Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd. and Subsidiary

Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 and Independent Auditors’ Report

DECLARATION OF CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AFFILIATES

The entities required to be included in the combined financial statements of Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023 under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports, and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standard 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements." In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd. and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Very truly yours,

TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

By

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YEN-MAO LIN
Chairman

February 26, 2024

勤業眾信

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and the Stockholder
Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd. (the "Bank") and its subsidiary (collectively, the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms, International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations and SIC Interpretations endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2023. 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.

Key audit matters in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 were as follows:

Impairment Assessment of Loans

The net discounts and loans of the Company as of December 31, 2023 accounted for 61% of the consolidated total assets. Therefore, the assessment of the impairment loss of discounts and loans may have significant impacts on the consolidated financial statements. Besides assessing the expected credit losses of loans in accordance with IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”, the management of the Company complies with the “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans” and the related regulations (collectively, the “Regulations”) when assessing the classification of credit assets and recognizing the allowance for possible losses.

For the accounting policies and material accounting judgments and estimates regarding the Company’s impairment assessment of loans, refer to Notes 4 and 5 to the consolidated financial statements; for the relevant information on the impairment assessment of loans, refer to Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements.

When assessing whether to recognize impairment loss on loans in accordance with the Regulations, the main judgment of the management of the Bank is the assessment of possible loss of the credit assets, including whether the credit assets are classified based on the length of time the loans have been overdue and the value of the collateral. Since the amount of impairment assessed under the Regulations is much greater than the amount estimated under IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” and the assessment involves many significant judgments and estimates, the amount is material to the financial statements; therefore, impairment of loans was identified as a key audit matter.

With respect to the critical judgments, estimations, and assumptions used in the assessment of impairment loss, the main audit procedures we performed were as follows:

1. We obtained an understanding of the design of the Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd.’s relevant internal controls on the impairment assessment of loans.

2. We tested and confirmed that credit assets were classified and evaluated for impairment by Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd. in accordance with the Regulations. The length of time the loans had been overdue and the value of the collaterals were considered in calculating the provision for impairment loss.

Other Matters

Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd. has prepared the parent company only financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. We have audited the parent company only financial statements and have issued an unmodified audit opinion thereon.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance, including supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Yin-Chou Chen and Tza-Li Gung.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

February 26, 2024

Notice to Readers

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

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

TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023		2022	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Notes 4 and 6)	$ 88,595,218	2	$ 94,520,564	2
DUE FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND CALL LOANS TO OTHER BANKS (Notes 4, 7, 37 and 38)	365,022,666	8	320,259,530	8
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 4, 8 and 37)	75,744,350	2	29,869,964	1
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Notes 4, 9 and 38)	444,193,029	10	418,053,932	10
INVESTMENT IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST (Notes 4, 10 and 38)	702,602,417	15	717,128,922	17
SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESELL AGREEMENTS (Notes 4 and 11)	-	-	149,440	-
RECEIVABLES, NET (Notes 4, 12, 37 and 44)	24,713,651	1	19,107,357	-
CURRENT TAX ASSETS (Notes 4, 34 and 37)	2,311,837	-	2,249,097	-
DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET (Notes 4, 13, 37 and 38)	2,799,844,667	61	2,589,152,177	61
INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD (Notes 4 and 14)	142,192	-	137,409	-
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS, NET (Notes 4, 15, 37 and 38)	8,350,535	-	8,228,111	-
PROPERTIES AND EQUIPMENT, NET (Notes 4 and 16)	31,763,313	1	32,789,472	1
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS, NET (Notes 4 and 17)	1,557,641	-	1,548,670	-
INVESTMENT PROPERTIES, NET (Notes 4 and 18)	7,882,587	-	7,462,884	-
INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Notes 4 and 19)	4,334,735	-	4,060,501	-
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (Notes 4 and 34)	1,921,288	-	1,278,517	-
OTHER ASSETS (Notes 4, 17 and 20)	943,245	-	513,437	-
TOTAL	$ 4,559,923,371	100	$ 4,246,509,984	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
DEPOSITS FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND OTHER BANKS (Notes 21 and 37)	$ 294,182,540	7	$ 282,377,835	7
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 4, 8, 25 and 37)	8,671,843	-	2,621,053	-
SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (Notes 4, 8, 9 and 22)	9,512,753	-	9,778,160	-
PAYABLES (Notes 23, 37 and 44)	44,112,175	1	40,975,339	1
CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (Notes 4, 34 and 37)	3,117,258	-	781,554	-
DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES (Notes 24 and 37)	3,863,606,778	85	3,599,527,665	85
BANK DEBENTURES (Note 25)	57,240,000	1	60,290,000	1
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (Notes 18, 26 and 37)	6,674,966	-	4,452,442	-
PROVISIONS (Notes 4, 27 and 28)	5,404,571	-	5,503,596	-
LEASE LIABILITIES (Notes 4 and 17)	1,517,725	-	1,524,115	-
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (Notes 4, 16 and 34)	3,472,248	-	3,883,379	-
OTHER LIABILITIES	911,245	-	1,027,590	-
Total liabilities	4,298,424,102	94	4,012,742,728	94
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE BANK				
Capital stock				
Common stock	110,075,300	3	110,075,300	3
Capital surplus				
Additional paid-in capital from share issuance in excess of par value	58,664,088	1	58,664,088	1
From treasury stock transactions	103,157	-	103,157	-
Total capital surplus	58,767,245	1	58,767,245	1
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	62,658,070	1	56,509,603	1
Special reserve	19,861,710	1	1,194,444	-
Unappropriated earnings	16,130,933	-	26,666,180	1
Total retained earnings	98,650,713	2	84,370,227	2
Other equity	(6,239,027)	-	(19,681,510)	-
Total equity attributable to owners of the Bank	261,254,231	6	233,531,262	6
NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST	245,038	-	235,994	-
Total equity	261,499,269	6	233,767,256	6
TOTAL	$ 4,559,923,371	100	$ 4,246,509,984	100

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

TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2023		2022		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**	**%**
INTEREST REVENUE (Notes 4, 29 and 37)	$ 91,681,188	168	$ 62,247,618	127	47
INTEREST EXPENSE (Notes 4, 29 and 37)	(59,666,961)	(109)	(25,072,805)	(51)	138
NET INTEREST	32,014,227	59	37,174,813	76	(14)
NET REVENUES AND GAINS OTHER THAN INTEREST					
Service fee income, net (Notes 4, 30, 37 and 44)	7,623,030	14	6,477,304	13	18
Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 31 and 37)	10,574,454	19	17,938,413	37	(41)
Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 32)	2,890,044	5	3,637,643	7	(21)
Foreign exchange gains (losses), net (Note 4)	1,149,134	2	(16,474,612)	(34)	107
Reversal of impairment losses (impairment losses) on assets (Notes 4, 9 and 10)	8,375	-	(210,151)	-	104
Share of gains of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 14)	11,864	-	8,331	-	42
Other noninterest gains, net (Notes 18, 37 and 44)	242,847	1	411,614	1	(41)
Total net revenues and gains other than interest	22,499,748	41	11,788,542	24	91
TOTAL NET REVENUES	54,513,975	100	48,963,355	100	11
BAD-DEBT EXPENSES AND PROVISION FOR LOSSES ON COMMITMENT AND GUARANTEES (Notes 4 and 13)	(7,501,854)	(14)	(1,196,044)	(3)	527

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TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2023		2022		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**	**%**
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 4, 16, 17, 18, 19, 28, 33 and 37)					
Employee benefits	$ (15,845,882)	(29)	$ (16,140,949)	(33)	(2)
Depreciation and amortization	(2,462,074)	(4)	(2,330,142)	(5)	6
General and administrative	(8,547,915)	(16)	(7,158,833)	(14)	19
Total operating expenses	(26,855,871)	(49)	(25,629,924)	(52)	5
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	20,156,250	37	22,137,387	45	(9)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 34)	(3,853,659)	(7)	(3,046,621)	(6)	26
NET INCOME	16,302,591	30	19,090,766	39	(15)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4, 9 and 28)					
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(172,238)	-	1,403,483	3	(112)
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,391,783	17	(9,395,834)	(20)	200
Change in the fair value attributable to changes in credit risk of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss	(13,018)	-	-	-	-
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of income tax	9,206,527	17	(7,992,351)	(17)	215

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TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2023		2022		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**	**%**
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4, 9 and 34)					
Exchange differences on the translation of financial statements of foreign operations	$ (126,362)	(1)	$ 4,837,660	10	(103)
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,255,559	8	(20,470,679)	(42)	121
Income tax attributable to other comprehensive income	(56,302)	-	(613,610)	(1)	(91)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of income tax	4,072,895	7	(16,246,629)	(33)	125
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax	13,279,422	24	(24,238,980)	(50)	155
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	$ 29,582,013	54	$ (5,148,214)	(11)	675
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:					
Owner of the Bank	$ 16,302,624	30	$ 19,089,299	39	(15)
Non-controlling interest	(33)	-	1,467	-	(102)
	$ 16,302,591	30	$ 19,090,766	39	(15)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:					
Owner of the Bank	$ 29,572,969	54	$ (5,159,624)	(11)	673
Non-controlling interest	9,044	-	11,410	-	(21)
	$ 29,582,013	54	$ (5,148,214)	(11)	675
EARNINGS PER SHARE (NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS; Note 35)					
Basic	$1.48		$1.73		

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

TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Bank										
							Other Equity				
	Capital Stock (Note 36)			Retained Earnings (Notes 4, 9 and 36)							
	Shares (In Thousands)	Common Stock	Capital Surplus (Notes 4 and 36)	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Financial Statement of Foreign Operations (Note 4)	Unrealized Valuation Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (Notes 4 and 9)	Change in the Fair Value Attributable to Changes in the Credit Risk of Financial Liabilities Designated as at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (Note 4)	Non-controlling Interest (Note 36)	Total Equity
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2022	10,733,930	$ 107,339,300	$ 58,767,245	$ 50,484,207	$ 1,194,444	$ 26,256,685	$ (4,215,805)	$ 10,188,810	$ -	$ 224,584	$ 250,239,470
Appropriation of the 2021 earnings											
Legal reserve	-	-	-	6,025,396	-	(6,025,396)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(11,324,000)	-	-	-	-	(11,324,000)
Stock dividends	273,600	2,736,000	-	-	-	(2,736,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	2,109	-	(2,109)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income											
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	19,089,299	-	-	-	1,467	19,090,766
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	1,403,483	3,862,174	(29,514,580)	-	9,943	(24,238,980)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	20,492,782	3,862,174	(29,514,580)	-	11,410	(5,148,214)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2022	11,007,530	110,075,300	58,767,245	56,509,603	1,194,444	26,666,180	(353,631)	(19,327,879)	-	235,994	233,767,256
Appropriation of the 2022 earnings											
Legal reserve	-	-	-	6,148,467	-	(6,148,467)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	18,667,266	(18,667,266)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(1,850,000)	-	-	-	-	(1,850,000)
Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	(104)	-	-	-
Transfer of change in the fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	4	-	-
Total comprehensive income											
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	16,302,624	-	-	-	(33)	16,302,591
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	(172,238)	(108,351)	13,563,952	(13,018)	9,077	13,279,422
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	16,130,386	(108,351)	13,563,952	(13,018)	9,044	29,582,013
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2023	11,007,530	$ 110,075,300	$ 58,767,245	$ 62,658,070	$ 19,861,710	$ 16,130,933	$ (461,982)	$ (5,764,031)	$ (13,014)	$ 245,038	$ 261,499,269

