset.

(3) Discounts, loans, and deposits are all interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities, so their book value is similar to the current fair value. The book value of the collection is the estimated recovery amount net of the allowance for bad debt. Therefore, the book value is the fair value.

(4) For debt-based instruments that are without an active market price, the fair value is determined by the counterparty's quotation or valuation method. The valuation method is based on the discounted cash flow analysis. The assumptions of interest rate and discount rate are mainly based on information related to similar instruments (for example, Taipei Exchange reference yield curve, the Reuters commercial promissory interest rate average quotation, and credit risk information).

(5) The fair value of derivatives (including forward foreign exchange and foreign exchange transactions) is the amount that the Group is expected to obtain or pay if it wishes to terminate the contract at the agreed reporting date. The Group calculates the fair value of the position held based on the parameters or quotation information disclosed by the Reuters Information System.

(6) The fair value of the equity instruments (e.g.: private company's stock shares) that do not have a market price available is estimated with the market approach, which is with the fair value estimated with the price generated in market transactions of the same or comparable company's equity instruments and other relevant information (e.g. lack of liquidity discount factor, the profit ratio of the similar company's stock, and the input value of the similar company's stock price book ratio).

Please refer to Note XIII. 3 for the information on the fair value bracket of the Group's financial instruments.

3. Fair value hierarchy

(1) The definition of the Group's three-level fair value

1) Level I

It refers to the public offer (unadjusted) of the same financial instrument available on the active market on the measurement date. The fair value of the listed (OTC) stocks, beneficiary certificates, corporate bonds, financial bonds, convertible corporate bonds, and derivatives with a market price available invested in by the Group is classified as Level I.

2) Level II

It refers to the observable prices other than the quote in an active market, including the observable input parameters directly (as prices) or indirectly (e.g. derived from prices) acquired from an active market. This includes the convertible corporate bonds, Taiwan Central Government bonds, and general derivatives invested by the Group.

3) Level III
It means that the input parameters for measuring fair value are not based on information available from the market or by the quotations provided by the counterparty. This includes the unlisted stocks in which the Group invests.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a repetitive basis, the classification is re-evaluated at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is a transfer between the fair value levels.

(2) Information on the fair value measurement levels:
The Group does not have non-repetitive assets measured at fair value. The information on the fair value level of repetitive assets and liabilities is shown below.

2020.12.31

	Total	Level I	Level II	Level III
Assets measured at fair value				
Financial assets measured at FVTPL				
Stock investment	$5,613,478	$5,613,478	$-	$-
Bond investment	36,342,634	2,593,994	33,748,640	-
Derivatives	7,369	-	7,369	-
Others	3,068,582	3,068,582	-	-
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI				
Stock investment	3,928,038	1,076,369	56,142	2,795,527
Bond investment	44,891,284	36,573,280	8,318,004	-
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL				
Derivatives	13,062	-	13,062	-

2019.12.31

	Total	Level I	Level II	Level III
Assets measured at fair value				
Financial assets measured at FVTPL				
Stock investment	$3,564,197	$3,564,197	$-	$-
Bond investment	29,056,073	-	29,056,073	-
Derivatives	8,805	-	8,805	-
Others	2,350,718	2,350,718	-	-
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI				
Stock investment	2,569,607	21,386	13,839	2,534,382
Bond investment	48,321,943	39,382,688	8,939,255	-
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL				
Derivatives	6,002	-	6,002	-

(3) Transfer between Level I and Level II fair value

From January 1 to December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group's assets and liabilities measured at repetitive fair value did not experience any transfer between fair value Level I and II.

(4) Changes in repetitive fair value level III statement

For the Group's liabilities measured at repetitive fair value that are categorized as Level III, adjustments from beginning to ending balance is as follows:

	Financial assets measured at FVTOCI - Stock
2020.1.1	$2,534,382
Total benefits recognized in 2020:	
Recognized in other comprehensive income (reported in "Equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income")	229,446
Achievements in the current period	31,699
2020.12.31	$2,795,527

	Financial assets measured at FVTOCI - Stock
2019.1.1	$797,032
Total benefits recognized in 2019:	
Recognized in other comprehensive income (reported in "Unrealized gain(loss) on valuation of equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income")	432,699
Achievements in the current period	1,304,651
2019.12.31	$2,534,382

Significant unobservable input value information of Level III fair value

For the Group's assets measured at repetitive fair value and categorized in fair value Level III, the material unobservable input used toward fair value measurement is as follows:

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input value	Range	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI				
Stock	Market approach	Lack of liquidity discount rate	20%~30%	The higher the lack of liquidity, the lower the estimated fair value

Evaluation process for Level III fair value

The financial instrument evaluation team of the Group's Risk Management Department is responsible for independent fair value verification. The data from an independent source is used to bring the evaluation results close to the market, to confirm that the data sources are independent, reliable, consistent with other resources, and representing executable prices, and regularly calibrate and evaluate the valuation model, performing backtracking tests, updating the input values and information required for the evaluation model, and any other necessary fair value adjustments to ensure that the valuation results are reasonable.

(5) Not measured at fair value but must disclose fair value level information

Assets in which only fair value is disclosed:	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total
2020.12.31				
Debt instrument investments measured at amortized cost				
Convertible certificate of deposit	$18,897,382	$-	$-	$18,897,382

Assets in which only fair value is disclosed:	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total
2019.12.31				
Debt instrument investments measured at amortized cost				
Convertible certificate of deposit	$17,698,135	$-	$-	$17,698,135

4. Transfer of financial assets

Transferred financial assets that are not fully derecognized

In the daily trading activities of the Group, for the transferred financial assets that did not meet the overall de-recognizing conditions, most of them are RP debt securities as collateral held by the counterparty of the transaction. Such transactions are essentially secured borrowings and reflect the Group's liabilities from repurchasing the obligation of the transferred financial assets at a fixed price in the future. For such transactions, the Group is unable to use, sell, or pledge the transferred financial assets during the effective period of the transaction, but the Group still bears the interest rate risk and credit risk. Therefore, it has not been derecognized entirely.

The table below shows the financial assets not qualified under all conditions and related financial liabilities:

December 31, 2020					
Category of financial assets	Book value of transferred financial assets	Book value of related financial liabilities	Fair value of transferred financial assets	Fair value of related financial liabilities	Net fair value position
Financial assets measured at FVTPL with R/P agreement	$5,828,699	$5,915,465	$5,828,699	$5,915,465	$(86,766)
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI with R/P agreement	18,583,715	16,075,469	18,583,715	16,075,469	2,508,246

XIV. Financial Risk Management

1. Overview

The Group uses the business growth scale to establish a capital adequacy assessment process that meets the risk profile in order to maintain adequate capital. Also, based on the overall risk exposure, the Group implements appropriate overall capital allocation, and establishes management mechanisms for various business risks in order to strengthen business performance. The risks in the businesses on and off the balance sheet, such as, credit risk, market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk, country risk, interest rate risk in the banking book, etc., are included in the Group' scope of risk management. Policies and methods are stipulated according to different risks, such as, "Credit Policy," "Rules Governing Credit Review and Authorization," "Rules Governing Risks," etc. Besides, according to the needs of the policies and methods, management guidelines were formulated, such as formulating "Regulations Governing Credit Risk," "Regulations Governing Market Risk," and "Regulations Governing Operational Risk" in accordance with the "Rules Governing Risks," which were reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors in order to effectively identify, measure, communicate, and monitor various risks.

2. Risk management organizational structure

The risk management of the Group is carried out by the Risk Management Department in accordance with the risk management policy approved by the Board of Directors. The Risk Management Department works closely with business units to identify, assess, and prevent risks. The Board of Directors has a written policy for risk management that covers specific risk exposure, such as, interest rate risk, credit risk, etc. In addition, the Audit Office regularly (at least once a year) and occasionally reviews the risk management and operating procedures of the Group to ensure that the Group's risk management mechanism can be operated effectively. Also, the audit records related to various risks, such as transaction records, statements, and valuations are kept for the review of the Audit Office.

(1) Risk Management Committee

For the purpose of upgrading the risk management mechanism, improving various risks management, avoiding all possible adverse effects on the Group, and seeking maximized profits with limited risks, the Risk Management Committee is established with the President acting as the Chief Commissioner, and the department head of the Finance Department, Digital Service and Business Department, Risk Management Department, Credit Review Department, Administration Office, International Sales Department, Compliance Department, and the Business Management Department and other personnel designated by the President act as the Members of the Committee. The chief auditor may attend the Committee meeting, but is not entitled with voting rights. The Committee has a meeting held once a month with the following missions to fulfill:

1) Add and amend the Group's risk management policy.
2) Coordinate the risk management issues of the Company, such as, credit risk, market risk, and operational risk.
3) Review the ratio of the Group's regulatory capital to risk assets (referred to as "capital adequacy ratio")
4) Handle and review the major risk exposure and unauthorized events which occur.
5) Major issues or discussions related to risk management proposed by each unit.
6) Matters assigned by the Board of Directors, Chairman, and Vice Chairman.

The "Risk Management Department" is the execution unit of the Risk Management Committee and the risk management planning and management unit of the Bank. It independently monitors and manages the risks of the Bank. The department head of the Risk Management Department acts as the Executive Secretary who is appointed by the Board of Directors. The Risk Management Department is responsible for calculating and monitoring the capital adequacy, and comprehensively handles the risk management and reports to the competent authorities in accordance with various risks management guidelines. Submits a risk control report to the Committee on a quarterly basis and forwards it to the Board of Directors. Also, the Committee sets rules to control various investment positions and transaction quotas, and handles transaction clearing and settlement, such as, bank-wide fund scheduling and securities trading.

(2) Risk Management Committee

The President of the Group is the Chief Commissioner of the Company's Asset and Liability Management Committee. The members are composed of the personnel designated by the President and the department head of the Digital Service and Business Department, the Risk Management Department, the Finance Department, and the Administration Office. In response to the domestic and foreign financial situation, the committee is responsible for adjusting the business strategy in a timely manner, maintaining liquidity, safety, and profitability, and holding regular meetings at least once a month. The main tasks are as follows:

1) Assess the impact of changes in domestic and foreign political and economic situations and the trend of government policies on financial business operations.
2) Predict the impact of domestic and foreign funds, exchange rates, interest rate trends, and other relevant financial indicators on the Group's business operations.
3) Assess the Group's operating performance, capital position, asset and liability risk position, and interest rate sensitivity, as well as study and adjust the best ratio of various assets and liabilities.
4) Assess the Group's pricing strategy for deposit and loan interest rates.
5) Estimate the Group's future operating performance and moderately adjust the Group's business strategy.
6) Matters assigned by the Board of Directors, Chairman, and Vice Chairman.

(3) Credit Review Committee

The Credit Review Committee is chaired by the President and consists of the head of the Credit Review Department, the Risk Management Department, and the Digital Service and Business Department, and the personnel designated by the President to strengthen the review and risk control of credit extensions and to ensure the Group's credits. In principle, a meeting will be held once a week to review the credit cases to be granted by the Board of Directors, and the results of the review will be presented to the Board of Directors for approval. The process and transfer of the proposals will be handled by the Credit Review Department.

(4) Investment Management Committee

In order to respond to changes in domestic and foreign financial situations, the Group timely adjust investment strategies and control investment risks to maintain the safety and profitability of the Group’s investment positions. The "Investment Management Committee" is established as the highest management unit responsible for the Group’s investment business. The Investment Management Committee is chaired by the President, and the members include the head of the Finance Department and other personnel appointed by the President. The Committee has a meeting held once a month with the following missions to fulfill:

1) Set the Bank's investment strategies and principles according to the changes in domestic and foreign political and economic situations and the trend of government policies.
2) Assess whether the performance of the investment portfolio meets the expected objectives, predict the impact of changes in domestic and foreign capital situation, exchange rate, interest rate, and other relevant financial indicators on the investment position of the Group, and study whether the investment strategy should be adjusted.
3) Review the proportion, allocation, and reinvestment-orientation of various financial investment projects.
4) Review the source of funds and cost structure of the investment.