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

TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	$ 20,156,250	$ 22,137,387
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	2,120,597	2,034,328
Amortization expense	341,477	295,814
Expected credit losses/bad-debt expense	7,366,672	1,371,109
Gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(10,574,454)	(17,938,413)
Interest expense	59,666,961	25,072,805
Interest revenue	(91,681,188)	(62,247,618)
Dividend income	(2,909,328)	(3,604,606)
Reversal of provision for losses on guarantees	57,700	(103,064)
Net changes in reserves for other liabilities	77,482	(72,001)
Share of gains of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(11,864)	(8,331)
Losses on disposal of properties and equipment	-	1,721
Losses (gains) on disposal of investments	19,284	(33,037)
Impairment losses on financial assets	11,447	210,151
Reversal of impairment losses on financial assets	(19,822)	-
Others	(99)	425
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase) decrease in due from the Central Bank and call loans to other banks	(33,833,392)	16,466,130
(Increase) decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(27,742,581)	32,925,936
Increase in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(14,202,574)	(12,165,258)
Decrease (increase) in investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	13,466,871	(5,017,185)
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(799,189)	777,914
Increase in discount and loans	(217,033,411)	(154,062,762)
Increase in other financial assets	(353,554)	(112,266)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(49,341)	305
Increase in deposits from the Central Bank and other banks	11,804,705	48,209,268
Decrease in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(5,085,766)	(9,940,318)
(Decrease) increase in securities sold under repurchase agreements	(265,407)	2,682,314
Decrease in payables	(375,732)	(2,777,033)
Increase in deposits and remittances	264,079,113	118,322,934
Decrease in other financial liabilities	(21,421)	(28,855)
Decrease in provision for employee benefits	(406,260)	(632,585)
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(111,661)	14,365
Cash (used in) generated from operations	(26,308,485)	1,779,574
Interest received	88,478,881	61,299,210
Dividends received	2,979,777	3,673,575

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TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
Interest paid	$ (56,261,562)	$ (22,635,896)
Income tax paid	(2,692,622)	(2,973,032)
Net cash generated from operating activities	6,195,989	41,143,431
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of properties and equipment	(1,012,325)	(1,170,258)
Proceeds from disposal of properties and equipment	-	66
Increase in settlement funds	(10,000)	-
Decrease in settlement funds	-	20,000
Increase in refundable deposits	(371,604)	-
Decrease in refundable deposits	-	195,604
Acquisition of intangible assets	(466,736)	(494,384)
Acquisition of investment properties	(1,251)	(1,445)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,861,916)	(1,450,417)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease in due to the Central Bank and other banks	-	(88,889,360)
Proceeds from the issuance of bank debentures	2,500,000	18,190,000
Repayments of bank debentures	(5,550,000)	(20,000,000)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	27,534,780	2,293,200
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(25,208,820)	-
Increase in Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss	2,925,778	-
Decrease in Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss	(12,858)	-
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	(395,755)	(319,223)
Repayments of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(654,649)	(645,277)
Cash dividends paid	(1,850,000)	(11,324,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	(711,524)	(100,694,660)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,600,669	(6,810,152)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	5,223,218	(67,811,798)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	138,014,694	205,826,492
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF THE YEAR	$ 143,237,912	$ 138,014,694

(Continued)

TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Cash and cash equivalent reconciliations:

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheets	$ 88,595,218	$ 94,520,564
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to other banks in accordance with the definition of cash and cash equivalents under IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows"	53,967,184	43,037,440
Securities purchased under resell agreements in accordance with the definition of cash and cash equivalents under IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows"	-	149,440
Other items in accordance with the definition of cash and cash equivalents under IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows"	675,510	307,250
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	$ 143,237,912	$ 138,014,694

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

TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd. (the "Bank") was officially established on October 5, 1946 to regulate the supply of and demand for funds for cooperative organizations by accepting their surplus funds as deposits and extending working funds to them. On February 10, 2006, the Bank changed its Chinese name upon approval by the Ministry of Economic Affairs. However, the Bank's English name remains unchanged. The Bank became a legal entity in 1985 in accordance with the Banking Law. At the start of 2001, the Bank was converted into a corporate entity engaged in (a) all commercial banking operations allowed under the Banking Law; (b) international banking operations; (c) overseas branch operations as authorized by the respective foreign governments; and (d) other operations as authorized by the central authority-in-charge.

The Bank's shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since November 17, 2004.

The Bank merged with the Farmers Bank of China (FBC) on May 1, 2006, with the Bank as the survivor entity.

On June 24, 2011, the Bank's stockholders approved the establishment of Taiwan Cooperative Financial Holding Company, Ltd. (TCFHC) by swapping the Bank's shares with those Co-operative Asset Management Co., Ltd. (CAM) and Taiwan Cooperative Bills Finance Corporation Ltd. (TCBF) in accordance with the "Financial Holding Company Act" and other regulations. The boards of directors of the Bank, CAM and TCBF designated December 1, 2011 as the effective date of the share swap. After the shares transfer, the Bank became a 100% subsidiary of TCFHC. Also on December 1, 2011, the trading of the Bank's stock on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TSE) was stopped, and TCFHC's stock started to be traded on the TSE.

On December 2, 2011, the Bank reduced its capital by NT$3 billion and spun off its Security Department to incorporate Taiwan Cooperative Securities Corp. (TCS), which became a 100% subsidiary of TCFHC.

The Bank has its Head Office in Taipei. It had a Business, International Banking, Finance, Credit Card, Trust and Insurance Agent Departments as well as 269 domestic branches, 1 offshore banking unit (OBU), 14 overseas branches, 8 overseas sub-branches and 3 representative offices as of December 31, 2023.

The operations of the Bank's Trust Department are (1) planning, managing and operating the trust business and (2) custodianship of nondiscretionary trust fund in domestic and overseas securities and mutual funds. These operations are regulated under the Banking Law and Trust Law of the Republic of China (ROC).

The Bank set up United Taiwan Bank S.A. (UTB) in Belgium through the raising of funds with Bank of Taiwan, Land Bank of Taiwan and Taiwan Business Bank and acquired 70% of the shares in UTB. On October 9, 2009, the Bank bought shares of UTB held by Taiwan Business Bank for $127,279 thousand. Thus, the Bank's holdings in UTB increased to 80%. In July 2010, the Bank subscribed for all the new shares issued by UTB for EUR20,000 thousand ($785,770 thousand). Thus, the Bank's holdings in UTB increased to 90.02%. UTB started its operation, mainly the general deposits and loans business, on December 23, 1992 and is a subsidiary of the Bank.

In order to integrate resources and enhance operating effectiveness, the board of directors of the Bank and Cooperative Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd. (CIB) decided to merge the Bank and CIB on April 25, 2016. The effective date of the merger was June 24, 2016. In this merger, the Bank was the surviving entity.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank and its subsidiary (collectively, the "Company") had 8,815 and 8,806 employees, respectively.

The operating units of the Company maintain their accounts in their respective functional currencies. The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars.

2. APPROVAL OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Bank's board of directors on February 26, 2024.

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

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

   Except for the following, the initial application of the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Company's accounting policies from 2023.

   <u>Amendments to IAS 12 "International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules"</u>

   The amendments introduce a temporary exception to the requirements in IAS 12 by stipulating that the Company should neither recognize nor disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. The amendments also require the Company to disclose that it has applied the exception and separately disclose its current tax expense (income) related to Pillar Two income taxes. In addition, for periods in which Pillar Two legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect, the Company should disclose qualitative and quantitative information that helps users of financial statements understand the Company's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes. The requirement that the Company apply the exception and the requirement to disclose that fact are applied immediately and retrospectively upon issuance of the amendments. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, but not for any interim period ending on or before December 31, 2023.

b. Impact of IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2024, but not yet applied by the Company

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"	January 1, 2024 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier Finance Arrangements"	January 1, 2024 (Note 3)

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

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

Note 3: The amendments provide some transition relief regarding disclosure requirements.

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company assessed that the above amendments have no significant impact on the Company. Continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the Company's financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

c. Impact of the IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC and not yet applied by the Company.

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 - Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"	January 1, 2025 (Note 2)

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

Note 2: An entity shall apply those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Upon initial application of the amendments, the entity recognizes any effect as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. When the entity uses a presentation currency other than its functional currency, it shall, at the date of initial application, recognize any effect as an adjustment to the cumulative amount of translation differences in equity.

As of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company assessed that the above amendments have no significant impact on the Company. The Company is continuously assessing the possible impact of the application of other standards and interpretations on the Company's financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Statement of Compliance

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

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair value and net defined benefit liabilities (assets) which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

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

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

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

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

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Bank and the entity controlled by the Bank (United Taiwan Bank S.A.).

The accounting policies of the Bank and its subsidiary are consistent.

All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated for consolidation purposes. The accompanying consolidated financial statements also include accounts of the Bank's Head Office, OBU, and all branches. All interoffice account balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Total comprehensive income of subsidiary is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

For more information on the consolidated entity, please see Table 1 (attached).

Foreign Currencies

The Company records foreign-currency transactions in the respective currencies in which these are denominated. Foreign currency income and expenses are translated at the transaction date exchange rates. At month-end, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are reported using the prevailing exchange rates, and exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss. Nonmonetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value are translated using the prevailing exchange rates at month-end. Translation differences on nonmonetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value are recognized in profit or loss, except for translation difference arising from nonmonetary items of which the change in fair values is recognized in other comprehensive income, in which case, the translation differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income. Nonmonetary assets and liabilities that are classified as carried at cost are recognized at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, foreign operations' financial statements are translated at the following rates: Assets and liabilities - the prevailing exchange rates on the balance sheet date; and income and expenses - at the average exchange rate for the year. Translation difference net of income tax is recorded as "other comprehensive income" and accumulated in equity, FSC and is attributed to the owner of the Company and non-controlling interests.

Classification of Current and Noncurrent Assets and Liabilities

Since the operating cycle in the banking industry cannot be reasonably identified, accounts included in the consolidated financial statements are not classified as current or noncurrent. Nevertheless, these accounts are properly categorized in accordance with the nature of each account and sequenced by liquidity.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

In the balance sheet, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. In the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and cash equivalents defined in the consolidated balance sheet, due from the Central Bank and call loans to other banks, securities purchased under resell agreements and call loans to securities firms that correspond to the definition of cash and cash equivalents in IAS 7 "Cash Flow Statements," as endorsed by the FSC.

Financial Instruments

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

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

<u>Financial assets</u>

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

a. Measurement category

   Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), financial assets at amortized cost, investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and equity instruments at FVTOCI.

   1) Financial asset at FVTPL

      Financial asset is classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is mandatorily classified or it is designated as at FVTPL.

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

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

      Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 40.

   2) Financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to other bank, call loans to securities firms, receivables and discounts and debt instruments are measured at amortized cost, which equals to gross carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

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

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

b) Financial asset that has subsequently become credit-impaired, for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

   A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more of the following events have occurred:

   i. Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;

   ii. Breach of contract, such as a default;

   iii. It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or undergo a financial reorganization; or

   iv. The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

3) Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

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

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

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

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

4) Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

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

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

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

b. Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including loans and receivables), investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, lease receivables, as well as contract assets.

The Company always recognizes lifetime Expected Credit Loss for receivables (excluding receivables of credits and credit cards and accrued interest from debt instruments), and lease receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

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

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Company determines that the following situations indicate that a financial asset is in default (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company):

1) Internal or external information show that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.

2) When a financial asset is overdue for at least 90 days unless the Company has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

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

Under FSC guidelines, the Bank should classify credit assets as sound credit assets or unsound credit assets, with the unsound assets further categorized as special mention, substandard, with collectability highly doubtful and uncollectable, on the basis of the customers' financial position, valuation of collaterals and the length of time of the principal repayments or interest payments have become overdue.

The Bank made 100%, 50%, 10%, 2% and 1% provisions for credits deemed uncollectable, with collectability highly doubtful, substandard, special mention and sound credit assets (excluding assets that represent claims against an ROC government agency), respectively, as minimum provisions. In addition, the Bank was required to make provisions of at least 1.5% each for the sound credit assets on loans granted to Mainland China clients (including short-term trading financing) and for mortgage loans granted for housing acquisition, renovation and construction.

Credits deemed uncollectable may be written off if the write-off is approved by the board of directors.

c. Derecognition of financial assets

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

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Bank recognizes its retained interest in the asset and any associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

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

<u>Equity instruments</u>

The Company classifies the debt and equity instruments issued either as financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreements and the definitions of a financial liability or an equity instrument.

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Bank's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. The carrying amount should be calculated by type of stocks using the weighted-average method for the purpose of repurchased stock. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Bank's own equity instruments.

<u>Financial liabilities</u>

a. Subsequent measurement

Except for the cases stated below, all financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method:

1) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability may upon initial recognition be designated as at FVTPL only in one of the following circumstances:

a) Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition mismatch that would otherwise arise; or

b) The financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Bank's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or

c) The contract contains one or more embedded derivatives so that the entire combined contract (asset or liability) can be designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in other profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability. For a financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss, the amount of changes in fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in other comprehensive income, and it will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. The gain or loss accumulated in other comprehensive income will be transferred to retained earnings when the financial liabilities are derecognized. If this accounting treatment related to credit risk would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch, all changes in fair value of the liability are presented in profit or loss. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 40.