(5) Information Security Management Committee

The "Information Security Management Committee" is formed to improve the information security management system, respond to all information security-related laws and regulations, and comply with the relevant government regulations in order to reduce the risk impact and influence on the Group due to information security. The Committee has one convener appointed who is the President or an individual appointed by the President. The members are the head of the Risk Management Department, the Information Office, the Digital Service Department, the Compliance Department, and the department head or the designated individual of the department designated by the convener. The Audit Department may attend the Committee meeting, but is not entitled with voting rights. The Committee will hold meetings from time to time as needed. The main tasks are as follows:

1) Propose the information security policy of the Group.
2) Promote the information security management system.
3) Assess the infrastructure of the information security management system.
4) Handle and review major information security incidents.
5) Major issues or discussions related to information security proposed by each unit.
6) Discussion of other information security issues.

3. Credit Risk

(1) Source and definition of credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default loss caused by the borrower or counterparty due to the poor business condition or other factors (such as, disputes between the company and its counterparty), resulting in the borrower or counterparty not fulfilling its contractual obligations. The sources of credit risk included on- and off-balance sheet items. For the Group's credit risk exposure, the items on the balance sheet mainly come from discounts and loans, deposits and interbank lending, debt instrument investments and derivatives, and etc. The off-balance sheet items are mainly guarantees, letters of credit, loan commitments, etc.

(2) Credit risk management policies:

The Group's written credit risk management strategy is prepared as a guideline for the credit operating procedure. Also, the relevant policies and operational guidelines are set up to ensure that the strategy can be implemented continuously and effectively in order to maintain rigorous loan granting standards, monitor credit risk, assess possible business opportunities, and identify and manage non-performing loans. The scope of management includes: ① Various credit risks (including individual credit cases, overall credit check, credit extension, non-performing loans, etc.) and credit risk offset instruments, such as, collateral and guarantee, of the businesses on and off the balance sheet. ② A credit risk related product or position of the banking book or transaction book.

In order to maintain a safe and sound credit extension business and control credit risk, the "Regulations Governing Credit Risk" was formulated to establish a credit risk control mechanism when planning various businesses in order to implement the procedures of identification, measurement, communication, and monitoring. Under the hierarchical organization structure of credit management, each level shall, in accordance with the "Rules Governing Credit Review and Authorization," strictly execute case review within the authority to ensure the quality of credit assets. The Group also formulated the "Directions for Credit Review and Implementation," and the Credit Review Department is authorized by the Head Office in handling related matter to strengthen post-loan management, in aim to effectively control credit risk.

The credit risk management procedures and measurement methods for each major business of the Group are described below:

1) Credit extension (including loan commitments and guarantees)
   The classification of credit assets and credit quality rating are described as follows:

   A. Credit asset classification
      The Group's credit assets are classified into five categories. Except that the normal credit assets are classified as Category I, the non-performing credit assets are evaluated according to the loan guarantee status and the length of time overdue, which are classified as Category II "Special Mention," Category III "Expected to be Recovered," Category IV "Doubtful," and Category V "Losses." The Group has formulated the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans" to establish the internal processing systems and procedures for asset quality assessment, appropriation of loss reserve, collection of overdue loans, and liquidation of bad debts. Also, it is handled in accordance with the requirements of the competent authorities and the Group. In order to speed up the liquidation of non-performing loans and reduce overdue loans, the Group has the "Rules Governing Non-Performing Loans" formulated to realize a sound financial structure and to enhance asset and liability management.

   B. Credit quality rating
      The Group has formulated the "Corporate Finance and Consumer Finance Business Classification" according to the business characteristics and scales. The directions for credit rating are formulated for corporate account holders and individual account holders. The credit rating scores of the debtors are classified into 10 grades (C1~C10), which is an internal credit rating and it is used for risk management. The credit rating is used as reference for credit approval and as reference in determining credit conditions. Those with a poor credit rating are subject to higher credit review frequency.

2) Deposit and inter-bank lending
The Group evaluates the credit status of the counterparty before the transaction is initiated. Before the end of each year, the Group determines the NTD and foreign currency loan limits according to domestic and foreign financial interbank credit ratings. And such matters are submitted to the Credit Review Committee for review and reported to the Board of Directors for approval.

3) Debt instrument investment and derivative financial instruments
The Group's credit risk management of debt instrument is to identify credit risk through the credit rating of debt instrument by domestic and international credit rating agencies, bond guarantee institutions, country risks, and counterparty risk. For the financial institutions that initiate investments in the Group's derivative financial product transactions, set the ceiling of the financial transaction amount by the nature of the counterparty and the credit rating in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Derivatives Transactions Quota."

(3) Credit risk hedge or mitigation policy
1) Collateral
The Group adopts the methods of stipulation of credit limit restrictions, collection of collateral, and the guarantor or the transfer of the credit guarantee fund to reduce the credit risk for credit business in order to strengthen the credit claim of the Group. The Group has formulated The Rules Governing Collateral Appraisal and related procedural guidelines and regulations for regulating acceptable types of collateral and the valuation, management, and disposal of collateral, in order to ensure the Group’s credit claim. The Group has formulated the creditor 's right security clauses, collateral clauses, and offset clauses, which clearly define that in an event of credit, the credit limit may be reduced, repayment period may be reduced or deemed to be fully due, or the debt may be offset by debtor's deposit at the Group to reduce the credit risk.

The Group carries out on-site appraisal of the collateral on a regular basis or at any time. The Group carries out credit check or revaluation of collaterals according to the status of credit granting accounts. The Group also evaluates the degree of guarantee provided by debtor and the legal effectiveness of the guarantor in order to ensure the security of credit.

2) Credit risk limit and credit risk concentration control
The Group has the "Credit Policy" formulated to properly plan and control the credits of the same natural person, the same legal person, the same public enterprise, the same related party, the same associate, and the same group. Set the ceiling (the same public enterprise shall not exceed the net value of the Group, and the ceiling of the same group enterprise shall be adjusted and approved according to its credit rating and prospect) of the ratio to the net value of the Group for each entity in order to control the single credit risk and improve the efficiency of fund utilization. For the ratio of total credit balance of the same industry to the total credit balance of the Group, the ceiling will be approved according to the industry and the overall economy and by referring to the non-performing loan ratio of the industry and future economy. In order to strengthen the credit risk control of each industry overseas and in Mainland China, the respective limit is stipulated accordingly. For the ratio of the total credit balance secured by residential real estate to the total credit balance of the Group, it is divided into the categories of housing repair and working capital limit control by

the intended use of funds. Also, the credit-orientation is dynamically adjusted to hedge the overall risk and to avoid excessive credit risk concentrations.

3) Master netting arrangement
The Group's transactions are usually cleared on a gross amount and the Company agrees with the counterparties upon the clearing method, or all transactions with the counterparty are terminated with a net amount clearing arranged in the event of default in order to further reduce the credit risk.

(4) Maximum credit risk exposure
The maximum credit risk exposure of the assets stated in the consolidated balance sheet without the consideration of collaterals or other reinforced credit instruments approximate their book value. The maximum credit risk exposure amount (excluding collateral or other credit enhancement instruments, and irrevocable maximum risk exposure amount) associated with off-balance sheet items is as follows:

Off-balance sheet items	Maximum credit risk exposure amount	
	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Customer's developed and irrevocable loan commitments	$26,358,085	$21,220,207
Customer's outstanding letters of credit amount	18,287	207,684
Guarantee payments	9,057,037	5,619,363
Total	$35,433,409	$27,047,254

(5) The financial information related to asset on consolidated balance sheet, off-balance sheet collateral held as guarantees, master netting arrangement and other credit enhancements, that have impact on maximum credit risk exposure amount are shown below:

December 31, 2020	Collateral	Master netting arrangement	Total
Items on the statement			
Discounts and loans	$135,382,209	$ -	$135,382,209
Off-balance sheet items			
Customer's developed and irrevocable loan commitments	9,624,965	-	9,624,965
Customer's outstanding letters of credit amount	3,000	-	3,000
Guarantee payments	4,435,540	-	4,435,540
Total	$149,445,714	$ -	$149,445,714

December 31, 2019	Collateral	Master netting arrangement	Total
Items on the statement			
Discounts and loans	$109,321,607	$ -	$109,321,607
Off-balance sheet items			
Customer's developed and irrevocable loan commitments	11,707,019	-	11,707,019
Customer's outstanding letters of credit amount	3,000	-	3,000
Guarantee payments	2,287,112	-	2,287,112
Total	$123,318,738	$ -	$123,318,738

The Group's management assesses and believes that the credit risk exposure amount of the off-balance sheet items could be controlled and minimized continuously because the Company and its subsidiaries have adopted a more stringent selection process during the credit approval and subsequent periodic review.

(6) Status of credit risk concentration

When a financial instrument counterparty is significantly concentrated on one person, or a financial instrument has several counterparties who are mostly engaging in similar business activities and have similar economic characteristics, so that their ability to perform contracts is affected by economic or other conditions in a similar manner, there is a significant concentration of credit risk.

The Group's credit risk concentration is derived from assets, liabilities, or off-balance sheet items, which are generated through transactions (regardless of products or services) performance or implementation, or a combination of cross-category risk exposure, including credit, deposit and inter-bank lending, marketable securities investments, receivables, and derivatives. The Group did not significantly concentrate on trading with single customers or single transaction counterparties. The total transaction amount with single customers or single transaction counterparties accounting for the Group's discounts and loans and collection amount is insignificant. The Group has the credit risk of the discount, loans, and collections illustrated by the industry, region, and collateral as follows:

1) By industry

By industry	2020.12.31		2019.12.31	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
I. Private enterprises	$143,012,218	76	$118,440,765	75
II. Government agencies	-	-	-	-
III. Non-profit groups	155,410		161,417	
IV. Private	44,674,901	24	39,016,244	25
V. Financial institutions	-	-	-	-
Total	$187,842,529	100	$157,618,426	100

2) By region

The Group's main business is conducted in Taiwan and there is no significant concentration of credit risk by region.

3) By collateral

Collateral categories	2020.12.31		2019.12.31	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Unsecured	$52,460,320	28	$48,296,819	31
Secured				
- Financial collateral	19,490,849	10	13,342,931	8
- Real estate	102,855,828	55	85,331,445	54
- Guarantee	5,849,882	3	2,932,494	2
- Other collaterals	7,185,650	4	7,714,737	5
Total	$187,842,529	100	$157,618,426	100

(7) Analysis of the Group's financial assets that is overdue but without impairment
The Group had no financial assets that were overdue without impairment as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

(8) Judgment of the Group's credit risk that has increased significantly since the original recognition

Credit business
The Group assesses the change in the risk of default in the expected duration of each type of credit asset on each reporting date to determine whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the original recognition. For the purpose of this assessment, the Group considers the information that evidences the significant and reasonable increase of credit risk (including forward-looking information) since the original recognition. The main considerations include:

1) Quantitative indicators:
If the contract is overdue for more than 30 days on the reporting date, it is concluded that the credit risk has increased significantly since the original recognition.

2) Qualitative indicators:
Observe the following information on the reporting date. If the following conditions are met, it is concluded that the credit risk has increased significantly since the original recognition.

a. The records of bounced checks of the debtors reported by the Group.
b. The dishonored accounts announced by Taiwan Clearing House.
c. A specific performance is implemented by other banks against the collateral of the debtors held the Group.
d. Acknowledged the debts of the debtors with reorganization requested by other financial institution when implementing the post-loan management procedures of review, tracking, and assessment.
e. Listed as a collection or debited to bad debts
f. Acknowledged that the public certified accountants had issued an opinion on the financial statements of the debtors with a concern over the continuing operation of the audited debtors when implementing the post-loan management procedures of review, tracking, and assessment.
g. Acknowledged other non-performing loans of the debtors.

The Group's various types of credit assets are not subject to the assumption that the determined low credit risk can be regarded as no significant increase in credit risk since the original recognition.

Debt instruments

The Group assesses the change in the risk of default in the expected duration of each type of debt instrument on each reporting date to determine whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the original recognition. For the purpose of this assessment, the Group considers the changes in credit rating that indicates the main evaluation indicator is a quantitative indicator since the original recognition. When the credit rating on each reporting date is lower to an extent than the credit rating on the original recognition date, it is determined that the credit risk has increased significantly since the original recognition.

The Group's various types of debt instrument are not subject to the assumption that the determined low credit risk can be regarded as no significant increase in credit risk since the original recognition.