2) Financial guarantee contracts

The Company measures financial guarantee contract issued at the higher of:

a) The amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 endorsed by the FSC; and

b) The amount initially recognized less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with IFRS 15 endorsed by the FSC.

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

b. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when the Company's obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the balance sheet date. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately. If the fair value of a derivative is a positive number, the derivative is recognized as a financial asset and if the fair value is a negative number, the derivative is recognized as a financial liability.

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

Modification of financial instruments

For the changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows resulting from the interest rate benchmark reform:

For the changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows of financial assets or financial liabilities resulting from the interest rate benchmark reform, the Company elects to apply the practical expedient in which the changes are accounted for by updating the effective interest rate at the time the basis is changed, provided the changes are necessary as a direct consequence of the reform and the new basis is economically equivalent to the previous basis.

Overdue Loans

Loans and other credits (including accrued interest) that are overdue for at least six months are classified as overdue loans in accordance with the guideline issued by the FSC.

Overdue loans (except other credits) are classified as discounts and loans, and the remaining are classified as other financial assets.

Securities Purchased/Sold Under Resell/Repurchase Agreements

Securities purchased under resell agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements are generally treated as collateralized financing transactions. Interest earned on resell agreements or interest incurred on repurchase agreements is recognized as interest revenue or interest expense on an accrual basis.

Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the Bank and other parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

The Company uses the equity method to account for investments in associates and joint ventures. Under the equity method, investment in an associate or a joint ventures entity is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate or jointly controlled entity. The Company also recognizes the changes in the Bank's share of equity of associates or joint ventures.

When the Company subscribes for additional new shares of the associate or joint ventures at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Company's proportionate interest in the associate or joint ventures. The Company records such a difference as an adjustment to investments with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus. If the Company's ownership interest is reduced due to the additional subscription of the new shares of the associate or joint ventures, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate or joint ventures is reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the investee had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. When the adjustment should be debited to capital surplus, but the capital surplus recognized from investments accounted for by the equity method is insufficient, the shortage is debited to retained earnings.

When the Company's share of losses of an associate or a joint ventures equals or exceeds its interest in that associate or joint ventures, which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for by the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Bank's net investment in the associate or joint ventures, the Company discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses and liabilities are recognized only to the extent that the Bank has incurred legal obligations, or constructive obligations, or made payments on behalf of that associate or joint ventures.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of an associate or a joint ventures recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. Any excess of the Bank's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized is deducted from the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Company discontinues the use of the equity method from the date on which its investment ceases to be an associate and a joint venture. Any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset. The difference between the previous carrying amount of the associate and the joint venture attributable to the retained interest and its fair value is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate and the joint venture. The Company accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate and the joint venture on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. If an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the Bank continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

When the Company transacts with its associate or joint ventures, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate or joint ventures are recognized in the Bank's financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint ventures that are not related to the Bank.

Investment Properties

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

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

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property is calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is included in profit or loss in the year in which the property is derecognized.

Properties and Equipment

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

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

On derecognition of an item of properties and equipment, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

Leasing

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

For a contract that contains a lease component and non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price and accounts for each component separately.

a. The Company as lessor

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

   Lease payments (less any lease incentives payable) from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining operating leases are added to the carrying amounts of the underlying assets and recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Lease modification that resulted from a negotiation with a lessee is accounted for as a new lease from the effective date of modification.

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

b. The Company as lessee

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

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

   Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms. However, if leases transfer ownership of the underlying assets to the Company by the end of the lease terms or if the costs of right-of-use assets reflect that the Company will exercise a purchase option, the Company depreciates the right-of-use assets from the commencement dates to the end of the useful lives of the underlying assets.

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

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, a change in the assessment of an option to purchase an underlying asset, or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Company accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by (a) decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset of lease modifications that decreased the scope of the lease, and recognizing in profit or loss any gain or loss on the partial or full termination of the lease; (b) making a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset of all other lease modifications. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

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

For sale and leaseback transactions, if the transfer of an asset satisfies the requirements of IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale, the Company recognizes only the amount of any gain or loss which relates to the rights transferred to the buyer-lessor, and adjusts the off-market terms to measure the sale proceeds at fair value. If the transfer does not satisfy the requirements of IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale, it is accounted for as a financing transaction. However, for sale and leaseback transactions, if the transfer of an asset satisfies the requirements of IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale, TCB should defer the amount recognized of which sales price exceeds the carrying amount and allocate to the lease periods. If the lease periods are uncertain, TCB should recognize the amount within 10 years.

Goodwill

Goodwill (part of intangible assets) from business combination is recorded at acquisition cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company’s cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units (referred to as cash-generating units (CGU)) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

In testing assets for impairment, the Company compares the carrying amounts of operating segments (CGUs with allocated goodwill) to their recoverable amounts on a yearly basis (or when impairment indicators exist). CGUs with allocated goodwill arise from the current year should be tested for impairment before the end of the year. When the recoverable amount of CGUs is below the carrying amount, an impairment loss should be recognized to reduce first the carrying amount of goodwill of the CGU and then the carrying amounts of other assets of the CGU proportionately. Any impairment loss should be directly recognized as loss in the current year, and subsequent reversal of impairment loss is not allowed.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the amount attributable to goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

Intangible Assets Other Than Goodwill

Separate acquisition

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. At year-end, the Company examines its estimates of the useful lives, residual values and amortization method of the assets, and any changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively. Unless the Company expects to dispose of an intangible asset before the end of its useful life, the residual value of an intangible asset with limited useful life is estimated to be zero. The effect of any changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

Acquisition as part of a business combination

Intangible asset acquired through business combination is measured at its fair value on the acquisition date, and is recognized separately from goodwill. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Derecognition

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in profit or loss when the assets is derecognized.

Impairment of Properties and Equipment, Right-of-use Assets, Investment Properties and Intangible Assets Other Than Goodwill

At the balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its properties and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment properties and intangible assets (except goodwill) for any indication of impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. Corporate assets are allocated to the individual cash-generating units or a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less selling costs or value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. If asset impairment loss reverses, the increase in the carrying amount resulting from reversal is credited to earnings. However, loss reversal should not be more than the carrying amount (net of depreciation or amortization) had the impairment loss not been recognized.

Foreclosed Collaterals

Foreclosed collaterals (part of other assets) are recorded at the fair value on recognition and recorded at the lower of cost or net fair value as of the balance sheet dates. Net fair value falling below book value indicates impairment, and impairment loss should be recognized. If the net fair value recovers, the recovery of impairment loss is recognized in gains. For foreclosed collaterals that should have been disposed of in the statutory term, unless the disposal period is prolonged, additional provision for losses should be made and impairment loss should be recognized, as required under a FSC directive.

Provisions

Provisions are the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties on the obligation. A provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation.

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

Recognition of Revenue

Interest revenue on loans is recorded on an accrual basis. Under the guidance of the FSC, no interest revenue is recognized on loans that are classified as overdue loans. The interest revenue on these loans is recognized upon collection of the loans and credits.

Service fees are recognized when a major part of the earnings process is completed and cash is collected.

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the stockholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Service that results in award credits for customers, under the Company's award scheme, is accounted for as multiple element revenue transactions and the fair value of the consideration received or receivable is allocated between the service rendered and the award credits granted. The consideration allocated to the award credits is measured by reference to their fair value. Such consideration is not recognized as revenue at the time of the initial sale transaction but is deferred and recognized as revenue when the award credits are redeemed and the Bank's obligations have been fulfilled.

Employee Benefits

<u>Short-term employee benefits</u>

Short-term and non-discounted employee benefits are recognized as expenses in the current year as services are rendered.

<u>Retirement benefits</u>

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

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

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

Preferential interest deposits for employees

The Company provides preferential interest deposits to current and retired employees, and these deposits, including payments of the preferential interest deposits, are within certain amounts. The preferential rates for employees' deposits in excess of market rate should be treated as employee benefits.

Under the Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, the Company should follow the requirement of IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" endorsed by FSC to determine the excess interest on the preferential interest deposits of retired employees by applying an actuarial valuation method when the employees retire. The actuarial assumptions should be in accordance with the requirements set by the authorities.

Termination benefits

A liability for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the Company recognizes any related restructuring costs.

Share-based Payment

The Bank's employees subscribed for the reserved shares of Taiwan Cooperative Financial Holding Company, Ltd. (TCFHC) in accordance with the Financial Holding Company Act, and the Bank recognized the fair value of the stock options under salary expenses and under capital surplus for share-based payment on the grant date, i.e., the date when the Bank and its employees made an agreement for the employees to subscribe for TCFHC's shares.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

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

According to the Income Tax Law of the Republic of China (ROC), an additional tax of unappropriated earnings is provided for as income tax in the year the stockholders approve to retain the earnings.

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused loss carryforwards to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which these deductible temporary differences can be used. If the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit, and at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences, the resulting deferred tax asset or liability is not recognized. In addition, a deferred tax liability is not recognized on taxable temporary difference arising from the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

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

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

The Company has applied the exception from the recognition and disclosure of deferred tax assets and liabilities relating to Pillar Two income taxes. Accordingly, the Company neither recognizes nor discloses information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

<u>Current and deferred taxes</u>

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

TCFHC and its subsidiaries elected to file consolidated tax returns for periods starting from 2012. However, since the Bank applied the accounting treatment mentioned in the preceding paragraph to income tax, any distribution of cash payments and receipts among the consolidated group members is recorded as current tax assets or current tax liabilities.

Business Combination

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized as expense as incurred.

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

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value.

Business combination involving entities under common control is not accounted for by acquisition method but accounted for at the carrying amounts of the entities. Prior period comparative information in the financial statements is restated as if a business combination involving entities under common control had already occurred in that period.

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 4, the Company's management is required to make judgments, estimations and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

When developing material accounting estimates, the Company considers the possible impact of climate change and related government policies and regulations, The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Unless stated in other notes, the following are the critical judgments, assumptions and estimation uncertainty estimations that the Company's management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Impairment Losses on Loans

Estimated impairment losses on the Company's loans are based on certain assumptions about the percentage of default and default losses. The Company makes assumptions and selects the input values for the impairment assessment based on prior experience, the current market situation and forward-looking information.

The assessment of impairment loss also takes into consideration the classification of credit assets and the possible impairment losses based on the length of time the loans have become overdue and the status of collection of the collateral. The Company evaluates the amount of impairment losses based on whether the customer's repayments of principal and interest are overdue and the length of time the payments are overdue, the estimate of value of the collateral and the debtor's financial status. If future actual cash flows are lesser than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Cash on hand	$ 29,085,025	$ 39,871,374
Notes and checks in clearing	17,108,734	17,918,898
Due from banks	42,418,233	36,752,225
	88,611,992	94,542,497
Less: Allowance for possible losses	16,774	21,933
	$ 88,595,218	$ 94,520,564

Reconciliations of cash and cash equivalents between the consolidated statements of cash flows and the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are shown in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

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

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Reserves for deposits - account A	$ 47,271,228	$ 24,768,535
Reserves for deposits - account B	105,871,392	102,855,826
Reserves for deposits - community financial institutions	81,514,688	80,004,048
Reserves for deposits - foreign-currency deposits	538,112	580,560
Deposits in the Central Bank	39,200,000	39,200,000
Due from the Central Bank - others	30,157,434	28,486,157
Due from the Central Bank - central government agencies' deposits	2,263,866	2,480,876
Call loans to banks	58,205,961	41,883,528
	365,022,681	320,259,530
Less: Allowance for possible losses	15	-
	$ 365,022,666	$ 320,259,530

The deposit reserves are determined monthly at prescribed rates based on the average balances of various types of deposit accounts held by the Company. The deposit reserves are subject to withdrawal restrictions, but deposit reserve - account A and foreign-currency deposit reserves may be withdrawn anytime.

Under the guideline issued by the Central Bank of the Republic of China (CBC), the Bank should deposit 60 percent of the deposits of central government agencies in the CBC, and the deposits are subject to withdrawal restrictions.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss		
Commercial paper	$ 71,573,892	$ 22,942,681
Corporate bonds	792,255	785,554
Investments in equity instruments	1,050,448	988,513
Government bonds	-	99,524
Beneficial certificates	11,310	7,850
Currency swap contracts	2,096,695	4,781,847
Forward contracts	59,437	110,287
Futures exchange margins	54,633	62,058
Currency option contracts - buy	29,844	20,499
Cross-currency swap contracts	5,741	12,487
Foreign-currency margin contracts	-	612
Interest rate swap contracts	70,095	58,052
	$ 75,744,350	$ 29,869,964

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Held-for-trading financial liabilities		
Currency swap contracts	$ 5,675,792	$ 2,507,027
Currency option contracts - sell	29,888	20,532
Forward contracts	100,022	43,816
Interest rate swap contracts	90,587	47,247
Cross-currency swap contracts	1,016	2,076
Foreign-currency margin contracts	-	355
	5,897,305	2,621,053
Financial liabilities designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Bank debentures (Note 25)	2,774,538	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	$ 8,671,843	$ 2,621,053

(Concluded)

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss amounting to $3,293,107 thousand and $1,910,904 thousand, respectively, had been sold under repurchase agreements.

The Bank enters into derivative transactions mainly to accommodate customers' needs and to manage its exposure to adverse changes in exchange rates and interest rates. The Bank's strategy for hedging against risk is to reduce most of the market price risk or cash flow risk.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the contract (notional) amounts of derivative transactions of the Bank were as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Currency swap contracts	$ 345,280,253	$ 321,297,779
Forward contracts	6,236,748	10,763,164
Currency option contracts - sell	2,492,252	2,879,492
Currency option contracts - buy	2,492,252	2,879,492
Interest rate swap contracts	7,517,843	2,551,286
Cross-currency swap contracts	391,826	786,552
Foreign-currency margin contracts	-	62,340

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI		
Listed shares and emerging market shares	$ 39,752,734	$ 29,093,520
Unlisted shares	7,032,939	6,067,533
	46,785,673	35,161,053
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI		
Government bonds	246,306,902	221,149,391
Corporate bonds	80,676,447	90,298,964
Bank debentures	62,906,093	70,225,786
Negotiable certificates of deposit	7,517,914	1,218,738
	397,407,356	382,892,879
	$ 444,193,029	$ 418,053,932

These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for medium- to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognizing short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Company's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes.

For the purpose of risk diversification and profit strategy, the Company adjusted the investment position to sell part of the equity instruments in the amounts of $14,482,965 thousand and $44,325,248 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The accumulated unrealized gain of financial assets at FVTOCI under other equity in the amounts of $104 thousand and $2,109 thousand has been transferred to retained earnings, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company recognized unrealized profit or loss on investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI of $9,391,783 thousand gains and $9,395,834 thousand losses, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company recognized unrealized profit or loss on investment in debt instruments at FVTOCI of $4,275,472 thousand gains and $20,687,351 thousand losses, respectively.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the allowances for possible losses of investment in debt instruments at FVTOCI were $263,425 thousand and $283,338 thousand, respectively. Impairment loss recognized in profit or loss was $19,822 thousand gains and $207,586 thousand losses for 2023 and 2022, respectively.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income amounting to $5,532,554 thousand and $7,181,357 thousand, respectively, had been sold under repurchase agreements.

10. INVESTMENTS IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Negotiable certificates of deposit in the Central Bank	$ 446,295,000	$ 537,950,000
Government bonds	154,457,158	122,209,088
Corporate bonds	73,899,876	44,339,053
Bank debentures	26,952,992	12,012,175
Certificates of deposit	1,030,921	640,849
	702,635,947	717,151,165
Less: Allowance for possible losses	33,530	22,243
	$ 702,602,417	$ 717,128,922

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company recognized reversal of impairment loss in profit; the amounts were $11,447 thousand losses, and $2,565 thousand losses, respectively.

11. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESELL AGREEMENTS

Securities acquired for $149,440 thousand under resell agreements as of December 31, 2022 will subsequently be sold for $149,563 thousand.

12. RECEIVABLES, NET

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Accrued interest	$ 14,585,065	$ 9,764,507
Credit cards	4,907,452	4,886,693
Acceptances	3,445,629	3,073,233
Receivables on merchant accounts in the credit card business	1,149,941	733,633
Accounts receivable	237,505	332,224
Accounts receivable factored without recourse	114,381	142,901
Refundable deposits receivable in leasehold agreements	132,585	136,585
Dividends receivable	25,348	3,337
Others	640,569	532,187
	25,238,475	19,605,300
Less: Allowance for possible losses	524,824	497,943
	$ 24,713,651	$ 19,107,357

The changes in the impairment assessment of receivables and allowance for possible losses of credits, credit cards, and accrued interest from debt instruments for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are summarized below:

Gross Carrying Amount	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collective Assessment)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Non-originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 16,460,317	$ 57,165	$ 204,286	$ 16,721,768
Transfers to				
Lifetime ECL	(40,983)	41,097	(114)	-
Credit-impaired financial assets	(94,473)	(7,501)	101,974	-
12-month ECL	9,158	(8,898)	(260)	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	59,164,404	196,308	133,987	59,494,699
Write-offs	-	-	(25,712)	(25,712)
Derecognition of financial assets in the current reporting period	(55,130,002)	(212,606)	(139,659)	(55,482,267)
Change in exchange rates and other changes	406,429	-	(21)	406,408
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 20,774,850	$ 65,565	$ 274,481	$ 21,114,896
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 14,890,139	$ 42,626	$ 155,867	$ 15,088,632
Transfers to				
Lifetime ECL	(22,425)	22,599	(174)	-
Credit-impaired financial assets	(12,038)	(2,259)	14,297	-
12-month ECL	9,797	(8,687)	(1,110)	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	48,030,198	180,566	106,925	48,317,689
Write-offs	-	-	(11,841)	(11,841)
Derecognition of financial assets in the current reporting period	(46,857,021)	(178,496)	(59,969)	(47,095,486)
Change in exchange rates and other changes	421,667	816	291	422,774
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 16,460,317	$ 57,165	$ 204,286	$ 16,721,768

Allowance for Possible Losses	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collective Assessment)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Non-originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Impairment Loss under IFRS 9	Difference of Impairment Recognized under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans"	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 40,080	$ 11,186	$ 95,979	$ 147,245	$ 165,702	$ 312,947
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period						
Transfers to						
Lifetime ECL	(517)	526	(9)	-	-	-
Credit-impaired financial assets	(19,977)	(512)	20,489	-	-	-
12-month ECL	2,042	(2,027)	(15)	-	-	-
Derecognition of financial assets in the current reporting period	(33,067)	(56,817)	(25,918)	(115,802)	-	(115,802)
Reversal from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period	16,605	6,960	6,471	30,036	-	30,036
New financial assets purchased or originated	37,439	52,914	46,098	136,451	-	136,451
Difference of impairment recognized under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	-	-	-	-	3,471	3,471
Write-offs	-	-	(25,712)	(25,712)	-	(25,712)
Recovery of written-off receivables	-	-	879	879	-	879
Changes in exchange rates and other changes	(20)	-	(1,928)	(1,948)	-	(1,948)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 42,585	$ 12,230	$ 116,334	$ 171,149	$ 169,173	$ 340,322
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 34,359	$ 10,928	$ 59,387	$ 104,674	$ 173,969	$ 278,643
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period						
Transfers to						
Lifetime ECL	(224)	248	(24)	-	-	-
Credit-impaired financial assets	(301)	(250)	551	-	-	-
12-month ECL	1,972	(1,929)	(43)	-	-	-
Derecognition of financial assets in the current reporting period	(34,653)	(35,567)	(17,430)	(87,650)	-	(87,650)
Reversal from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period	(693)	(8,363)	29,621	20,565	-	20,565
New financial assets purchased or originated	36,708	46,112	35,213	118,033	-	118,033
Difference of impairment recognized under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	-	-	-	-	(8,267)	(8,267)
Write-offs	-	-	(11,841)	(11,841)	-	(11,841)
Recovery of written-off receivables	-	-	541	541	-	541
Changes in exchange rates and other changes	2,912	7	4	2,923	-	2,923
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 40,080	$ 11,186	$ 95,979	$ 147,245	$ 165,702	$ 312,947

Impairment assessment, except for the above receivables, was based on the expected credit loss model at the beginning of the current reporting period by the simplified method. On December 31, 2023 and 2022, the amounts of impairment assessment of receivables were assessed as $4,123,579 thousand and $2,883,532 thousand, respectively, and the amounts of allowance for possible losses were $184,502 thousand and $184,996 thousand, respectively.

The changes in allowance for possible losses by using simplified method for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are summarized below:

	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	$ 184,996	$ 187,153
Provision for possible losses	1,080	229
Write-offs	(1,574)	(2,386)
Balance at December 31	$ 184,502	$ 184,996

13. DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Bills discounted	$ 831,674	$ 1,467,784
Overdraft		
Unsecured	857	913
Secured	18,915	20,304
Import and export negotiations	366,814	1,022,765
Short-term loans		
Unsecured	440,762,831	333,350,019
Accounts receivable financing	523,386	460,826
Secured	205,670,875	213,797,203
Medium-term loans		
Unsecured	534,993,825	479,552,115
Secured	427,436,837	421,207,362
Long-term loans		
Unsecured	52,174,385	48,019,196
Secured	1,166,005,220	1,116,977,245
Overdue loans	4,512,989	4,820,291
	2,833,298,608	2,620,696,023
Less: Allowance for possible losses	32,881,748	30,897,043
Less: Adjustment of discount	572,193	646,803
	$ 2,799,844,667	$ 2,589,152,177

The changes in gross carrying amount and allowance for possible losses of discounts and loans for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are summarized below:

Gross Carrying Amount	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collective Assessment)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Non-originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 2,579,964,014	$ 5,893,927	$ 34,838,082	$ 2,620,696,023
Transfers to				
Lifetime ECL	(1,934,963)	1,967,594	(32,631)	-
Credit-impaired financial assets	(5,819,448)	(2,982,794)	8,802,242	-
12-month ECL	1,303,513	(1,170,448)	(133,065)	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	1,197,253,664	615,107	313,772	1,198,182,543
Write-offs	-	-	(5,288,597)	(5,288,597)
Derecognition of financial assets in the current reporting period	(973,449,342)	(1,054,534)	(6,691,830)	(981,195,706)
Change in exchanges and other changes	882,472	9,995	11,878	904,345
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 2,798,199,910	$ 3,278,847	$ 31,819,851	$ 2,833,298,608
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 2,423,547,486	$ 6,838,384	$ 36,101,322	$ 2,466,487,192
Transfers to				
Lifetime ECL	(1,942,273)	1,989,432	(47,159)	-
Credit-impaired financial assets	(6,677,422)	(762,491)	7,439,913	-
12-month ECL	1,439,211	(1,128,645)	(310,566)	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	1,063,157,791	359,690	503,219	1,064,020,700
Write-offs	-	-	(824,742)	(824,742)
Derecognition of financial assets in the current reporting period	(908,811,920)	(1,762,045)	(8,315,798)	(918,889,763)
Change in exchanges and other changes	9,251,141	359,602	291,893	9,902,636
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 2,579,964,014	$ 5,893,927	$ 34,838,082	$ 2,620,696,023