(9) Definition of the Group's default and credit impairment financial assets

Credit business

The Group's definition of default on various types of credit assets is the same as the default and credit impairment of each type of credit assets. If one or more of the following conditions are met, the Group determines that the various types of credit assets have been defaulted with credit impairment resulted:

1) Quantitative indicators
   If the contract is overdue for more than 90 days on the reporting date, it is concluded that default and credit impairment have occurred.
2) Qualitative indicators
   Observe the following information on the reporting date. If the objective evidence of impairment (such as agreement, bail-out, rehabilitated, etc.) is met, it is determined that default and credit impairment have occurred.

Debt instruments

The Group's definition of default on a debt instrument is the same as the credit impairment of a debt instrument. If one or more of the following conditions are met, the Group determines that the debt instrument has defaulted with credit impairment:

1) Quantitative indicators
   If the credit rating on each reporting date reaches the default level, it is determined as defaulted with credit impairment.
2) Qualitative indicators
   Observe the following information on the reporting date. If the following conditions are met, it is determined that default and credit impairment have occurred.
   a. An event of default occurred
   b. The issuer's significant financial difficulties
   c. The issuer is likely to apply for bankruptcy or other financial restructuring.

The foregoing definition of default and credit impairment is applicable to all financial assets held by the Group and is consistent with the definitions used for the internal credit risk management purposes of the financial assets and are applied to the relevant impairment assessment model.

If the financial assets on the reporting date no longer meet the definition of default and credit impairment, they are concluded to be in the status of performance and are no longer regarded as financial assets that have defaulted with credit impairment.

(10) Write-off policy

When the Group cannot reasonably expect the financial assets to be recovered entirely or partially, it will write off the whole or part of the financial assets in a timely manner in accordance with the requirements of the competent authorities and in line with the Group's asset quality policy.

(11) Measurement of expected credit loss

For the purpose of assessing expected credit losses, the Group classifies financial assets into the following combinations according to the credit asset/debt instrument categories, credit ratings, and subject matter claim order:

Credit asset/debt instrument category	Definition
Corporate banking loan	Grouped by risk characteristics, company size, and credit category
Consumer banking loan	Grouped by product category, loan type, etc.
Corporate bonds and financial bonds	Classified by long-term issuer rating (Moody's) and subject matter claim order
Government bonds and Central Bank's convertible certificate of deposit	Classified by sovereign rating (Moody's) and subject matter claim order

For the financial instruments that have not significantly increased in credit risk (Stage 1) after the original recognition, the Group measures the allowance for loss of the financial instrument according to the expected credit loss amount within 12 months. For the financial instruments with significant increase in credit risk after the original recognition (Stage 2) or with credit impairment (Stage 3), it is measured by the expected credit loss amount of the duration.

In order to measure the expected credit losses, the Group while considering the probability of default (PD) of the borrower/issuer in the next 12 months and the duration includes the loss given default (LGD) and has it multiplied by the exposure at default (EAD), taking into account the impact of the time value of money to calculate the expected credit losses for 12 months and the duration. However, for the off-balance sheet credit assets, it must be multiplied by the credit conversation factor (CCF) that is regulated with the "standardized approach" of Basel II.

The probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) used in the impairment assessment of the Group's credit business/investment business are adjusted and calculated according to the internal and external information of each combination and based on current observable information and forward-looking macro-economic information (e.g. global economic growth rate, inflation rate, etc.).

The Group assesses the amount of financial asset default risk on the reporting date. In addition, based on internal and external information, the Group considers the financial assets to be used within 12 months after the reporting date and the amount expected to be used in order to determine the default risk exposure amount for the calculation of the expected credit loss.

There was no significant change in the estimation techniques or material assumptions that were used in 2020 to assess the expected credit loss. However, the Group reinforces and increases frequency of monitor control, and modifies models to reflect the increases in defaults and recoveries.

(12) Consideration of prospective information

The Group uses archive data to analyze and identify the economic factors that affect the credit risk and expected credit losses of each asset portfolio, and estimates the impairment parameters after prospective adjustment based on the regression model or imputation adjustment method. The relevant economic factors and their impact on PD and LGD vary according to the type of financial instruments.

The relevant economic factor of credit assets identified by the Group in 2020 was the economic growth rate. The relevant economic factors of debt instrument identified by the Group in 2020 were the global economic growth rate and inflation rate.

(13) Allowance for loss

Changes in allowances for bad debts related to discount and loan

Changes in the allowances for bad debts related to discounts and loans for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	Anticipated credit loss in 12 months	Expected credit losses of the duration (collective assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (individual assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (financial assets with non-purchased or originated credit impairment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (financial assets with purchased or originated credit impairment)	Impairment appropriated according to IFRS 9	Impairment difference recognized in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	Total
Beginning balance	$341,497	$2,232	$-	$121,436	$-	$465,165	$1,802,583	$2,267,748
Changes in financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:								
- Converted to expected credit losses of the duration	(1,042)	402	-	-	-	(640)	-	(640)
- Converted to financial assets with credit impairment	-	(34)	-	3,205	-	3,171	-	3,171
- Converted to 12-month expected credit loss	-	(16)	-	-	-	(16)	-	(16)
- Financial assets derecognized in the current period	(279,891)	(478)	-	(192,488)	-	(472,857)	-	(472,857)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	81,864	246	-	63,538	-	145,648	-	145,648
Impairment difference recognized in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to	-	-	-	-	-	-	890,589	890,589

	Anticipated credit loss in 12 months	Expected credit losses of the duration (collective assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (individual assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (financial assets with non-purchased or originated credit impairment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (financial assets with purchased or originated credit impairment)	Impairment appropriated according to IFRS 9	Impairment difference recognized in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	Total
Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"								
Write-off bad debts	-	-	-	(277,636)	-	(277,636)	-	(277,636)
Recovered amount after write-off bad debts	-	-	-	393,161	-	393,161	-	393,161
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in exchange rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,869)	(7,869)
Ending balance	$142,428	$2,352	$-	$111,216	$-	$255,996	$2,685,303	$2,941,299

Changes in the allowances for bad debts related to discounts and loans for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	Anticipated credit loss in 12 months	Expected credit losses of the duration (collective assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (individual assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (financial assets with non-purchased or originated credit impairment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (financial assets with purchased or originated credit impairment)	Impairment appropriated according to IFRS 9	Impairment difference recognized in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	Total
Beginning balance	$392,388	$41,994	$-	$146,477	$-	$580,859	$1,786,364	$2,367,223
Changes in financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:								
- Converted to expected credit losses of the duration	(1,188)	1,054	-	(795)	-	(929)	-	(929)
- Converted to financial assets with credit impairment	(20)	(18)	-	2,897,934	-	2,897,896	-	2,897,896
- Converted to 12-month expected credit loss	2	(19)	-	-	-	(17)	-	(17)
- Financial assets derecognized in the current period	(251,121)	(41,286)	-	(17,593)	-	(310,000)	-	(310,000)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	201,436	507	-	(250,573)	-	(48,630)	-	(48,630)
Impairment difference recognized in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,475	20,475

	Anticipated credit loss in 12 months	Expected credit losses of the duration (collective assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (individual assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (financial assets with non-purchased or originated credit impairment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (financial assets with purchased or originated credit impairment)	Impairment appropriated according to IFRS 9	Impairment difference recognized in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	Total
Write-off bad debts	-	-	-	(2,986,217)	-	(2,986,217)	-	(2,986,217)
Recovered amount after write-off bad debts	-	-	-	332,203	-	332,203	-	332,203
Other Changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in exchange rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,256)	(4,256)
Ending balance	$341,497	$2,232	$-	$121,436	$-	$465,165	$1,802,583	$2,267,748

Changes in the total book value of discount and loan

Changes in the total book value for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	Anticipated credit loss in 12 months	Expected credit losses of the duration (collective assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (individual assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (financial assets with non-purchased or originated credit impairment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (financial assets with purchased or originated credit impairment)	Total
Beginning balance	$156,744,815	$595,799	$-	$277,812	$-	$157,618,426
Converted to expected credit losses of the duration	(438,692)	356,533	-	-	-	(82,159)
Converted to financial assets with credit impairment	-	(11,854)	-	11,315	-	(539)
Transferred out from the financial assets with credit impairment	6,245	(7,658)	-	-	-	(1,413)
Discount and loan assessed collectively	-	-	-	-	-	-
Originated or purchased discounts and loans	110,317,437	377,865	-	96,953	-	110,792,255
Write-off bad debts	-	-	-	(277,636)	-	(277,636)
Derecognition	(80,125,708)	(226,317)	-	145,620	-	(80,206,405)
Changes in the revisions that do not cause derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	$186,504,097	$1,084,368	$-	$254,064	$-	$187,842,529

Changes in the total book value for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	Anticipated credit loss in 12 months	Expected credit losses of the duration (collective assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (individual assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (financial assets with non-purchased or originated credit impairment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (financial assets with purchased or originated credit impairment)	Total
Beginning balance	$150,797,346	$3,461,185	$-	$338,444	$-	$154,596,975
Converted to expected credit losses of the duration	(337,536)	258,937	-	(3,040)	-	(81,639)
Converted to financial assets with credit impairment	(13,200)	(5,907)	-	2,911,156	-	2,892,049
Transferred out from the financial assets with credit impairment	7,707	(9,194)	-	-	-	(1,487)
Discount and loan assessed collectively	-	-	-	-	-	-
Originated or purchased discounts and loans	93,863,069	179,197	-	108,859	-	94,151,125
Write-off bad debts	-	-	-	(2,986,217)	-	(2,986,217)
Derecognition	(87,572,571)	(3,288,419)	-	(91,390)	-	(90,952,380)
Changes in the revisions that do not cause derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	$156,744,815	$595,799	$-	$277,812	$-	$157,618,426

Changes in expected credit losses of the financial assets-debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income by the Group are as follows:

Financial assets measured at FVTOCI - allowance for losses	Anticipated credit loss in 12 months	Expected credit losses of the duration (collective assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (individual assessment)	Financial assets with credit impairment (expected credit losses of the duration)	Total
Expected credit losses on January 1, 2020	$32,546	$104,030	$-	$-	$136,576
Changes arising from the recognition of financial instruments on January 1, 2020					
Converted to expected credit losses of the duration	(7,302)	547,419	-	-	540,117
Converted to financial assets with credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Converted to 12-month expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets derecognized in the current period	(4,341)	(79,581)	-	-	(83,922)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	9,578	-	-	-	9,578
Changes in model/risk parameters	7,594	3,164	-	-	10,758
Other changes and exchange rate changes	(1,068)	(1,298)	-	-	(2,366)
Expected credit losses on December 31, 2020	$37,007	$573,734	$-	$-	$610,741

Financial assets measured at FVTOCI - allowance for losses	Anticipated credit loss in 12 months	Expected credit losses of the duration (collective assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (individual assessment)	Financial assets with credit impairment (expected credit losses of the duration)	Total
Expected credit losses on January 1, 2019	$32,972	$79,056	$-	$-	$112,028
Changes arising from the recognition of financial instruments on January 1, 2019					
Converted to expected credit losses of the duration	(486)	24,449	-	-	23,963
Converted to financial assets with credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Converted to 12-month expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets derecognized in the current period	(5,698)	-	-	-	(5,698)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	5,388	8,794	-	-	14,182
Changes in model/risk parameters	909	(6,656)	-	-	(5,747)
Other changes and exchange rate changes	(539)	(1,613)	-	-	(2,152)
Expected credit losses on December 31, 2019	$32,546	$104,030	$-	$-	$136,576

Changes in the total book value of the Group's financial assets - debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are further explained as follows:

Financial assets measured at FVTOCI - total book value	Anticipated credit loss in 12 months	Expected credit losses of the duration (collective assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (individual assessment)	Financial assets with credit impairment (expected credit losses of the duration)	Total
Total book value on January 1, 2020 (Note)	$43,244,481	$1,929,367	$-	$-	$ 45,173,848
Converted to expected credit losses of the duration	(5,012,696)	4,740,147	-	-	(272,549)
Converted to financial assets with credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred out from the financial assets with credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Purchased or originated new financial assets	7,823,112	-	-	-	7,823,112
Financial assets derecognized in period	(9,605,812)	(1,477,358)	-	-	(11,083,170)
Other changes and exchange rate changes	(1,139,564)	(24,065)	-	-	(1,163,629)
Total book value on December 31, 2020 (Note)	$35,309,521	$5,168,091	$-	$-	$40,477,612

Note: The total book value does not include evaluation adjustments.

Financial assets measured at FVTOCI - total book value	Anticipated credit loss in 12 months	Expected credit losses of the duration (collective assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (individual assessment)	Financial assets with credit impairment (expected credit losses of the duration)	Total
Total book value on January 1, 2019 (Note)	$52,183,475	$1,365,139	$-	$-	$53,548,614
Converted to expected credit losses of the duration	(461,497)	452,009	-	-	(9,488)
Converted to financial assets with credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred out from the financial assets with credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets assessed collectively	-	-	-	-	-
Purchased or originated new financial assets	7,900,013	139,884	-	-	8,039,897
Financial assets derecognized in period	(15,727,345)	-	-	-	(15,727,345)
Changes in the revisions that do not cause derecognition	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes and exchange rate changes	(650,165)	(27,665)	-	-	(677,830)
Total book value on December 31, 2019 (Note)	$43,244,481	$1,929,367	$-	$-	$45,173,848

Note: The total book value does not include evaluation adjustments.

The allowance for loss of the Group's receivables is measured with the expected credit loss amount of the duration. The assessment of the allowance for loss on December 31, 2020 and 2019 is described as follows:

The Group's receivables are not overdue. Counterparties are groups with the considerations of their credit rating, regional, and industrial factors. Also, measure the allowance for loss with the provision matrix. For the total book value were NTD 6,022,961 thousand and NTD 4,988,642 thousand, the allowance for loss is measured with an expected credit loss rate of 0%~2%, so it is for an amount of NTD 89,263 thousand and NTD 81,258 thousand.

Changes in allowances or loss of notes and accounts receivables of the Group in 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Receivables
2020.1.1	$81,258
Amount appropriated in current period	99,826
Write-off amount	(157,252)
Recovery of write-off amount	65,431
2020.12.31	$89,263
2019.1.1	$70,851
Amount appropriated in current period	88,148
Write-off amount	(87,412)
Recovery of write-off amount	9,671
2019.12.31	$81,258

(14) The Group's financial assets with the maximum credit risk exposures as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to NTD 229,181,773 thousand and NTD 203,536,045 thousand, respectively, which include financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and discounts and loans.

(15) The maximum credit risk exposure amount of the financial instruments that are not subject to impairment requirements is as follows:

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Financial assets measured at FVTPL		
Debt instruments	$36,342,634	$29,056,073
Derivatives	7,369	8,805

(16) Collateral and other credit enhancements

The Group adopts a series of policies and measures for the credit business to reduce credit risk, one of the commonly uses methods is to request the borrower to provide collateral. For the collateral assessment management and loan collateral value calculation, the Group has procedures for the range of collateral collected, the valuation, management, and disposal of collateral formulated to ensure loans. The main types of collateral for the Group's financial assets are as follows:

- Real estate mortgage: The loan amount is set separately according to the location of the real estate. For larger amount or special products, the public appraisers are entrusted to perform price evaluation.
- Stocks: The reasonable loan amount and evaluation criteria are formulated by the conditions of listing, OTC, emerging market, and unlisted stocks.
- Movable property: An appropriate loan amount is determined according to the nature of disposition and cost.

- Certificate of Deposit: Mainly refers to the Bank's certificate of deposit in NTD or foreign currency.
- Credit insurance: It is handled with credit insurance for small and medium-sized enterprises.
- Rights pledge: Special rights, such as, land rights and creditor's rights are judged separately on a case-by-case basis.

For the credit preservation and collateral clauses in the credit contract, it is clearly defined that upon the occurrence of a credit event, the borrowing amount can be reduced and the borrowing repayment period can be shortened or deemed as expired entirely in order to reduce credit risk.

The collateral of other non-credit business is subject to the nature of the respective financial instrument. Only asset-based securities and other similar financial instruments are secured by a group of asset-based financial instruments.

The Group's collateral policy has no significant change occurring on the balance sheet date and there has been no significant change in the quality of the overall collateral.

The Group closely observes the value of collateral for financial instruments and considers the impairment to be appropriated for the financial assets with credit impairment occurred. The financial assets with credit impairment are as follows:

	Total book value	Provision for impairment	Total exposure (cost after amortization)
Impaired financial assets:			
Discounts and loans	$148,463	$39,471	$108,992
Total financial assets with impairment	$148,463	$39,471	$108,992

4. Liquidity Risk

(1) Sources and definitions of liquidity risk

The definition of the Group's liquidity risk refers to the possible financial losses due to the inability to liquidate assets or obtain loans to have the funds needed to repay the soon-to-expire financial liabilities, such as depositors terminating deposits before the maturity date, worsening of financing channels and conditions for inter-bank lending due to specific market influences, the worsening of debtor's credit default leading to abnormal recovery of funds, and the difficulty for realization of financial instruments. The aforementioned circumstances may weaken the Group's source of cash for financial activities, such as, loans, trading, and investment. In an extreme situation, the lack of liquidity may result in a decline in the position of the balance sheet, the sale of the asset, or the failure in meeting the borrowing commitment. Liquidity risk exists in the inherent risks of all banking operations and may be affected by various industry-specific or market-wide events, including but not limited to: credit events, mergers or acquisitions, systemic impact, and natural disasters.

(2) Liquidity risk management policy

The liquidity management procedures of the Group are executed separately in the Finance Department and the Risk Management Department. However, the branches are required to notify the Finance Department of the funding gap for the unified control of the Finance Department and are monitored by the independent Risk Management Department. The procedures include:

1) Schedule daily finds, monitor future cash flows to ensure the fulfillment of various needs.
2) Maintain an appropriate amount of high liquidity assets that can be easily realized to buffer unforeseen and unexpected events that may interrupt cash flow.
3) Monitor the liquidity ratio of the consolidated balance sheet in accordance with the internal management purposes and external regulatory requirements.
   The monitoring process is based on the measurement and speculation of the flow of funds one day and one month in the future (such period is used by the Group for the management of liquidity risk). The estimation of future cash flows begins with an analysis of the contractual maturity date of financial liabilities and the expected cash realization date of financial assets. The Risk Management Department of the Group also monitors the extent and pattern of contingent liabilities, such as mid-term and long-term borrowing commitments, discount quotas, and guarantee letters.

   Relevant information is regularly reported to the Group's Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors.

(3) Regarding the financial liabilities held for the purpose of managing the liquidity risk, the due date of the Group's financial liability contracts is summarized in the table below. The amounts disclosed in the table are based on the contractual cash flows, so the amount disclosed in some of the projects does not correspond to the related items on the consolidated balance sheet.

2020.12.31

	Not more than one month	1~3 months	3 months ~ 1 year	More than one year	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Deposits from the Central Bank and other banks	$21,117,468	$-	$-	$-	$21,117,468
Funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks	-	2,535,450	1,212,200	850,000	4,597,650
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	15,960,934	4,030,000	2,000,000	-	21,990,934
Deposits and remittances	18,875,606	25,987,870	84,464,898	97,604,300	226,932,674
Lease liabilities (Note)	6,554	13,094	53,479	239,561	312,688
Other financial liabilities	130,000	710,000	50,000	-	890,000
Derivative financial liabilities					
Derivative financial					

	Not more than one month	1~3 months	3 months ~ 1 year	More than one year	Total
liabilities measured at FVTPL					
Foreign exchange derivatives					
Cash outflow	$649,739	$-	$-	$-	$649,739
Cash inflow	636,677	-	-	-	636,677
Net cash flow	$(13,062)	$-	$-	$-	$(13,062)

2019.12.31	Not more than one month	1~3 months	3 months ~ 1 year	More than one year	Total
Non-derivative financial instruments					
Deposits from the Central Bank and other banks	$13,781,199	$752,650	$-	$-	$14,533,849
Funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks	1,755,830	810,000	700,000	1,130,000	4,395,830
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	23,250,020	4,968,000	-	-	28,218,020
Deposits and remittances	14,546,478	17,853,339	74,421,043	84,977,802	191,798,662
Lease liabilities (Note)	6,286	12,572	53,825	157,609	230,292
Other financial liabilities	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
Derivative financial instruments					
Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Foreign exchange derivatives					
Cash outflow	$2,084,482	$-	$-	$-	$2,084,482
Cash inflow	2,078,480	-	-	-	2,078,480
Net cash flow	$(6,002)	$-	$-	$-	$(6,002)

Note 1. Further information on the maturity analysis of the lease liabilities is provided in the following table:

Lease liabilities	Period to expiry				
	Less than 1 year	1~5 years	6~10 years	10~15 years	Total
2020.12.31	$73,127	$173,681	$65,880	$-	$312,688
2019.12.31	$72,683	$134,397	$23,212	$-	$230,292

5. Market Risk

(1) Source and definition of market risk

Market risk refers to the loss of the positions that may occur on and off the balance sheet due to the changes in market prices. The so-called market price refers to interest rate, exchange rate, stock price, and product price.

The Group shall classify the holding position into a trading book and a banking book according to its purpose. The market risks faced by each position can be divided into four risk categories: interest rate, equity securities, foreign exchange, and product.

1) The "trading book" includes the position of the financial products (including goods and derivative financial products) and physical products held for the purpose of trading or for the risk hedging of the trading book position. The term "trading purpose" stated in the preceding paragraph refers to the intention of a short-term gain or to generate or secure the arbitrage from actual or expected short-term price fluctuations.
2) Financial products and physical products that are not held for the aforementioned purpose are within the scope of the "banking book."
3) Market risk management scope:
   i. For interest rates and equity securities, it is only necessary to compute the capital needed for market risk of the trading book.
   ii. For foreign exchange and products, it is necessary to compute the capital needed for all market risks.

(2) Market risk management strategy

1) Market risk management strategies should be documented to explain market risk management objectives and to ensure consistency in market risk management of the Bank.
2) The market risk management strategies shall be appropriately adjusted in response to the Group's operating environment and changes in risk. They shall also be in line with the Group's business strategies and objectives, and cover all key market risks associated with the business.
3) The market risk management strategies shall include at least the following:
   i. Market risk measurement methods: including qualitative and quantitative methods.
   ii. Market risk monitoring methods: such as limits management, stop-loss mechanism, etc.
   iii. The Group shall establish an approval hierarchy and regulate the standard operating procedure for overrun.

(3) Market risk management process

The market risk management process includes risk identification, measurement, communication, and monitoring. The Group shall effectively identify, measure, communicate, and monitor market risks associated with all major trading products, trading activities, processes, and systems.

1) Risk identification
   i. The so-called market risk factor refers to the market ratio and price that influence the price of the position. The Group's risk measurement system should have sufficient risk factors to measure the risks in the on- and off-balance sheet trading position.
   ii. For any structured financial product, the market risk factors of each part should be identified in order to provide the basis for a correct measurement of the market risk exposure of the structured product.
   iii. The selection of risk factors includes interest rates, exchange rates, equity securities prices, and product prices.
   iv. Each unit of the Group shall identify the market risk in business activities or financial products.

2) Risk measurement
   i. The risk management personnel of the Group's business trading units shall establish reasonable verification and control procedures for the sources of market data, such as, product market price, interest rate, and exchange rate.
   ii. When risk management personnel of the business transaction units measure market risk, they should consider the market liquidity risk caused by insufficient market depth, low market transparency, or market disorder.
   iii. The risk management personnel of the financial transaction unit shall evaluate the trading position base on the market price at least once a day. All model parameters should be evaluated daily if the model is used for evaluation.
   iv. The Group should develop a procedure for measuring the overall position risk exposure according to the scale and complexity of the portfolio held to avoid excessive concentration of the investment portfolio on a certain risk factor. When performing risk measurement, the individual risk of the subject matter of the transaction and the possible risk dispersion effect should be taken into account upon evaluating the volatility and correlation of the subject matter of the transaction. And a position with poor liquidity or insufficient market price transparency should be evaluated conservatively in order to fully assess the market risks faced by the Group.