Allowance for Possible Losses	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collective Assessment)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Non-originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Impairment Loss under IFRS 9	Difference of Impairment Recognized under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans"	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 4,125,312	$ 100,144	$ 4,034,715	$ 8,260,171	$ 22,636,872	$ 30,897,043
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period						
Transfers to						
Lifetime ECL	(4,867)	7,774	(2,907)	-	-	-
Credit-impaired financial assets	(135,991)	(259,373)	395,364	-	-	-
12-month ECL	21,198	(12,626)	(8,572)	-	-	-
Derecognition of financial assets in the current reporting period	(1,828,201)	(59,538)	(1,210,114)	(3,097,853)	-	(3,097,853)
Reversal from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period	329,805	265,240	5,504,822	6,099,867	-	6,099,867
New financial assets purchased or originated	2,232,645	14,202	8,052	2,254,899	-	2,254,899
Difference of impairment recognized under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	-	-	-	-	1,469,299	1,469,299
Write-offs	-	-	(5,288,597)	(5,288,597)	-	(5,288,597)
Recovery of write-off credits	-	-	784,521	784,521	-	784,521
Change in exchange rates and other changes	(180,937)	66	(56,560)	(237,431)	-	(237,431)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 4,558,964	$ 55,889	$ 4,160,724	$ 8,775,577	$ 24,106,171	$ 32,881,748
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 3,777,112	$ 86,866	$ 4,047,940	$ 7,911,918	$ 21,800,941	$ 29,712,859
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period						
Transfers to						
Lifetime ECL	(7,985)	14,459	(6,474)	-	-	-
Credit-impaired financial assets	(150,350)	(10,034)	160,384	-	-	-
12-month ECL	42,145	(13,854)	(28,291)	-	-	-
Derecognition of financial assets in the current reporting period	(1,577,391)	(12,300)	(510,378)	(2,100,069)	-	(2,100,069)
Reversal from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period	(100,930)	30,296	261,433	190,799	-	190,799
New financial assets purchased or originated	2,080,118	1,396	60,162	2,141,676	-	2,141,676
Difference of impairment recognized under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	-	-	-	-	835,931	835,931
Write-offs	-	-	(824,742)	(824,742)	-	(824,742)
Recovery of write-off credits	-	-	674,301	674,301	-	674,301
Change in exchange rates and other changes	62,593	3,315	200,380	266,288	-	266,288
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 4,125,312	$ 100,144	$ 4,034,715	$ 8,260,171	$ 22,636,872	$ 30,897,043

The bad-debt expenses and provision for losses on commitment and guarantees for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	2023	2022
Provision for possible losses on discounts and loans	$ 6,726,212	$ 1,068,337
Provision for possible losses on receivables	55,236	42,910
(Reversal of provision) provision for due from banks	(7,083)	919
Provision for possible losses on overdue receivables	592,307	258,943
Provision (reversal of provision) for possible losses on guarantees	57,700	(103,064)
Provision (reversal of provision) for possible losses on loan commitment	86,340	(31,252)
Reversal of provision for possible losses on others	(8,858)	(40,749)
	$ 7,501,854	$ 1,196,044

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank was in compliance with the FSC-required provision for credit assets.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, accrual of interest on the above overdue loans had been stopped. Thus, the unrecognized interest revenue was $138,111 thousand and $92,119 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, based on the average loan interest rate for the year.

14. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

	December 31			
	2023		2022	
	Amount	Percentage of Ownership	Amount	Percentage of Ownership
Investment in associate				
United Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	$ 142,192	30.00	$ 137,409	30.00

Aggregate information of associate that is not individually material:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
The Company's share of:		
Net income	$ 11,864	$ 8,331
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	$ 11,864	$ 8,331

The Company received $7,081 thousand and $10,116 thousand of dividends from United Real Estate Management Co., Ltd. for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The dividends are recognized as a reduction of investments accounted for using equity method.

The investments accounted for using equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were based on the financial statements audited by the auditors for the same years.

15. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS, NET

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Overdue receivables	$ 13,096	$ 1,016,022
Less: Allowance for possible losses	10,335	446,153
Overdue receivables, net	2,761	569,869
Due from banks	7,672,264	7,350,992
Call loans to securities firms	675,510	307,250
	$ 8,350,535	$ 8,228,111

Due from banks (part of other financial assets, net) held by the Company were mainly demand deposits and time deposits that could not be withdrawn or time deposits that had maturity periods of more than three months and could not be withdrawn before maturity.

16. PROPERTIES AND EQUIPMENT, NET

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Carrying amount		
Land	$ 20,103,901	$ 20,448,500
Buildings	9,450,361	10,047,900
Machinery and equipment	1,288,486	1,281,266
Transportation equipment	166,711	173,699
Other equipment	142,279	156,013
Leasehold improvements	193,479	209,978
Prepayments for equipment, land and buildings and construction in progress	418,096	472,116
	$ 31,763,313	$ 32,789,472

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Prepayments for Equipment, Land and Buildings and Construction in Progress	Total
Cost								
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 20,463,677	$ 19,886,465	$ 5,018,791	$ 690,041	$ 1,265,590	$ 1,096,591	$ 472,116	$ 48,893,271
Additions	-	125,431	426,919	29,836	37,036	29,012	364,091	1,012,325
Disposal	-	-	(187,616)	(12,266)	(27,810)	(1,295)	-	(228,987)
Reclassification	(344,598)	(105,433)	92,172	5,671	8,353	33,439	(418,120)	(728,516)
Effects of exchange rate changes	(1)	(4)	(1,365)	(184)	(224)	(2,081)	9	(3,850)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 20,119,078	$ 19,906,459	$ 5,348,901	$ 713,098	$ 1,282,945	$ 1,155,666	$ 418,096	$ 48,944,243
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 20,463,416	$ 19,541,317	$ 4,791,535	$ 661,756	$ 1,203,215	$ 1,047,521	$ 428,285	$ 48,137,045
Additions	-	132,752	363,623	59,273	63,782	50,817	500,011	1,170,258
Disposal	-	-	(300,766)	(34,351)	(20,797)	(26,167)	-	(382,081)
Reclassification	-	211,841	149,992	910	14,708	17,351	(467,873)	(73,071)
Effects of exchange rate changes	261	555	14,407	2,453	4,682	7,069	11,693	41,120
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 20,463,677	$ 19,886,465	$ 5,018,791	$ 690,041	$ 1,265,590	$ 1,096,591	$ 472,116	$ 48,893,271

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 15,177	$ 9,838,565	$ 3,737,525	$ 516,342	$ 1,109,577	$ 886,613	$ 16,103,799
Disposal	-	-	(187,616)	(12,266)	(27,810)	(1,295)	(228,987)
Depreciation expenses	-	723,624	511,764	42,439	59,081	77,821	1,414,729
Reclassification	-	(106,087)	-	-	-	-	(106,087)
Effects of exchange rate changes	-	(4)	(1,258)	(128)	(182)	(952)	(2,524)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 15,177	$ 10,456,098	$ 4,060,415	$ 546,387	$ 1,140,666	$ 962,187	$ 17,180,930
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 15,177	$ 9,127,569	$ 3,585,282	$ 508,751	$ 1,054,672	$ 832,294	$ 15,123,745
Disposal	-	-	(298,979)	(34,351)	(20,797)	(26,167)	(380,294)
Depreciation expenses	-	710,441	441,130	39,758	71,612	73,633	1,336,574
Reclassification	-	-	(300)	(4)	19	-	(285)
Effects of exchange rate changes	-	555	10,392	2,188	4,071	6,853	24,059
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 15,177	$ 9,838,565	$ 3,737,525	$ 516,342	$ 1,109,577	$ 886,613	$ 16,103,799

The Bank revalued its properties five times in 1979, 1998, 2007, 2011 and 2012. As of December 31, 2023, the reserve for land revaluation increment tax (part of deferred tax liabilities) was $2,541,779 thousand.

Properties and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	
Main buildings	50 years
Equipment installed in buildings	5 to 15 years
Machinery and equipment	3 to 10 years
Transportation equipment	5 to 10 years
Other equipment	3 to 20 years
Leasehold improvements	3 to 5 years

In testing assets for impairment, the Bank defined each operating unit or operating segment as a cash-generating unit (CGU). The recoverable amount of a CGU was determined at its value in use for the properties and equipment. The discount rates for the CGUs’ value in use were 8.30% and 8.59% as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

17. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Carrying amount		
Land	$ 11,889	$ 11,887
Buildings	1,491,017	1,443,807
Transportation equipment	49,361	84,326
Other equipment	5,374	8,650
	$ 1,557,641	$ 1,548,670

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	$ 7,298	$ 7,211
Buildings	600,991	598,598
Transportation equipment	37,993	34,860
Other equipment	3,276	3,762
	$ 649,558	$ 644,431

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the additions to right-of-use assets of the Company were $668,382 thousand and $703,609 thousand, respectively.

Except for the above listed additions and recognized depreciation expenses, there was no significant sublease or impairment of the Company's right-of-use assets for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Carrying amount	$ 1,517,725	$ 1,524,115

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Land	1.346%-1.985%	1.346%-1.627%
Buildings	1.346%-9.800%	1.346%-9.800%
Transportation equipment	1.935%-9.700%	1.935%-9.700%
Other equipment	2.445%-4.000%	2.445%-4.000%

c. Material lease-in activities

The Company signed lease agreements on office premises due to operating activities. Rentals are calculated on the basis of leased areas and are receivable monthly, quarterly or semiannually. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, refundable deposits on these leases totaled $144,091 thousand and $138,027 thousand, respectively.

d. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 3,955	$ 2,767
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	$ 123	$ 99
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	$ 4,083	$ 3,588

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the total cash outflow for leases of the Company was $709,001 thousand and $695,983 thousand, respectively.

The Company's leases of certain land, buildings, transportation equipment and other equipment qualify as short-term leases or low-value asset leases. The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

18. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES, NET

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Land	$ 6,419,019	$ 6,074,421
Buildings	1,463,568	1,388,463
	$ 7,882,587	$ 7,462,884

	Land	**Buildings**	**Total**
Cost			
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 6,074,421	$ 2,436,491	$ 8,510,912
Additions	-	1,251	1,251
Reclassification	344,598	236,251	580,849
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 6,419,019	$ 2,673,993	$ 9,093,012
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 6,074,421	$ 2,435,046	$ 8,509,467
Additions	-	1,445	1,445
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 6,074,421	$ 2,436,491	$ 8,510,912
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ -	$ 1,048,028	$ 1,048,028
Depreciation expenses	-	56,310	56,310
Reclassification	-	106,087	106,087
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ -	$ 1,210,425	$ 1,210,425
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ -	$ 994,705	$ 994,705
Depreciation expenses	-	53,323	53,323
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ -	$ 1,048,028	$ 1,048,028

Investment properties (except for land) are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Main buildings	50 years
Equipment installed in buildings	5 to 15 years

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the fair value of investment properties was $23,714,667 thousand and $22,417,111 thousand, respectively. The fair value was classified in Level 3, the estimated price was determined by internal appraisal personnel using the market approach and inputs according to internal procedures and related regulations.

The revenues generated from the investment properties are summarized as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Rental income from investment properties (part of other noninterest gains, net)	$ 519,215	$ 529,923
Direct operating expenses for investment properties that generate rental income	(144,326)	(141,552)
	$ 374,889	$ 388,371

Lease agreements on investment properties owned by the Bank and rented to others are operating lease. Rentals are calculated on the basis of the leased areas and are receivable monthly, quarterly or semiannually. The lessees have no preemptive rights to buy properties at the end of the lease agreements. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, guarantee deposits on these leases totaled $122,400 thousand and $107,400 thousand, respectively. Minimum future annual rentals are as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Year 1	$ 489,004	$ 416,227
Year 2	322,350	330,967
Year 3	262,694	167,955
Year 4	210,845	78,744
Year 5	71,899	53,080
Over five years	6,294	3,043
	$ 1,363,086	$ 1,050,016

19. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Goodwill	$ 3,170,005	$ 3,170,005
Computer software	1,164,730	890,496
	$ 4,334,735	$ 4,060,501

	Goodwill	Computer Software	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 3,170,005	$ 890,496	$ 4,060,501
Separate acquisition	-	466,736	466,736
Amortization expenses	-	(340,340)	(340,340)
Reclassification	-	147,667	147,667
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	171	171
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 3,170,005	$ 1,164,730	$ 4,334,735

(Continued)

	Goodwill	Computer Software	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 3,170,005	$ 613,951	$ 3,783,956
Separate acquisition	-	494,384	494,384
Amortization expenses		(294,680)	(294,680)
Reclassification	-	71,738	71,738
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	5,103	5,103
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 3,170,005	$ 890,496	$ 4,060,501

(Concluded)

Computer software with limited useful lives is amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives of 5 years.