3) Risk communication
   i. Internal report
      (i) Market risk reports shall regularly provide accurate, consistent, and timely information to senior executives as a reference for their decisions.
      (ii) The Group should establish various operating procedures to ensure that overruns and exceptions (e.g. violations of policies and procedures) can be immediately reported to the governing management.

   ii. External disclosure
      (i) The market risks faced by the Group should be fully disclosed.
      (ii) The computed capital of the following risks should be disclosed: Interest rate risk, equity securities risk, foreign exchange risk, and product risk.
      (iii) The extent of information disclosure should be in line with the scale, risk profile, and complexity of the Group's sales operations.

4) Risk monitoring
   i. Each business unit of the Group shall establish a transaction limit system, which shall be controlled by the risk management personnel on a daily basis. If there is a lack of risk management, such as, overrun or other special circumstances, it shall be reported in due course to facilitate the adoption of the response measures.
   ii. The status of the transaction shall be monitored immediately and comprehensively, such as whether the changes in position, changes in profit or loss, trading patterns, and subject matter of the transaction are within the scope of business authorization.
   iii. Information needed for the review of financial products valuation should be obtained by the Group externally or through a channel other than the trading unit in order to avoid manipulation of price data due to conflicts of interest.
   iv. The Group shall stipulate the limits management, stop-loss mechanism, and overrun process to effectively monitor market risks.
      (i) Limits management
      The responsible business department shall set the limits for financial product transactions according to the product characteristics and authorization hierarchy, such as, traders, risk category, counterparty's trading position limits, stop-loss limits, etc.
      (ii) Stop-loss mechanism
      The responsible business department shall establish a clear stop-loss mechanism and implement it to effectively control the loss within the expected range.
      (iii) Overrun processing
      The responsible business department shall clearly establish a defined limit and overrun mechanism and implement it to effectively handle the extraordinary cases.

(4) Trading book risk management policy
Financial transactions should be divided into trading books and banking books according to the intention of holding, which are defined as follows:
1) The scope and definition of the trading book: The trading book includes the position held for the purpose of trading or risk hedging of the trading book. The position must be free from any contractual restrictions in trade, or the risk can be completely hedged. The positions included in the trading book are summarized as follows:
   i. The positions held for earning a profit from the actual or expected spread.
   ii. The positions held for earning a profit from other price changes.
   iii. The position held due to engaging in the brokerage and trade business.
   iv. The position held to offset all or most of the risks of another asset position or portfolio on the trading book.
   v. All positions that can be traded within the predetermined investment amount.

2) Trading Book Authorization Projects:
   i. Monetary market transactions: short-term bill (bond) within one year.
   ii. Capital market transactions: More than one year government bonds, corporate bonds, financial bonds, beneficiary securities, asset securitization bonds, stocks, various types of fund beneficiary certificates, and convertible corporate bonds.

iii. Derivative financial product transactions: including exchange rates, interest rates and stocks, etc.
iv. Foreign exchange market transactions: foreign exchange spot, swap, forward foreign exchange, and forward rate agreement.

3) Evaluation mechanism of the transaction book:
The evaluation mechanism of the Group's trading book position shall be handled by the risk management personnel who are independent of the trading desk. The trading book position shall be valued on a daily or weekly basis in accordance with the "Market to Market Method" with information from an independent source and readily available, such as, exchange prices, electronic screen quotes, or quotes from independent brokers, which should be presented to the Board of Directors for approval and future reference.

4) Management specifications and procedures for the position limits, monitoring, early warning, stop-loss, and reporting: It should be handled in accordance with the Group's "Regulations Governing Market Risk," "Regulations Governing Security Investment," "Regulations Governing Derivatives Transactions," "Regulations Governing Foreign Exchange Business," "Regulations Governing Loans Business," "Interest Rate Risk Management Policy," "Liquidity Risk Management Policy," and other relevant regulations.

(5) Management of interest rate risk in banking book
1) Management strategy and process
Make adequate adjustment to respond to the changes in the Group’s operating environment and the changes in risks. Maintain the Group's operational strategies and deepen the Group's operations. Enhance the performance of the Bank's asset portfolio. Assess the impact of changes in interest rate on economic value or earnings. Establish the interest rate risk in banking book control mechanism in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Interest Rate Risks in Banking Book," which is implemented in accordance with the procedures of identification, measurement, communication, and monitoring, so that the interest rate risk is maintained at an appropriate level. Consistency of objectives and coverage of all-important interest rate risks in banking book associated with the business.

2) Management organization and structure
A. The Board of Directors is the highest decision-making authority of the Group's interest rate risk in banking book management and bears ultimate responsibility for the Group's interest rate risk in banking book.
B. The Asset and Liability Management Committee is responsible for assessing the Group's operating performance, capital position, asset and liability risk position and interest rate sensitivity, as well as researching and adjusting the best ratio of various assets and liabilities, and evaluating the Group's deposit and loan interest rate pricing strategy.
C. The Risk Management Committee is responsible for implementing the interest rate risk in banking book management decisions approved by the Board of Directors, coordinating the interest rate risk in banking book management matters, and continuously monitoring the performance of risk management.
D. The Risk Management Department is the exclusive unit for the Group's interest rate risk in banking book management. It is responsible for

planning, establishing, and integrating the Group's interest rate risk in banking book management operations, and implementing the Bank's overall interest rate risk in banking book management and monitoring work in order to assess the impact of changes in interest rate on the economic value or earnings. Also, regularly aggregating the Bank's interest rate risk in banking book management information and then report it to the Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors, and disclose risk management information according to the regulations of the competent authorities.

E. The business units in the head office are responsible for setting and managing the respective regulations and operating procedures for the interest rate risks in banking book, and assisting the Risk Management Department to manage the interest rate risk position related to their business.

F. All units (including business units) of the Company are responsible for identifying the interest rate risks in the banking book, cooperating with the implementation of the interest rate risk in banking book management decisions, and adopting the risk offset treatment method or response measures approved by the President to operate and adjust the interest rate risk exposure position on and off the balance sheet.

3) Risk reporting/measurement system scope, characteristics, and frequency

The Group makes the "Impact of Changes in Standard Interest Rate of Banking Book Position on Economic Value and Legal Capital Ratio" the monitoring and management index to control the Group's interest rate risk in the banking book within the tolerance, and reports it to the Risk Management Committee on a monthly basis. Analyze the changes and compare them to the conditions of the last month. Provide executives with correct, consistent, and prompt information as a reference for their decision-making and have it disclosed in the risk control report to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. The content and scope of the risk control report are as follows: (I) Measurement indicators: 1. Earnings perspective (interest rate risk warning and reporting) 2. Economic value (Impact of Changes in Standard Interest Rate of Banking Book Position on Economic Value and Legal Capital Ratio); (II) Stress test: (1) the impact of changes in interest rate on the next year "earnings" (2) the impact of changes in interest rates on economic value. The Information Department and the business units are to provide the information of relevant electronic files or written materials to the Risk Management Department in order to effectively grasp the overall risk position and to provide appropriate risk measurement results in order to assist with the interest rate risk in banking book management.

4) Risk hedging/risk-reducing policies and strategies and processes for keeping the monitoring and hedging/reducing risk tools effective continuously.

When handling banking book interest rate risk related businesses and transactions, assess the probability of occurrence of the event or transaction loss and the severity of the loss. Also, adopt countermeasures, such as, risk hedging, risk reduction or transfer, risk control, and risk endurance.

In case of special circumstances that may seriously affect the Group's earnings or economic value, the Risk Management Department or the business units in the head office shall report it to the President and adopt appropriate risk offset methods or response measures to reduce the banking book interest rate sensitivity net impacted position or increase the Group's capital.

(6) Market risk assessment

1) Stress test

The stress test is used to assess the Group's risk tolerance ability under a stress scenario so that the Group is able to develop specific and feasible hedging strategies and response plans in order to monitor possible changes in risk conditions under various scenarios. Also, the Board of Directors and the executives are authorized to determine whether the Group's risk exposure is suitable for its risk appetite. This serves as one of the important tools for identifying, measuring, and controlling capital adequacy and liquidity planning decisions.

※ The Group has investments classified according to the investment classification principle:

A. Domestic and foreign bonds and bills and equity investments in banking books

a. Domestic bond investment: The book value on the base date is treated as the exposure at default (EAD) and included for calculation. The default rate (PD) is calculated according to the risk linked indicator and referring to the default rate table, and the loss given default (LGD) is divided into with and without guarantee, which are estimated separately by referring to the experience of recovery.

b. Domestic equity investment: The book value on the base date is treated as the exposure at default (EAD). The probability of default (PD) is estimated by referring to the stress test of the credit risk of the credit position, and the loss given default (LGD) is estimated at 100% since the probability of recovery is very small.

c. Foreign bills and bonds and equity investments: The assets related to foreign bill and bond investments and equity investments has a fixed loss rate (PD*LGD) given to calculate the expected losses under stress scenario. Among them, sovereign state-based risk is mainly based on its external rating results to give a default rate, and stress tests are only conducted for more serious scenarios. Otherwise, counterparties are given a different probability of default (PD) depending on whether the counterparties belong to the financial industry. For the calculation of the exposure at default, the investment position is calculated on the basis of the book value.

B. Securities and derivative products transactions in the trading book

Based on the current calculation of the market risk stress test of the second pillar, the Group uses market risk factor sensitivity analysis to calculate the impact on profit or loss arising from asset impairment due to the changes in risk factors, including equity security, interest rates, gold and exchange rates, products, and credit-derived products. The changes in each risk factor lead to different benefits and losses in depending on the severity of scenarios. Among all risk factors and domestic and foreign scenarios, there may be loss in certain parts of the position while gains in other parts under the same scenario. The greatest loss resulted from the fluctuation of scenario is deemed as the estimated loss in the stress scenario.

2) Sensitivity Analysis

Test items: For the main trading book positions in different markets, the listed scenario test is carried out if the computed market risk capital of the position accounts for more than 5% of the total market risk capital.

A. Interest rate risk

Shifted downward/upward by 100 base points on December 31, 2020, the Group's net profit or loss would increase/decrease by NTD 2,294,100 thousand.

B. Exchange rate risk

Other things being equal, if the major currency exchange rates on December 31, 2020 were relatively appreciated/depreciated by 3%, the Group's net profit or loss before tax would increase/decrease by NTD 25,942 thousand. The main currencies are the USD, EUR, and JPY.

C. Equity securities price risk

Other things being equal, if the price of equity securities on December 31, 2020 were relatively increased/decreased by 15%, the Group's net profit or loss before tax would increase/decrease by NTD 1,425,653 thousand.

D. Sensitivity analysis is compiled as follows:

January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020

Market category	Scenario	Affected profit or loss amount	Minimum capital computed for market risk	Percentage
Equity market	Major stock markets +15 %	$1,425,653	$2,980,350	47.84%
	Major stock markets -15 %	(1,425,653)		-47.84%
Interest rate market	Main interest rate +100bp	(2,294,100)		-76.97%
	Main interest rate -100bp	2,294,100		76.97%
Foreign exchange market	Main currency +3%	25,942		0.87%
	Main currency -3 %	(25,942)		-0.87%
Product market	Product price +15%	-		0.00%
	Product price -15 %	-		0.00%
General scenario	Main stock markets -15%, main interest rates +100bp, main currencies +3%, product prices -15%	(3,693,811)		-123.94%

January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019

Market category	Scenario	Affected profit or loss amount	Minimum capital computed for market risk	Percentage
Equity market	Major stock markets +15 %	$855,591	$2,144,399	39.90%
	Major stock markets -15 %	(855,591)		-39.90%
Interest rate market	Main interest rate +100bp	(2,009,633)		-93.72%
	Main interest rate -100bp	2,009,633		93.72%
Foreign exchange market	Main currency +3%	8,486		0.40%
	Main currency -3 %	(8,486)		-0.40%
Product market	Product price +15%	-		0.00%
	Product price -15 %	-		0.00%
General scenario	Main stock markets -15%, main interest rates +100bp, main currencies +3%, product prices -15%	(2,856,738)		-133.22%

(7) Exchange rate risk concentration information

The Group's foreign currency financial assets and liabilities with significant impact are as follows:

	2020.12.31			2019.12.31		
	Foreign currency (thousand)	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currency (thousand)	Exchange rate	NTD
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD	$1,697,479	28.51	$48,391,730	$1,574,328	30.11	$47,396,726
HKD	28,660	3.68	105,398	96,000	3.87	371,138
AUD	50,409	21.97	1,107,674	16,974	21.10	358,111
JPY	2,429,822	0.28	671,846	2,481,013	0.28	687,241
EUR	2,618	35.05	91,765	4,136	33.73	139,517
RMB	306,196	4.38	1,341,998	649,292	4.32	2,807,344
Non-monetary items	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD	$1,454,548	28.51	$41,466,264	$1,438,479	30.11	$43,306,861
HKD	9,920	3.68	36,482	10,835	3.87	41,890
AUD	50,408	21.97	1,107,659	53,336	21.10	1,125,285
JPY	816,715	0.28	225,822	1,197,931	0.28	331,827
EUR	2,629	35.05	92,140	4,179	33.73	140,951
RMB	290,529	4.38	1,273,329	297,901	4.32	1,288,033
Non-monetary items	-	-	-	-	-	-

Due to the wide variety of foreign currencies of the Group, it is impossible to disclose the exchange gains and losses information of monetary financial assets and financial liabilities by each foreign currency with significant impact. The Group's foreign currency exchange gains and losses from January 1 to December 31, 2020 and 2019 were NTD (134,144 thousand) and NTD 181,050 thousand, respectively.