In testing assets for impairment, the Company defined each operating unit or operating segment as a cash-generating unit (CGU). The recoverable amount of a CGU was determined at its value in use for the goodwill impairment test. The discount rates for the CGUs' value in use were 8.30% and 8.59% as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Goodwill resulting from the merger of the Bank with the Farmers Bank of China was allocated to operating units or operating segments (cash-generating units with allocated goodwill). There was no impairment loss on goodwill as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

20. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Refundable deposits	$ 725,273	$ 353,669
Prepaid expenses	131,997	117,379
Prepaid pensions	34,736	-
Operating deposits	40,000	30,000
Others	11,239	12,389
	$ 943,245	$ 513,437

21. DEPOSITS FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND OTHER BANKS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Deposits from banks	$ 173,467,665	$ 161,002,883
Call loans from banks	81,803,899	63,560,063
Overdrafts from other banks	1,478,785	1,425,292
Transfer deposits from Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	37,095,665	56,095,665
Deposits from the Central Bank	336,526	293,932
	$ 294,182,540	$ 282,377,835

22. SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

Securities sold for $9,512,753 thousand and $9,778,160 thousand under repurchase agreements as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, would subsequently be purchased for $9,525,223 thousand and $9,791,005 thousand, respectively.

23. PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Checks for clearing	$ 17,108,734	$ 17,918,898
Collections payable	5,744,127	5,383,623
Accrued expenses	5,690,808	5,589,596
Collections of notes and checks for various financial institutions in other cities	596,608	1,270,234
Acceptances	3,519,099	3,114,074
Accrued interest	8,100,188	4,592,851
Payables on notes and checks collected for others	290,589	472,683
Tax payable	711,803	610,727
Factored accounts payable	84,597	141,150
Dividends payable	170,524	170,524
Payable on securities	42,966	15,724
Others	2,052,132	1,695,255
	$ 44,112,175	$ 40,975,339

24. DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Deposits		
Checking	$ 70,551,514	$ 65,931,733
Demand	784,656,553	756,635,048
Savings - demand	1,199,358,033	1,146,829,243
Time	961,069,470	796,540,886
Negotiable certificates of deposit	34,181,070	50,569,632
Savings - time	676,348,161	637,179,608
Treasury	137,199,303	145,514,336
Remittances	242,674	327,179
	$ 3,863,606,778	$ 3,599,527,665

25. BANK DEBENTURES

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Second subordinated bonds in 2013, Type B: Reuters' fixing rate for 90 day's New Taiwan dollar commercial paper refers to the TAIBOR plus 0.45%; maturity - December 25, 2023	$ -	$ 4,600,000
First subordinated bonds in 2014, Type B: Fixed rate of 1.85%; maturity - May 26, 2024	2,700,000	2,700,000
First subordinated bonds in 2014, Type C: Fixing rate for 90 day's New Taiwan dollar commercial paper refers to Taiwan Bills Index Rate 02 plus 0.43%; maturity - May 26, 2024	5,800,000	5,800,000
First subordinated bonds in 2016, Type A: Fixed rate of 1.09%; maturity - September 26, 2023	-	950,000
First subordinated bonds in 2016, Type B: Fixed rate of 1.20%; maturity - September 26, 2026	4,050,000	4,050,000
First subordinated bonds in 2017, Type A: Fixed rate of 1.32%; maturity - September 26, 2024	600,000	600,000
First subordinated bonds in 2017, Type B: Fixed rate of 1.56%; maturity - September 26, 2027	1,400,000	1,400,000
First non-cumulative perpetual subordinated bonds in 2018: Fixed rate of 2.28%; the Bank may exercise its redemption rights after 5 years and 2 months	5,000,000	5,000,000
First non-cumulative perpetual subordinated bonds in 2019: Fixed rate of 1.90%; the Bank may exercise its redemption rights after 5 years and 1 month	5,000,000	5,000,000
Third non-cumulative perpetual subordinated bonds in 2019: Fixed rate of 1.45%; the Bank may exercise its redemption rights after 5 years and 1 month	5,000,000	5,000,000
First non-cumulative perpetual subordinated bonds in 2020: Fixed rate of 1.50%; the Bank may exercise its redemption rights after 5 years and 1 month	5,000,000	5,000,000
First unsecured bank debentures (sustainable development) in 2021: Fixed rate of 0.40%; maturity - May 31, 2026	1,000,000	1,000,000
Second unsecured bank debentures (social responsibility) in 2021: Fixed rate of 0.42%; maturity - October 29, 2026	1,000,000	1,000,000
First non-cumulative perpetual subordinated bonds (perpetual development) in 2022: Fixed rate of 2.50%; the Bank may exercise its redemption rights after 5 years and 2 months	1,350,000	1,350,000
Second non-cumulative perpetual subordinated bonds (perpetual development) in 2022: Fixed rate of 3.00%; the Bank may exercise its redemption rights after 5 years and 1 month	8,650,000	8,650,000
Third unsecured bank debentures (sustainable development) in 2022: Fixed rate of 1.50%; maturity - September 28, 2027	2,500,000	2,500,000
Fourth non-cumulative perpetual subordinated bonds in 2022: Fixed rate of 3.40%; the Bank may exercise its redemption rights after 5 years and 1 month	5,690,000	5,690,000
First unsecured bank debentures (sustainable development) in 2023: Fixed rate of 1.40%; maturity - March 20, 2028	2,500,000	-
	$ 57,240,000	$ 60,290,000

In order to establish an international financial management platform, expand the depth and breadth of wealth management and private banking business for high-asset clients, the Bank issue first unsecured bank debentures amounted to US$46,850 thousand on March 10, 2023, and the Bank issue third unsecured bank debentures amounted to US$45,850 thousand on October 5, 2023. The debentures are divided into Type A and Type B for $32,800 thousand and $14,050 thousand, Type A and Type B for $29,250 thousand and $16,600 thousand, respectively, with combination of fixed interest rate and structured interest rate (range accrual). The Bank may make early redemption on any interest payment from the date of issue. If the Bank does not make redemption before maturity, the principal of the debentures is repaid in one lump sum upon maturity, of which Type A is March 10, 2025 and Type B is March 10, 2028, and Type A is October 5, 2025 and Type B is October 5, 2028. To reduce its interest rate risk, the Bank entered into interest rate swap contracts, which are measured at FVTPL. Furthermore, in order to eliminate accounting inconsistencies, the Bank designated these debentures as financial liabilities at FVTPL, and the details were as follows:

	December 31, 2023
First unsecured bank debentures bonds issued in 2023	
Type A	$ 985,158
Type B	414,456
	$ 1,399,614
Third unsecured bank debentures bonds issued in 2023	
Type A	$ 881,525
Type B	493,399
	1,374,924
	$ 2,774,538

On November 18, 2019, the Bank has obtained approval from the FSC to issue unsecured bank debentures amounting to US$1,000,000 thousand. As of December 31, 2023, the amount of unissued unsecured bank debentures of TCB was US$1,000,000 thousand.

On February 8, 2023, the Bank has obtained approval from the FSC to issue sustainable bank debentures amounting to $50,000 thousand. As of December 31, 2023, the amount of unissued unsecured bank debentures of TCB was US$3,400 thousand.

On August 7, 2023, the Bank has obtained approval from the FSC to issue subordinated bank debentures amounting to $300,000 thousand. As of December 31, 2023, the amount of unissued unsecured bank debentures of TCB was US$254,300 thousand.

26. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Guarantee deposits received	$ 1,725,899	$ 2,121,654
Appropriation for loans	16,167	37,588
Long-term borrowings	4,932,900	2,293,200
	$ 6,674,966	$ 4,452,442

27. PROVISIONS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Provision for employee benefits		
Net defined benefit liability	$ -	$ 35,922
Present value of retired employees’ preferential interest deposits obligation	4,027,923	4,226,023
	4,027,923	4,261,945
Provision for losses on guarantees	1,025,372	967,682
Provision for losses on loan commitment	325,497	239,528
Provision for losses on others	25,779	34,441
	$ 5,404,571	$ 5,503,596

The changes in the provision for losses on guarantees, provision for losses on loan commitments, and provision for losses on others for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are summarized below:

	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collective Assessment)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Non-originated Credit-impaired Financial Instruments)	Impairment Loss under IFRS 9	Difference of Impairment Recognized under “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 745,652	$ -	$ 23,647	$ 769,299	$ 472,352	$ 1,241,651
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period						
Transfers to						
Lifetime ECL	(1)	1	-	-	-	-
Credit-impaired financial instruments	(528)	-	528	-	-	-
12-month ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition of financial instruments in the current reporting period	(208,128)	-	(16,068)	(224,196)	-	(224,196)
Reversal from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period	(38,229)	(1)	2,042	(36,188)	-	(36,188)
New financial instruments purchased or originated	361,137	105	-	361,242	-	361,242
Difference of impairment recognized under “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans”	-	-	-	-	34,324	34,324
Change in exchange rates and other changes	(184)	-	(1)	(185)	-	(185)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 859,719	$ 105	$ 10,148	$ 869,972	$ 506,676	$ 1,376,648

(Continued)

	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collective Assessment)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Non-originated Credit-impaired Financial Instruments)	Impairment Loss under IFRS 9	Difference of Impairment Recognized under “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 781,399	$ 28	$ 167,289	$ 948,716	$ 451,407	$ 1,400,123
Changes from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period						
Transfers to						
Lifetime ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit-impaired financial instruments	(436)	-	436	-	-	-
12-month ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition of financial instruments in the current reporting period	(305,324)	(28)	(147,716)	(453,068)	-	(453,068)
Reversal from financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period	(42,814)	-	2,217	(40,597)	-	(40,597)
New financial instruments purchased or originated	296,256	-	1,399	297,655	-	297,655
Difference of impairment recognized under “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans”	-	-	-	-	20,945	20,945
Change in exchange rates and other changes	16,571	-	22	16,593	-	16,593
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 745,652	$ -	$ 23,647	$ 769,299	$ 472,352	$ 1,241,651

(Concluded)

28. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PLAN

a. Defined contribution plan

The pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”) is a defined contribution plan. Based on the Act, the Company’s monthly contributions to individual pension accounts of employees covered by the defined contribution plan is at 6% of monthly salaries and wages. The funds are deposited in individual labor pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

The Company recognized expense of $232,462 thousand and $216,226 thousand in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in 2023 and 2022, respectively, in accordance with the defined contribution plan.

b. Defined benefit plan

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Act is operated by the government. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the six months before retirement. Since March 2023, the Company has adjusted 2% of the total monthly salaries and wages of employees (originally 15%) to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the “Bureau”); the Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee’s name. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year.

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

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 12,536,249	$ 12,811,748
Fair value of plan assets	(12,570,985)	(12,775,826)
Net defined benefit liability (prepaid pensions)	$ (34,736)	$ 35,922

Movements in net defined benefit liability (Prepaid pensions) were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liability (Prepaid pensions)
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 13,786,128	$ (11,840,502)	$ 1,945,626
Service cost			
Current service cost	405,501	-	405,501
Net interest expense (revenue)	66,806	(59,453)	7,353
Recognized in profit or loss	472,307	(59,453)	412,854
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(940,067)	(940,067)
Actuarial gain - changes in financial assumptions	(1,058,110)	-	(1,058,110)
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	594,694	-	594,694
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(463,416)	(940,067)	(1,403,483)
Contributions from the employer	-	(919,075)	(919,075)
Benefits paid	(983,271)	983,271	-
Balance at December 31, 2022	12,811,748	(12,775,826)	35,922
Service cost			
Current service cost	369,473	-	369,473
Net interest expense (revenue)	178,955	(185,539)	(6,584)
Recognized in profit or loss	548,428	(185,539)	362,889
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(83,999)	(83,999)
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	194,312	-	194,312
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	61,925	-	61,925
Recognized in other comprehensive income	256,237	(83,999)	172,238
Contributions from the employer	-	(605,785)	(605,785)
Benefits paid	(1,080,164)	1,080,164	-
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 12,536,249	$ (12,570,985)	$ (34,736)

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Act, the Bank is exposed to the following risks:

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

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

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

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

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Discount rate(s)	1.25%	1.45%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	2.00%	2.00%
Expected rate(s) of return on plan asset	1.25%	1.45%

Assuming a possible reasonable change in each of the significant actuarial assumptions and all other assumptions remaining constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation will have increased (decreased) as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Discount rate(s)		
0.25% increase	$ (242,153)	$ (257,728)
0.25% decrease	$ 249,691	$ 266,041
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
0.25% increase	$ 233,238	$ 249,728
0.25% decrease	$ (227,509)	$ (243,317)

The sensitivity analysis presented above shows the effect on the present value of the defined benefit obligations of a change in single assumption while all other assumptions remain unchanged. The sensitivity analysis presented above might not be representative of the actual change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it was unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur independently of each other because some of the assumptions might be correlated.