(8) Others

In the year 2020, due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 and the unstable economic environment in the domestic and overseas markets, the credit risk of the Group's domestic credit assets and various financial instruments in foreign countries increased, the Group considered the impact in preparing the financial statements. However, it is assessed that the epidemic has no material impact on the Group’s financial condition, ability of going concern, and impairment of assets.

XV. Capital Management

1. Overview

In response to the trend of capital management, the Group's overall business monitoring indicators are established to match the business development strategy and to reflect the overall risk situation. The various capital management indicators of the Group are as follows:

(1) The Bank's overall capital adequacy ratio shall not be less than 10.5%.

(2) Category I capital shall not be less than 8.5% of the total risk assets.

(3) The common stock equity shall not be less than 7.0% of the total risk assets.

(4) The total business reserve and allowance for bad debt as stated in Category II capital with a credit risk standard adopted shall not exceed 1.25% of the total amount of credit risk and weighted risk assets.

2. Capital management procedure

(1) The Group's capital management objectives are based on the "Legal Capital":

Legal Capital Management Objectives: To meet the legal capital requirements of the supervisory authority, set the Company's capital adequacy ratio target, and ensure that the Company can operate safely and steadily.

(2) Legal capital management

1) Demand legal capital

The Group uses the "the Methods for calculating Bank's regulatory capital and Risk Weighted Assets" (hereinafter referred to as the "calculation methods") that is issued by the competent authority to calculate the unanticipated losses arising from the credit risk, market risk, and operational risk under the existing assets and operating conditions, and compute the relative capital in response to the situation accordingly.

2) Legal capital available

The Group's legal capital available is based on the rules published by the competent authorities to have the Group's capital classified by its source and characteristics as follows:

Category I capital:

(1) Refers to the common stock equity net of the intangible assets, the deferred income tax assets arising from the losses of previous years, the business reserve and the insufficient appropriation of the allowance for bad debt, the revaluation increments of real estate, the unamortized loss of the bad debts sold, and other legal adjustment items specified and stipulated according to the calculation methods.

Common stock equity: Includes common stock and its share premium, advance capital, additional paid-in capital, legal reserve, special reserve, accumulated profit or loss, non-controlling equity, and other equity items.

(2) Other Category I capital other than common stock equity: Includes perpetual non-cumulative preferred stock and its share premium, non-cumulative subordinated bonds without a maturity date, perpetual non-cumulative preferred stock and its share premium issued by the subsidiaries that are not directly or indirectly held by Bank, and non-cumulative subordinated bonds without a maturity date.

Category II capital: Includes perpetual cumulative preferred stock and its share premium, cumulative subordinate bonds without a maturity date, convertible subordinate bonds, long-term subordinate bonds, non-perpetual preferred stock and its share premium, real estate's first-time adoption of IAS, increase of retained earnings arising from the fair value or the revaluation value used as the cost, the valuation increments arising from the subsequent measurement of the investment real estate at the fair value and 45% of the unrealized benefits of the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, business reserve and allowances for bad debts, perpetual cumulative preferred stock and its share premium issued by the subsidiaries that are not directly or indirectly held by the Bank, and cumulative subordinated bonds without maturity date, convertible subordinate bonds, long-term subordinate bonds, and non-perpetual preferred stock and its share premium.

The allowance for bad debt included in Category II capital in the preceding paragraph refers to the amount that the Bank's allowance for bad debt exceeding the estimated loss of the Bank based on historical losses.

3) The management of legal capital is to convert the unanticipated losses of each risk to the total amount of risk assets, and then divide the legal capital available by the total amount of the risk assets to calculate the capital adequacy ratio. The basic objective is to ensure that the Company's capital adequacy ratio is higher than the mandatory legal ratio.

(3) Capital adequacy

The Group's consolidated qualified regulatory capital ratio and risk assets ratio on December 31, 2020 and 2019 were 16.23% and 15.04%, respectively. These were in line with the capital management regulations of the competent authorities.

XVI. <u>Supplementary Disclosure</u>

1. Information on significant transactions
   - (1) Cumulative purchase or sales of the same securities totaling NTD 300 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: Table 1.
   - (2) Acquisition of real estate totaling NTD 300 million or more than 10% of the paid-in capital: Table 2.
   - (3) Disposal of real estate totaling NTD 300 million or more than 10% of the paid-in capital: None.
   - (4) Discount of service charges in transaction with related party totaling more than NTD 5 million: None.
   - (5) Receivables from related party totaling NTD 300 million or more than 10% of the paid-in capital: None.
   - (6) Information regarding sale of non-performing loan: None.
   - (7) The types of securitized products and related information applied and approved for process according to the "Financial Assets Securitization Act" or the "Clauses of the Real Estate Securitization Act": None.
   - (8) Business relationships and significant transactions and amounts between parent company and subsidiaries and among subsidiaries: Table 3.
   - (9) Other important transactions sufficient to affect the decision-making of financial statements users: None.

2. Information on reinvestment and total shareholding
   (1) Information on reinvestment: None.
   (2) Loaning to others: Please refer to Table 4.
   (3) Endorsements/guarantees to others: None.
   (4) Marketable securities held at the end of the period: Please refer to Table 5.
   (5) Cumulative amount of the stock of the same investee purchased or sold totaling NTD 300 million or more than 10% of the paid-in capital: None.
   (6) Information on trading in derivative instruments: None.
   (7) Acquisition of real estate totaling NTD 300 million or more than 10% of the paid-in capital: None.
   (8) Disposal of real estate totaling NTD 300 million or more than 10% of the paid-in capital: None.
   (9) Discount of service charges in transaction with related party totaling more than NTD 5 million: None.
   (10) Receivables from related party totaling NTD 300 million or more than 10% of the paid-in capital: None.
   (11) Information regarding sale of non-performing loan: None.
   (12) The types of securitized products and related information applied and approved for process according to the "Financial Assets Securitization Act" or the "Clauses of the Real Estate Securitization Act": None.
   (13) Other important transactions sufficient to affect the decision-making of financial statements users: None.

3. Setting up branches and investments in Mainland China.
   No such event.

4. Information on major shareholders: Please refer to Table 6.

5. Disclosure of other supplementary information
   (1) Loans and receivables and allowance for bad debt assessment form: Please refer to XIV.3(13) for details.
   (2) Quality of assets: Please refer to Table 7.
   (3) Non-performing loans or overdue accounts receivable exempted from report: Please refer to Table 8.
   (4) Concentration of credit risk: Please refer to Table 9 and Table 9-1.
   (5) Interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities analysis table: Please refer to Table 10 and 10-1.
   (6) Profitability: Please refer to Table 11.
   (7) Maturity date structure analysis table: Please refer to Table 12 and Table 12-1.
   (8) Capital Adequacy: Please refer to Table 13

XVII. Department information

1. The Group has the department operation information disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.
   (1) Branch business operation department: Handle deposits and loans, foreign exchange, guarantees, discounts and cashiers, safe deposit boxes, trust business promotion, and assets, liabilities, income, and expenses that cannot be directly attributed or cannot be classified to an operating department.
   (2) Financial market operation department: Take charge of the Bank's fund scheduling and investment related work.

   The management individually monitors the operational results of each operating department and has made decisions on resource allocation and performance evaluation. The performance evaluation of the department is based on the operating profit or loss. The accounting policies of the operating department are the same as the summary of the significant accounting policies described in Note 4.

   2020

	Branch business	Financial market	Adjustments and elimination	Total
Interest revenue	$3,395,587	$1,850,366	$-	$5,245,953
Service fee revenue	1,909,280	-	-	1,909,280
Investment profit	18,858	1,598,749	-	1,617,607
Other income and expenditures	134,080	-	-	134,080
Total revenue	5,457,805	3,449,115	-	8,906,920
Depreciation and amortization	(72,530)	(59,588)	-	(132,118)
Other operating expenses	(1,597,394)	(170,222)	-	(1,767,616)
Other major non-cash accounts				
Bad debt appropriation	(744,664)	-	-	(744,664)
Segment profit/loss	$3,043,217	$3,219,305	$-	$6,262,522

   2019

	Branch business	Financial market	Adjustments and elimination	Total
Interest revenue	$3,369,165	$1,386,224	$-	$4,755,389
Service fee revenue	1,840,557	-	-	1,840,557
Investment profit	5,124	1,656,839	-	1,661,963
Other income and expenditures	235,075	-	-	235,075
Total revenue	5,449,921	3,043,063	-	8,492,984
Depreciation and amortization	(67,562)	(57,650)	-	(125,212)
Other operating expenses	(1,623,012)	(185,475)	-	(1,808,487)
Other major non-cash accounts				
Bad debt appropriation	(2,655,404)	-	-	(2,655,404)
Segment profit/loss	$1,103,943	$2,799,938	$-	$3,903,881

The information relating to the assets of the Group's operating department on December 31, 2020 and 2019 is shown in the following table:

	Branch business	Financial market	Adjustments and elimination	Total
2020.12.31				
Segment assets	$213,049,970	$112,221,982	$185,987	$325,457,939
2019.12.31				
Segment assets	$179,217,564	$103,380,156	$145,188	$282,742,908

2. Product information:
The Bank and its subsidiaries are divided into operating departments on the basis of business operations. Therefore, no further business information will be disclosed.

3. Regional information:
The revenues of the Bank and its subsidiaries are entirely generated in Taiwan.

4. Important customer information
The Bank and its subsidiaries did not generate revenues from one specific external customer for an amount more than 10% of the Bank's income.

Table 1

Cumulative Purchase or Sales of the Same Securities Totaling NTD 300 Million or More Than 20% of the Paid-in Shares Capital:

Name of Company	Types and names of securities	Accounting titles	Counterparties	Relation	Beginning period		Beginning balance		Sale				Ending period	
					No. of shares (Shares)	Amount	No. of shares (Shares)	Amount	No. of shares (Shares)	Selling Price	Amount	Gain (loss) from disposal	No. of shares (Shares)	Amount
The Company	WanTai Securities Corporation	Investment under the equity method	Non-related party	Investee accounted for using the equity method	-	$-	19,901,336	$320,611	-	$-	$-	$-	19,901,336	$320,611

Table 2

Acquisition of Real Estate Totaling NTD 300 Million or More Than 20% of the Paid-in Capital:

Companies acquiring real properties	Asset title	Date of event	Transaction amount	Payment status	Counterparties	Relation	If the counterparty is a related party, the information on previous transaction				Reference for price determination	Purpose of acquisition and the state of use	Other stipulations of the transaction
							Owner	Relationship with the issuer	Date of transfer	Amount			
King's Town Bank Co., Ltd.	Xin Dong Sec. Beitun Dist., Taichung City	2020.4.6~2020.8.24	320,795	320,795	A and 7 other counterparties	None	-	-	-	-	Appraisal report	Construction of branch building	None
King's Town Bank Co., Ltd.	Sanmin Section, Taoyuan Dist., Taoyuan City	2020.12.7	390,745	265,945	B and 7 other counterparties	None	-	-	-	-	Appraisal report	Construction of branch building	None

Note 1. If the appraisals are required for acquired assets, the appraisal results shall be stated in the "Reference for price determination."

Note 2. Paid-in capital refer to the Paid-in Capital of the parent company. If the issuer has issued shares without face value or at face values other than NTD10 per share, the specified 20% requirement on paid-up capital shall be calculated instead at 10% of equity attributable to parent company shareholders as in the balance sheet.

Note 3. Date of event refers to the transaction contract signing date, payment date, commission Closing Date, transfer date and the Board resolution date or the date the counterparty and transaction amount sufficiently determined whichever is earlier or sooner.

Table 3

Business Relationships and Significant Transactions Between Parent Company and Subsidiaries: Unit: NTD thousand

No. (Note 1)	Trader's name	Counterparty	Relationship with trader (Note 2)	January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020 Transaction details: Accounting titles	Amount	Terms and conditions	Percentage of total consolidated revenue or total assets (Note 3)
0	The Company	Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	1	Deposits and remittances	13,997	General	-
0	The Company	Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	1	Other non-interest net profit or loss	768	General	0.01
0	The Company	Kings Town Intl. Construction Management Corporation	1	Deposits and remittances	498	General	-
0	The Company	Kings Town Intl. Construction Management Corporation	1	Other non-interest net profit or loss	120	General	-
0	The Company	WanTai Securities Corporation	1	Deposits and remittances	200,028	General	0.06
0	The Company	WanTai Securities Corporation	1	Payables	336	General	-
0	The Company	WanTai Securities Corporation	1	Other business and administrative expenses	600	General	0.01

Note 1. Note 1: The information about transactions between parent company and subsidiaries shall be numbered and noted in the following manner in the box of numbers:
1. 0 is for the Parent Company.
2. Subsidiaries are numbered from number 1.

Note 2. There are three types of relationships with traders, please mark the type intended.
1. Parent company vs. subsidiaries
2. 2. Subsidiaries vs. parent company
3. Subsidiary vs. subsidiary

Note 3. For computing the percentage of trade amount to total sales revenue or total assets, if it is for asset and liability account, the computation is based on the ratio of ending balance to total consolidated assets; however, if it is for income and expense account, the computation is based on the ratio of interim cumulative amount to total consolidated revenue.

Table 4

Loaning to Others

Unit: NTD thousand

No. (Note 1)	Name of lenders	Name of borrowers	Transaction title	Related party	Maximum balance for the period	Ending balance	Actual drawn down amount	Interest rate collar	Nature of loan (Note 4)	Transaction amount (Note 5)	Reason for short-term financing (Note 6)	Loss allowance	Collateral		Loan limit for individual borrower (Note 2)	Total loan limit amount (Note 3)
													Name	Value		
1	Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	Company A	Accounts receivable	No	430,000	430,000	430,000	5%~18%	1	500		4,413	Real estate	401,816	1,050,651	4,202,602
1	Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	Company B	Accounts receivable	No	350,000	350,000	350,000	5%~18%	1	500		3,606	Real estate	304,612	1,050,651	4,202,602
1	Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	Company C	Accounts receivable	No	500,000	350,000	90,000	5%~18%	1	500		1,053	Real estate	143,185	1,050,651	4,202,602
1	Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	Company D	Accounts receivable	No	295,000	295,000	260,590	5%~18%	1	500		2,666	Real estate	285,140	1,050,651	4,202,602
1	Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	Company E	Accounts receivable	No	170,300	170,300	170,300	5%~18%	1	2,000		1,763	Real estate	218,867	1,050,651	4,202,602
1	Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	Company F	Accounts receivable	No	170,000	170,000	7,500	5%~18%	1	30,000		83	Real estate	53,764	1,050,651	4,202,602
1	Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	Company G	Accounts receivable	No	160,000	160,000	160,000	5%~18%	1	10,000		1,703	-	-	350,217	4,202,602
1	Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	Other customers	Accounts receivable	No	2,051,049	1,135,361	1,071,361	5%~18%	1	726,830		11,646	No/Movable property/ Real estate	2,008,861	1,050,651	4,202,602
1	Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	Other customers	Accounts receivable	No	345,110	260,555	210,055	5%~18%	2	-	Operation needs	2,392	No/Real estate	335,300	175,108	280,173

Note 1. The financial information of the Company and its subsidiaries should be indicated in the corresponding column. The numbering method is as follows:

(1) Issuer is numbered 0.
(2) Investee is numbered starting from number 1.

Note 2. Subsidiary's limit amount for each individual:

(1) Business counterparty:
Unsecured: The individual loan amount shall not exceed 50% of the lending company's net value in the most recent financial report audited by the certified public accountant.
Total secured/unsecured amount: The individual loan amount shall not exceed 150% of the lending company's net value in the most recent financial report audited by the certified public accountant.
(2) Those who need financial support: The individual loan amount shall not exceed 25% of the lending company's net value in the most recent financial report audited by the certified public accountant.

Note 3. The subsidiary's loan amount may not exceed 40% of the lending company's net value in the most recent financial report audited by the certified public accountant. For the business counterparty, the loan amount may not exceed 6 times of the lending company's net value in the most recent financial report audited by the certified public accountant.

Note 4. The nature of loan is illustrated as follows:

(1) For the business counterparty, please fill in with "1."
(2) For those who need a short-term loan, please fill in with "2."

Note 5. For the nature of type 1, the amount of business dealings should be provided. The amount of business dealings refers to the amount business transaction amount between the lender and the borrower in the most recent year.

Note 6. For the nature of type 2, the reasons for the need, purpose and use of the loan shall be provided. Such reasons may include repayment of loans, purchase of equipment, operation needs, etc.

Note 7. The investee, King's Town International Leasing Co., Ltd., has granted loans to 68 customers; however, a detailed list is not prepared since no individual loan amount exceeds 5% of the total loan.

Table 5

Marketable Securities Held at the End of the Period (Excluding Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates, and Joint Venture): Unit: NTD thousand

Investing company	Types and names of securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer	Accounting titles	Ending balance				Remarks
				Shares (thousand shares)	Book value	Percentage of shareholding	Fair value	
Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	Bank of Panhsin	Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	11,258	79,253	0.75%	79,253	
Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	Hoyii Life Co., Ltd.	Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	526	6,268	2.49%	6,268	
Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	Forest Water Environmental Engineering Co., Ltd.	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	3,512	144,000	2.61%	144,000	
Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	Radium Life Tech Co., Ltd.	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	1,530	18,436	0.17%	18,436	
Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	Mirle Automation Corporation	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	1,023	45,012	0.52%	45,012	
Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	WPG Holdings	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	430	18,447	0.02%	18,447	
Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	YAGEO Corporation	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	40	20,720	0.01%	20,720	
Kings Town Bank International Lease Corporation	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	120	63,600	-	63,600	
WanTai Securities Corporation	Taiwan Futures Exchange	Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	175	16,712	0.05%	16,712	

Note 1. Securities as stated in this table are the stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and the securities deriving from the above items within the scope of IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments."

Table 6

Information on Major Shareholders

Shareholding / Name of major shareholder	No. of shares held (shares)	Percentage of shareholding
Chen-Chih Tai	78,209,000	6.97%
Tien-Tsan Tsai	72,752,033	6.48%
Mercuries Life Insurance	71,351,000	6.36%

Remarks:

(1) The major shareholders in this table are shareholders holding more than 5% of the common and preference shares that have completed delivery of non-physical registration (including treasury shares) on the last business day of each quarter calculated by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation. However, the share capital recorded in the Company's financial report and the number of shares actually delivered by the company without physical registration may differ due to calculation basis.

(2) The above are shares entrusted by the shareholders, the information thereto shall be based on the shares disclosed by the individual trust account of opened by the trustees. For information on shareholders, who declare to be insiders holding more than 10% of shares in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, and their shareholdings include their shareholdings plus their delivery of trust and shares with the right to make decisions on trust property, please refer to MOPS.

Table 7

Quality of Assets

Non-performing Loans and Overdue Accounts Receivable

Unit: NTD thousand, %

Year / month			December 31, 2020					December 31, 2019				
Business category/Items			Non-performing loan amount (Note 1)	Total amount of loans	NPL ratio (Note 2)	Allowance for bad debt	Coverage ratio of allowance for bad debt (Note 3)	Non-performing loan amount (Note 1)	Total amount of loans	NPL ratio (Note 2)	Allowance for bad debt	Coverage ratio of allowance for bad debt (Note 3)
Corporate banking	Secured		$15,466	$116,158,497	0.01%	$1,843,815	11921.73%	$14,290	$89,267,889	0.02%	$1,301,331	9106.59%
	Unsecured		-	52,030,811	-	770,578	-	-	48,127,976	-	657,645	-
Consumer banking	Residential mortgage loans (Note 4)		5,646	15,848,747	0.04%	271,702	4,812.29%	7,517	16,092,535	0.05%	252,526	3359.40%
	Cash card		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small credit loans (Note 5)		307	133,851	0.23%	4,089	1331.92%	1,059	126,260	0.84%	4,432	418.51%
	Others (Note 6)	Secured	3,591	3,535,909	0.10%	49,325	1373.67%	-	3,862,417	-	49,526	-
		Unsecured	-	134,714	-	1,790	-	-	141,349	-	2,288	-
Total amount			$25,010	$187,842,529	0.01%	$2,941,299	11760.49%	$22,866	$157,618,426	0.01%	$2,267,748	9917.55%
			NPL amount	Balance of accounts receivable	Proportion of overdue accounts ratio	Allowance for bad debt	Coverage ratio of allowance for bad debt	NPL amount	Balance of accounts receivable	Proportion of overdue accounts ratio	Allowance for bad debt	Coverage ratio of allowance for bad debt
Credit card			$486	$486	100.00%	$376	77.37%	$376	$376	100.00%	$376	100.00%
Non-recourse receivables factoring business (Note 7)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note 1. Note 1: The non-performing loan is the overdue amount reported in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans." The non-performing credit card amount is reported according to the Jin-Guan-Yin-(IV)-Zi Letter No. 0944000378 dated July 6, 2005.

Note 2. Non-performing loan ratio = Non-performing loan/total loan amount. Non-performing credit card ratio = Non-performing amount/balance of accounts receivable

Note 3. Coverage ratio of allowance for bad debt = Allowance for bad debt appropriated for loans/NPL amount. Coverage ratio of allowance for bad debt of credit card = Allowance for bad debt appropriated for credit card receivables/NPL amount.

Note 4. The residential mortgage loan refers to the borrower providing the resident purchased (owned) by the borrower of his/her spouse or minors as collateral to financial institutions in exchange for funds in order to purchase or construct or furnish houses.

Note 5. Small credit loans refer to small credit loans other than credit cards and cash cards. Also, it is subject to the Jin-Guan-Yin-(IV)-Zi Letter No. 09440010950 dated December 19, 2005.

Note 6. The "Others" in consumer banking refers to the secured or unsecured consumer finance loans other than the "residential mortgage loans," "cash cards," and "small credit loans," excluding credit cards.

Note 7. Non-recourse receivables factoring business is reported as non-performing loans within three months upon confirming that the accounts receivable factoring banks or insurance companies decline to compensate in accordance with the Jin-Guan-Yin-(IV)-Zi Letter No. 094000494 dated July 19, 2005.

Table 8

Non-performing Loans or Overdue Accounts Receivable Exempted from Report

Unit: NTD thousand

	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Total NPL exempted from report	Total non-performing receivable accounts exempted from report	Total NPL exempted from report	Total non-performing receivable accounts exempted from report
Exempted amount after a debt negotiation and contractual performance (Note 1)	$2,861	$60	$3,847	$76
Performance of debt clearance program and rehabilitation program (Note 2)	8,289	36	12.311	70
Total	$11,150	$96	$16,158	$146

Note 1. For the Jin-Guan-Yin-(I)-Zi Letter No. 09510001270 dated April 25, 2006. It is regarding the matters to be disclosed additionally according to the credit reporting methods and information disclosure requirement of the cases approved according to the "Unsecured Debt Negotiation Mechanism for Consumer Finance Cases of the Bankers Association of the Republic of China."

Note 2. In accordance to the Jin-Guan-Yin-(I)-Zi Letter No. 09700318940 dated September 15, 2008, it is regarding the matters to be disclosed additionally according to the credit reporting and information disclosure requirements of the pre-negotiation, rehabilitation, and liquidation cases approved according to the "Consumer Debt Clearance Act."

Table 9

Concentration of Credit Risk

Unit: NTD thousand, %

Year	December 31, 2020		
Ranking (Note 1)	The industry that the Company or the Group engaged in (Note 2)	Total balance of loan (Note 3)	As a percentage of the current net value (%)
1	Company (Group) A - Construction engineering business	7,328,686	15.73%
2	Company (Group) B - General product wholesale business	5,561,428	11.94%
3	Company (Group) C - Glass container manufacturing business	5,348,000	11.48%
4	Company (Group) D - Real estate development business	4,114,180	8.83%
5	Company (Group) E - Real estate leasing and sales business	3,726,012	8.00%
6	Company (Group) F - Power supply business	3,288,948	7.06%
7	Company (Group) G - Unclassified other financial service business	2,881,884	6.19%
8	Company (Group) H - Power supply business	2,480,518	5.33%
9	Company (Group) I - Unclassified other financial service business	2,456,650	5.27%
10	Company J - Construction services and consulting business	2,378,223	5.11%

Note 1: Ranked according to the total credit balance of the debtors. Please list the names of the top ten debtors that are not a government agency or a state-owned enterprise. If the debtor is an enterprise of the Group, the credit amount of the said enterprise should be attributed and included in the total amount. Also, it should be disclosed in the form of "code" + "industry" [such as, Company (or Group) A LCD panel and its components manufacturing]. For an enterprise of the Group, the industry with the highest risk exposure to the enterprise of the Group should be disclosed. The industry should be classified to the "detailed category" according to the industry standard classification of the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Note 2: The group refers to those defined in Article 6 of "Supplementary Provisions to the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation Rules for Review of Securities Listings."

Note 3: The total credit balance refers to the total amount of various loans (including import bill advance, export bills negotiations, discounts, overdrafts, short-term loans, short-term secured loans, securities receivables factoring, mid-term loans, mid-term secured loans, long-term loans, long-term secured loans, collection), inward remittance, non-recourse receivables factoring, remittance receivables, and guarantee balances.

Table 9-1

Concentration of Credit Risk

Unit: NTD thousand, %

Year	December 31, 2019		
Ranking (Note 1)	The industry that the company or the group engaged in (Note 2)	Total balance of loan (Note 3)	As a percentage of the current net value (%)
1	Company (Group) A - Construction engineering business	7,308,896	18.69%
2	Company (Group) B - General product wholesale business	5,157,644	13.19%
3	Company (Group) C - Unclassified other financial service business	4,300,000	11.00%
4	Company (Group) D - Real estate development business	3,654,743	9.35%
5	Company (Group) E - Power supply business	3,522,363	9.01%
6	Company (Group) F - Unclassified other financial service business	2,897,635	7.41%
7	Company (Group) G - Real Estate Rental and Sale business	2,710,530	6.93%
8	Company H - Construction services and consulting business	2,541,028	6.50%
9	Company I - Wire & Cable manufacturing business	2,198,529	5.62%
10	Company J - Unclassified other financial service business	2,125,000	5.43%

Note 1: Ranked according to the total credit balance of the debtors. Please list the names of the top en debtors that are not a government agency or a state-owned enterprise. If the debtor is an nterprise of the Group, the credit amount of the said enterprise should be attributed and ncluded in the total amount. Also, it should be disclosed in the form of "code" + "industry" such as, Company (or Group) A LCD panel and its components manufacturing]. For an nterprise of the Group, the industry with the highest risk exposure to the enterprise of the Group should be disclosed. The industry should be classified to the "detailed category" ccording to the industry standard classification of the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Note 2: The group refers to those defined in Article 6 of "Supplementary Provisions to the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation Rules for Review of Securities Listings."

Note 3: The total credit balance refers to the total amount of various loans (including import bill dvance, export bills negotiations, discounts, overdrafts, short-term loans, short-term ecured loans, securities receivables factoring, mid-term loans, mid-term secured loans, ong-term loans, long-term secured loans, collection), inward remittance, non-recourse eceivables factoring, remittance receivables, and guarantee balances.

Table 10

Interest Rate Sensitive Assets and Liabilities Analysis Table (NTD)

January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020

Unit: NTD thousand, %

Items	1 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 days to 1 year	Over 1 years	Total
Interest rate sensitivity assets	$201,772,175	$281,529	$2,948,182	$42,398,641	$247,400,527
Interest rate sensitivity liabilities	184,388,695	15,970,540	22,534,770	1,850,382	224,744,387
Interest rate sensitivity gap	17,383,480	(15,689,011)	(19,586,588)	40,548,259	22,656,140
Net value					39,959,689
Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities rate					110.08
Interest rate sensitivity gap and net value rate					56.70

January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019

Unit: NTD thousand, %

Items	1 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 days to 1 year	Over 1 years	Total
Interest rate sensitivity assets	$170,626,899	$782,638	$3,570,507	$37,098,495	$212,078,539
Interest rate sensitivity liabilities	158,636,022	8,453,992	19,324,704	1,542,852	187,957,570
Interest rate sensitivity gap	11,990,877	(7,671,354)	(15,754,197)	35,555,643	24,120,969
Net value					35,703,714
Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities rate					112.83
Interest rate sensitivity gap and net value rate					67.56

Note: I. This table is prepared to report the amount in NTD (excluding foreign currency) of the head office and domestic and foreign branches.

II. Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities mean the assets and liabilities with interest of which the income or cost varies depending on the interest rate.

III. Interest rate sensitivity gap = Interest rate sensitivity assets - Interest rate sensitivity liabilities.

IV. Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities rate = Interest rate sensitivity assets ÷ interest rate sensitivity liabilities (i.e. interest rate sensitivity assets and interest rate sensitivity liabilities in NTD)

Table 10-1

Interest Rate Sensitive Assets and Liabilities Analysis Table (USD)

January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020

Unit: USD thousand, %

Items	1 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 days to 1 year	Over 1 years	Total
Interest rate sensitivity assets	$311,974	$10,154	$-	$1,351,536	$1,673,664
Interest rate sensitivity liabilities	1,299,242	95,538	55,830	-	1,450,610
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(987,268)	(85,384)	(55,830)	1,351,536	223,054
Net value					232,272
Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities rate					115.38
Interest rate sensitivity gap and net value rate					96.03

January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019

Unit: USD thousand, %

Items	1 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 days to 1 year	Over 1 years	Total
Interest rate sensitivity assets	$228,233	$93,493	$14,375	$1,211,578	$1,547,679
Interest rate sensitivity liabilities	1,345,955	35,740	48,025	407	1,430,127
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(1,117,722)	57,753	(33,650)	1,211,171	117,552
Net value					173,270
Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities rate					108.22
Interest rate sensitivity gap and net value rate					67.84

Note: I. This table is prepared to report the amount in USD of the head office and domestic branches, international financial business branches, and overseas branches, excluding contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

II. Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities mean the assets and liabilities with interest of which the income or cost varies depending on the interest rate.

III. Interest rate sensitivity gap = Interest rate sensitivity assets - Interest rate sensitivity liabilities.

IV. Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities rate = Interest rate sensitivity assets ÷ interest rate sensitivity liabilities (i.e. interest rate sensitivity assets and interest rate sensitivity liabilities in USD)

Table 11

Profitability

Unit: %

Items		2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Return on Assets (ROA)	Before tax	2.06	1.38
	After tax	1.81	1.21
Return on Equity (ROE)	Before tax	14.31	10.26
	After tax	12.55	8.93
Net profit rate		61.65	40.03

Note:
1. ROA = Income before (after) tax/Average total assets
2. ROE = Income before (after) tax/Average net value
3. Profit rate = Income after tax/income-net
4. Income before (after) tax means the income accumulated from January of the current year until the current quarter

Table 12

Maturity Date Structure Analysis Table (NTD)

2020.12.31

Unit: NTD thousand

	Total	Remaining balance to maturity				
		1 to 30 days	31 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 days to 1 year	More than one year
Inward remittance of due fund	$271,668,534	$78,483,469	$12,704,457	$22,535,530	$47,400,525	$110,544,553
Outward remittance of due fund	$295,381,414	36,218,246	32,329,569	41,352,446	47,315,088	138,166,065
Period difference	(23,712,880)	42,265,223	(19,625,112)	(18,816,916)	85,437	(27,621,512)

2019.12.31

Unit: NTD thousand

	Total	Remaining balance to maturity				
		1 to 30 days	31 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 days to 1 year	More than one year
Inward remittance of due fund	$229,723,828	$65,056,959	$12,354,584	$21,256,940	$36,124,994	$94,930,351
Outward remittance of due fund	248,369,349	22,941,990	29,259,729	31,286,226	43,523,136	121,358,268
Period difference	(18,645,521)	42,114,969	(16,905,145)	(10,029,286)	(7,398,142)	(26,427,917)

Table 12-1

Maturity Date Structure Analysis Table (USD)

2020.12.31

Unit: USD thousand

	Total	Remaining balance to maturity				
		1 to 30 days	31 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 days to 1 year	More than one year
Inward remittance of due fund	$1,723,931	$165,331	$7,215	$16,684	$32,500	$1,502,201
Outward remittance of due fund	$1,704,434	801,093	349,349	128,208	121,001	304,783
Period difference	19,497	(635,762)	(342,134)	(111,524)	(88,501)	1,197,418

2019.12.31

Unit: USD thousand

	Total	Remaining balance to maturity				
		1 to 30 days	31 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 days to 1 year	More than one year
Inward remittance of due fund	$1,618,912	$93,056	$16,317	$24,820	$33,375	$1,451,344
Outward remittance of due fund	1,663,610	1,127,780	174,587	52,830	82,193	226,220
Period difference	(44,698)	(1,034,724)	(158,270)	(28,010)	(48,818)	1,225,124

Table 13

Capital Adequacy (Explanation 1)

Unit: NTD thousand

Items		Year (Explanation 2)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Self-owned capital	Common stock equity		$41,798,281	$35,718,515
	Other category I capital		-	-
	Category II capital		5,099,791	1,160,997
	Self-owned capital		46,898,072	36,879,512
Total risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized approach	235,788,899	203,419,934
		Internal ratings-based approach	-	-
		Asset securitization	-	-
	Operational risk	Basic indicator approach	15,364,635	14,518,830
		Standard method / Selective standard method	-	-
		Advanced measurement method	-	-
	Market risks	Standardized approach	37,874,809	27,297,382
		Internal models approach	-	-
	Total risk-weighted assets		289,028,343	245,236,146
Capital adequacy ratio			16.23%	15.04%
Proportion of common stock equity to risk assets			14.46%	14.56%
Proportion of category I capital to risk assets			14.46%	14.56%
Leverage ratio			12.27%	11.81%

Explanation:

1. The amount of the regulatory capital, weighted risk assets, and total risk exposure should be calculated in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks" and "Description and Table of Calculation Methods for Capital and Risk Assets of Banks."
2. The capital adequacy ratio for the current period and the previous period should be filled in the annual financial statement. The interim financial statements shall, in addition to disclosing the ratio of the current period and the previous period, also disclose the capital adequacy ratio at the end of the previous year.
3. This table should demonstrate the following formula:
   (1) Self-owned capital = Common stock equity + Other Category I Capital + Category II Capital.
   (2) Total amount of risk-weighed-assets = Credit risk-weighted assets + Capital charge of (operational risk + market risk) x 12.5.
   (3) Capital Adequacy ratio = Total self-owned capital / Total amount risk-weighted assets.
   (4) Ratio of common stock equity to risk assets = Common stock equity / Total risk weighted assets
   (5) Proportion of Category I capital to risk assets = (Common stock equity + Category I Capital) / Total risk-weighted asset.
   (6) Leverage ratio = Category I capital / Total exposure.
4. This table may not be disclosed in the financial statements for Q1 and Q3.