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	$ 1,189,452	$ 980,000
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	7.98 years	8.22 years

c. Employees’ preferential deposit plan

The Bank’s payment obligations on fixed-amount preferential interest deposits for retired employees and current employees after retirement are in compliance with the Bank’s internal rules. Under the Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, the Bank should determine the excess interest from the preferential interest deposits of employees by applying an actuarial valuation method when the employees retire.

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheet arising from the Bank’s obligation in the employees’ preferential interest deposits plan were as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Present value of retired employees’ preferential interest deposits obligation (part of provisions)	$ 4,027,923	$ 4,226,023

The changes in present value of retired employees’ preferential interest deposits obligation were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Present value of retired employees’ preferential interest deposits obligation, January 1	$ 4,226,023	$ 4,352,387
Interest expense	160,451	165,350
Actuarial losses	464,795	559,533
Benefits paid	(823,346)	(851,247)
Present value of retired employees’ preferential interest deposits obligation, December 31	$ 4,027,923	$ 4,226,023

The amounts recognized in profit or loss in employee preferential deposit plans for retired employees in the statement of comprehensive income were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Interest expense	$ 160,451	$ 165,350
Actuarial losses	464,795	559,533
Excessive interest of retired employees’ preferential interest deposits	$ 625,246	$ 724,883

Under Order No. 10110000850 issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission on March 15, 2012, the actuarial assumptions for calculating the expense for the retired employees’ preferential interest deposit benefit are as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Discount rate	4.00%	4.00%
Return on deposit	2.00%	2.00%
Account balance decrease rate per year	1.00%	1.00%
Rate of probability of change in the preferential deposit system	50.00%	50.00%

Assuming a possible reasonable change in each of the significant actuarial assumptions and all other assumptions remaining constant, the present value of the retired employees' preferential interest deposit benefit obligation would have increased (decreased) as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Discount rate(s)		
1% increase	$ (286,385)	$ (303,145)
1% decrease	$ 329,632	$ 349,341
Return on deposit		
1% increase	$ (1,220,750)	$ (1,174,110)
1% decrease	$ 1,220,750	$ 1,174,110
Account balance decrease rate per year		
1% increase	$ (343,839)	$ (320,388)
1% decrease	$ 302,685	$ 364,408
Rate of probability of change in the preferential deposit system		
20% increase	$ (1,611,169)	$ (1,690,409)
20% decrease	$ 1,611,169	$ 1,690,409

The sensitivity analysis presented above shows the effect on the present value of the retired employees' preferential interest deposit benefit obligation of a change in a single assumption while all other assumptions remain unchanged. The sensitivity analysis presented above might not be representative of the actual change in the present value of the retired employees' preferential interest deposit benefit obligation because it was unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur independently of each other because some of the assumptions might be correlated.

29. NET INTEREST

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Interest revenue		
From discounts and loans	$ 70,511,972	$ 48,270,476
From investments	15,603,480	10,756,613
From due from banks and call loans to other banks	4,802,802	2,514,375
Others	762,934	706,154
	91,681,188	62,247,618
Interest expense		
From deposits	(51,378,197)	(21,939,909)
From due to the Central Bank and other banks	(5,525,920)	(1,586,895)
From bank debentures	(1,248,784)	(985,627)
From deposits from the Central Bank and other banks	(1,355,353)	(477,502)
Others	(158,707)	(82,872)
	(59,666,961)	(25,072,805)
	$ 32,014,227	$ 37,174,813

30. SERVICE FEE INCOME, NET

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Service fee income		
From trust business	$ 2,174,388	$ 2,022,539
From insurance service	2,258,738	1,482,114
From loans	1,427,719	1,290,866
From guarantee	871,610	858,329
From credit cards	1,638,477	1,386,990
From remittance	278,034	279,607
From cross-bank transactions	293,205	303,473
From agency commission	134,991	117,251
From import/export service	101,748	122,104
From trust affiliated business	48,359	50,918
Others	425,323	363,554
	9,652,592	8,277,745
Service charge		
From cross - bank transactions	(333,720)	(325,702)
From credit cards	(304,646)	(295,493)
From credit cards acquiring	(1,146,365)	(946,271)
From custody	(76,123)	(80,761)
Others	(168,708)	(152,214)
	(2,029,562)	(1,800,441)
	$ 7,623,030	$ 6,477,304

31. GAINS (LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023				
	Interest Revenue (Expense)	Gain (Loss) on Disposal	Gain (Loss) on Valuation	Dividend Income	Total
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss	$ 808,659	$ 20,843,766	$ (2,797,030)	$ 85,379	$ 18,940,774
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	-	(5,077,732)	(3,284,286)	-	(8,362,018)
Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss	(77,620)	767	72,551	-	(4,302)
	$ 731,039	$ 15,766,801	$ (6,008,765)	$ 85,379	$ 10,574,454

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022				
	Interest Revenue (Expense)	Gain (Loss) on Disposal	Gain (Loss) on Valuation	Dividend Income	Total
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss	$ 302,874	$ 23,974,091	$ 4,432,022	$ 57,598	$ 28,766,585
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	-	(9,927,942)	(900,230)	-	(10,828,172)
	$ 302,874	$ 14,046,149	$ 3,531,792	$ 57,598	$ 17,938,413

32. REALISED GAIN ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Dividends revenue on investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI	$ 2,909,328	$ 3,604,606
Derecognition of unrealized gains (losses) on investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	(19,284)	33,037
	$ 2,890,044	$ 3,637,643

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, dividends revenue related to derecognized investments were $1,060,591 thousand and $1,523,581 thousand, respectively.

33. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES

a. Employee benefits expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Salaries	$ 8,546,648	$ 8,767,195
Incentives	3,044,078	3,037,222
Excessive interest from preferential interest deposits	1,029,173	1,146,734
Post-employment benefits, termination benefits and compensation	645,032	659,600
Overtime	430,164	433,391
Others	2,150,787	2,096,807
	$ 15,845,882	$ 16,140,949

Under the Articles, the Bank will distribute employees' compensation at percentages from 1% to 8% of its annual profit (pretax income which exclude compensation of employees). However, the actual appropriation of the bonus should be made only from the annual net income less any accumulated deficit. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, based on past experience the compensation of employees was $957,496 thousand and $1,163,868 thousand, respectively, based on the amended Articles and past experiences.

Material differences between such estimated amounts and the amounts resolved by the board of directors on or before the annual consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue are adjusted in the year the compensation was recognized. If there is a change in the proposed amounts after the annual consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in accounting estimate.

The appropriations of employees' compensation for 2022 and 2021 resolved by the board of directors on March 22, 2023 and March 14, 2022, respectively, were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Employees' compensation - cash	$ 1,163,868	$ 1,345,534

There was no difference between the amounts of the employees' compensation resolved by the board of directors and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

The appropriation of employees' compensation of the Company for 2023 is subject to the approval of the board of directors.

Information on the employees' compensation resolved by the Bank's board of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange (https://emops.twse.com.tw).

b. Depreciation and amortization expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Depreciation expense	$ 2,120,597	$ 2,034,328
Amortization expense	341,477	295,814
	$ 2,462,074	$ 2,330,142

34. INCOME TAX

a. Income tax expense (benefit) recognized in profit or loss

Main components of income tax expense were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Current tax		
Current year	$ 4,942,987	$ 2,264,531
Prior year's adjustments	20,876	(72,374)
	4,963,863	2,192,157
Deferred tax		
Current year	(1,110,204)	854,464
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 3,853,659	$ 3,046,621

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Income before income tax	$ 20,156,250	$ 22,137,387
Income tax expense at the statutory rate (20%)	$ 4,031,250	$ 4,427,477
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	9,196	9,978
Tax-exempt income	(591,862)	(1,433,590)
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	4,345	(127,990)
Effect of different tax rate of overseas branches operating in other jurisdictions	379,854	243,120
Adjustments for prior year's tax	20,876	(72,374)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 3,853,659	$ 3,046,621

b. Income tax expense (benefit) recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Deferred tax		
Recognized in other comprehensive income - items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Exchange differences on the translation of financial statements of foreign operations	$ (27,088)	$ 965,543
Unrealized valuation gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	83,390	(351,933)
Income tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income	$ 56,302	$ 613,610

c. Current tax assets and liabilities

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Current tax assets		
Tax receivable - consolidated tax return	$ 2,110,779	$ 2,084,831
Tax refund receivable	15,756	122,542
Others	185,302	41,724
	$ 2,311,837	$ 2,249,097
Current tax liabilities		
Tax payable - consolidated tax return	$ 2,775,295	$ 352,574
Tax payable	341,487	428,555
Others	476	425
	$ 3,117,258	$ 781,554

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Compre-hensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	$ -	$ 739,414	$ -	$ 739,414
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	295,968	-	(83,390)	212,578
Properties and equipment	7,250	(644)	-	6,606
Payables for annual leave	99,941	(77)	-	99,864

(Continued)

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Compre-hensive Income	Closing Balance
Employee's preferential interest deposits obligation	$ 795,647	$ (39,620)	$ -	$ 756,027
Other liabilities	5,783	-	-	5,783
Exchanges difference on foreign operations	73,928	-	27,088	101,016
	$ 1,278,517	$ 699,073	$ (56,302)	$ 1,921,288
Deferred tax liability				
Temporary differences				
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	$ 459,960	$ (459,960)	$ -	$ -
Investments accounted for using equity method	93,410	(59)	-	93,351
Intangible assets	428,614	-	-	428,614
Defined benefit obligation	359,616	48,888	-	408,504
The reserve for land value increment tax	2,541,779	-	-	2,541,779
	$ 3,883,379	$ (411,131)	$ -	$ 3,472,248

(Concluded)

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Compre-hensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	$ 264,125	$ (264,125)	$ -	$ -
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	295,968	295,968
Properties and equipment	7,894	(644)	-	7,250
Payables for annual leave	100,512	(571)	-	99,941
Employee's preferential interest deposits obligation	820,920	(25,273)	-	795,647
Other liabilities	5,783	-	-	5,783
Exchanges difference on foreign operations	1,039,471	-	(965,543)	73,928
	$ 2,238,705	$ (290,613)	$ (669,575)	$ 1,278,517
Deferred tax liability				
Temporary differences				
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	$ -	$ 459,960	$ -	$ 459,960
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	55,965	-	(55,965)	-
Investments accounted for using equity method	90,763	2,647	-	93,410
Intangible assets	428,614	-	-	428,614
Defined benefit obligation	258,372	101,244	-	359,616
The reserve for land value increment tax	2,541,779	-	-	2,541,779
	$ 3,375,493	$ 563,851	$ (55,965)	$ 3,883,379

e. Unused deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the consolidated balance sheets

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Deductible temporary differences	$ 758,464	$ 573,399

f. The income tax returns of the Bank through 2018 had been examined by the tax authorities.

g. The Bank had recognized the tax effects of the difference of tax credit of $37,030 thousand in 2023, according to the result of 2018 income tax return examination and the result of 2022 income tax return.

h. Pillar Two income tax legislation

In December 2023, the government of Belgium, where the subsidiary is incorporated, enacted the Pillar Two income tax legislation, effective January 1, 2024. Since the Pillar Two income tax legislation was not effective at the reporting date, the Company has no related current tax exposure.

In December 2023, the government of Australia, where the Bank is incorporated, initiated the Pillar Two income tax legislative procedure, effective January 1, 2024. Since the Pillar Two income tax legislation was not effective at the reporting date, the Company has no related current tax exposure.

In December 2023, the government of Hong Kong, where the Bank is incorporated, initiated the Pillar Two income tax legislative procedure, effective January 1, 2025. Since the Pillar Two income tax legislation was not effective at the reporting date, the Company has no related current tax exposure.

Under the legislation, the Company will be required to pay, in Belgium, Australia and Hong Kong, a top-up tax on the profits of its subsidiary and group entities that are taxed at an effective tax rate of less than 15 percent.

35. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The numerators and denominators used in calculating earnings per share were as follows:

	Net Income (Numerator)	**Shares (Denominator in Thousands)**	**Earnings Per Share (NT$)**
For the year ended December 31, 2023			
Basic earnings per share	$ 16,302,624	11,007,530	$ 1.48
For the year ended December 31, 2022			
Basic earnings per share	$ 19,089,299	11,007,530	$ 1.73

36. EQUITY

a. Capital stock

Common stocks

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	12,000,000	12,000,000
Authorized capital	$ 120,000,000	$ 120,000,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	11,007,530	11,007,530
Common stocks issued	$ 110,075,300	$ 110,075,300
Common stocks issued		
Public	$ 76,369,806	$ 76,369,806
Private	33,705,494	33,705,494
	$ 110,075,300	$ 110,075,300

Fully paid common stocks, which have a par value of $10, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

On May 23, 2022, the Bank's board of directors resolved to increase its capital by issuing 273,600 thousand shares amounting to $2,736,000 thousand which included the 2021 earnings. The issuance was approved by the FSC and MOEA.

b. Capital surplus

Under related regulations, capital surplus may be used to offset a deficit. Capital surplus arising from the issuance of shares in excess of par value (including additional paid-in capital from the issuance of common shares and capital surplus from mergers and treasury stock transactions) and donations may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to common stock on the basis of the percentage of shares held by the stockholders. Any capital surplus transferred to common stock should be within a certain percentage prescribed by law.

Under related regulations, the capital surplus from equity investments under the equity method cannot be distributed for any purpose.

c. Special reserve

Under the FSC guidelines, the Bank reclassified to the special reserve $165,255 thousand, the sum of trading loss reserve and reserve for loss on branch of purchase commitments, which were in place until December 31, 2010. The reclassified special reserve is unavailable to be used unless: (1) offset a deficit or (2) when the special reserve reaches 50% of the Bank's paid-in capital, 50% of the excess may be used to issue new capital or (3) the FSC has approved that excess may be reversed to unappropriated earnings when special reserve has exceeded the Bank's paid-in capital. Under the FSC guideline, the reserve for trading default and reserve for trading loss that had been provided should be transferred to a special reserve under shareholders' equity. A special reserve is required to be set off against the net decrease in other equity recorded in the current period.

As of December 31, 2023, the special reserve from equity investments under the equity method was $14,944 thousand.

For the first-time adoption of IFRS Accounting Standards, the Bank should appropriate to a special reserve an amount that was the same as those of unrealized revaluation increment and cumulative translation differences (gains) transferred to retained earnings as a result of the Bank's use of exemptions under IFRS 1. However, on the date of transitions to IFRS Accounting Standards, if the increase in retained earnings that resulted from all IFRSs adjustments is not enough for this appropriation, only the increase in retained earnings that resulted from all IFRS Accounting Standards adjustments will be appropriated to special reserve. The special reserve appropriated as above may be reversed in proportion to the usage, disposal or reclassification of the related assets and thereafter distributed. The special reserve appropriated for the first-time adoption of IFRS Accounting Standards may be used to offset deficits in subsequent years. No appropriation of earnings shall be made until any shortage of the aforementioned special reserve is appropriated in subsequent years if the Bank has earnings and the original need to appropriate a special reserve is not eliminated.

The increase in retained earnings that resulted from all IFRS Accounting Standards adjustments was not enough for this appropriation; therefore, the Bank appropriated to the special reserve an amount of $1,132,019 thousand on January 1, 2013, the increase in retained earnings that resulted from all IFRS Accounting Standards adjustments on transitions to IFRS Accounting Standards.

Information regarding the above special reserve appropriated or reversed on elimination of the original need to appropriate a special reserve was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Balance on January 1	$ 1,014,245	$ 1,014,245
Reversed on elimination of the original need to appropriate a special reserve:		
Disposal of properties and equipment	-	-
Balance on December 31	$ 1,014,245	$ 1,014,245

According to the provisions of the Order No. 1090150022 Order of the Financial Supervisory Commission R.O.C. TCFHC appropriated to the special surplus reserve of the same amount, which occurred from the net deduction of other equity items recorded in the current period. The information provided by the Bank in accordance with the letter is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023
Balance on January 1	$ -
Special reserve	18,667,266
Balance on December 31	$ 18,667,266

d. Appropriation of earnings

From the annual net income less any deficit, an amount equal to 30% thereof should be appropriated as legal reserve and a certain amount, depending on regulations and operating needs, as special reserve. The remaining net income and unappropriated earnings of prior years may be distributed as dividends to shareholders or retained according to the distribution plan to be proposed by the board of directors and submitted to the shareholders' meeting for approval. Unless otherwise restricted by related regulations, the cash dividends must be 10% or above of the total dividends and bonuses distributed. If the cash dividend per share is less than NT$0.1, the cash dividend will not be distributed unless the distribution is resolved in the stockholders' meetings.

If the legal reserve reaches the amount of paid-in capital or the Bank is sound in both its finance and business operations and have set aside a legal reserve in compliance with the Company Law, the legal reserve is not subject to the limitation of 30% set under the Banking Law and related regulations.

Under related regulations, use the following practice a special reserve and not appropriated:

1) With respect to the book net amount of other deductions from equity for the period in which it arises, an equivalent amount of special reserve shall be allocated from the amount of the after-tax net profit for the period, plus items other than the after-tax net profit for the period, that are included in the undistributed earnings of the period. If there remains any insufficiency, it shall be allocated from the undistributed earnings of the previous period.

2) The debit balance of accounts in the stockholders' equity section. The special reserve should be appropriated from the prior years' unappropriated earnings to the extent of the debit balance accumulated from prior years.

3) If there is a difference between the appropriation of special reserve and the special reserve appropriated for the net amount of deduction in other stockholder's equity, the Bank should appropriate an additional amount of special reserve in the first-time adoption of IFRS Accounting Standards. Afterwards, if there is any reversal of the deduction in other stockholders' equity, the Bank is allowed to appropriate retained earnings from the reversal amount.

Under the Company Law, the legal reserve should be appropriated until the reserve equals the Bank's paid-in capital. This reserve should only be used to offset a deficit. When the reserve exceeds 25% of the Bank's paid-in capital, the excess may be used to issue new shares or distributed as cash dividends.

The appropriations from the earnings of 2022 and 2021 were approved in the stockholders' meetings on May 22, 2023 and May 23, 2022, respectively. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings		**Dividends Per Share (NT$)**	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Legal reserve	$ 6,148,467	$ 6,025,396		
Special reserve	18,667,266	-		
Cash dividends	1,850,000	11,324,000	$0.168067	$1.054972
Stock dividends	-	2,736,000	-	0.254893

Information on the appropriation of earnings is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange (https://emops.twse.com.tw).

e. Non-controlling interest

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Balance on January 1	$ 235,994	$ 224,584
Attributable to non-controlling interest		
Net income	(33)	1,467
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	9,077	9,943
Balance on December 31	$ 245,038	$ 235,994

37. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Taiwan Cooperative Financial Holding Co., Ltd. is the ultimate parent of the Company, and the Ministry of Finance is the major government stockholder. Based on IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures", the Company's transactions with government-related parties are exempt from disclosure requirements. All transactions, account balances, earnings, expenses and gains (losses) on transactions between the Company and subsidiaries have all been excluded from consolidation and are not disclosed in this note.

In addition to those mentioned in other notes, the related-party transactions are summarized as follows:

a. Related parties

Related Party	Relationship with the Bank
Taiwan Cooperative Financial Holding Company, Ltd. (TCFHC)	Parent company
Co-operative Assets Management Co., Ltd. (CAM)	Sister company
Taiwan Cooperative Bills Finance Co., Ltd. (TCBF)	Sister company
Taiwan Cooperative Securities Co., Ltd. (TCS)	Sister company
BNP Paribas Cardif TCB Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (BPCTLI)	Sister company
Taiwan Cooperative Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd. (TCSIT)	Sister company
Taiwan Cooperation Venture Capital Co., Ltd. (TCVC)	Sister company
Taiwan Cooperative International Leasing Co., Ltd.	Sister company
Taiwan Cooperative Securities Investment Consultant Co., Ltd.	Sister company
United Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	Associated enterprise
TCB 6 Year Emerging Market Bond Fund	Fund managed by Taiwan Cooperative Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.
TCB 6 Year Senior Emerging Market Bond Fund	Fund managed by Taiwan Cooperative Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.
TCB 2025 Maturity Emerging Market Bond Fund	Fund managed by Taiwan Cooperative Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.
TCB 2026 Maturity Senior Emerging Market Corporate Bond Fund	Fund managed by Taiwan Cooperative Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.
TCB 2023 Maturity Selective Emerging Market Bond Fund	Fund managed by Taiwan Cooperative Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.
TCB US Short Duration High Yield Bond Fund	Fund managed by Taiwan Cooperative Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.
TCB Global Healthcare Multi-Asset Income Fund	Fund managed by Taiwan Cooperative Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.
TCB Environment & Socially Responsible Multi-Asset Fund	Fund managed by Taiwan Cooperative Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.
TCB Global High Yield Bond Fund	Fund managed by Taiwan Cooperative Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.
TCB Global Core Infrastructure Income Fund	Fund managed by Taiwan Cooperative Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.
TCB 2032 Target Date Multi-Asset Income Fund	Fund managed by Taiwan Cooperative Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.
TCB Fund of Emerging Markets Bond Fund	Fund managed by Taiwan Cooperative Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.
Tamshui First Credit Bank	The director of Tamshui First Credit Bank is also the TCFHC's director.

(Continued)

Related Party	Relationship with the Bank
The Fifth Credit Cooperation of Taipei	The director of The Fifth Credit Cooperation of Taipei is also the Bank's supervisor (before September 7, 2023).
Taiwan Asset Management Corporation	The director of Taiwan Assets Management Corporation is the main management of TCFHC.
Financial Information Service Co., Ltd.	The director of Tamshui First Credit Bank is also the TCFHC's director.
Agricultural Bank of Taiwan	The director of Agricultural Bank of Taiwan is also the Bank's director.
Sun Ba Power Corporation	The director of Sun Ba Power Corporation is also the TCFHC's main management's spouse.
Krom Electronics Co., Ltd.	The director of Krom Electronics Co., Ltd is also the Bank's director's second-degree kin.
Others	Main management of the parent company and other related parties.

(Concluded)

b. Significant transactions between the Company and related parties:

1) Call loans to banks

	Highest Balance	Ending Balance	Interest Revenue	Interest Rate (%)
For the year ended December 31, 2023				
Sister companies				
TCBF	$ 2,587,870	$ 603,525	$ 18,581	1.200-6.800
Others	1,413,580	307,050	3,726	1.200-5.850
	$ 4,001,450	$ 910,575	$ 22,307	
For the year ended December 31, 2022				
Sister companies				
TCBF	$ 4,410,000	$ 950,000	$ 17,127	0.290-1.300
Others	1,401,050	-	7,101	0.300-3.680
	$ 5,811,050	$ 950,000	$ 24,228	

2) Call loans to securities firms (part of other financial assets, net)

	Highest Balance	Ending Balance	Interest Revenue	Interest Rate (%)
For the year ended December 31, 2023				
Sister company				
TCS	$ 324,880	$ 307,050	$ 17,012	4.650-5.880
For the year ended December 31, 2022				
Sister company				
TCS	$ 557,078	$ 307,250	$ 4,384	0.270-4.650

3) Deposits from banks

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2023		2022	
	Ending Balance	Interest Expense	Ending Balance	Interest Expense
Main management	$ 112,266	$ 1,216	$ 195,887	$ 1,828
Others				
Tamshui First Credit Bank	25,845,545	378,184	26,251,447	261,215
The Fifth Credit Cooperation of Taipei	-	59,077	6,667,716	61,676
Others	27,209	867	14,058	-
	$ 25,985,020	$ 439,344	$ 33,129,108	$ 324,719

4) Call loans from banks

	Highest Balance	Ending Balance	Interest Expense	Interest Rate (%)
For the year ended December 31, 2023				
Others	$ 921,600	$ -	$ 803	5.140-5.170

5) Loans

	Highest Balance	Ending Balance	Interest Revenue	Interest Rate (%)
For the year ended December 31, 2023				
Main management	$ 495,165	$ 262,282	$ 4,536	1.636-3.090
Others	1,676,070	669,704	7,311	1.370-3.120
	$ 2,171,235	$ 931,986	$ 11,847	
For the year ended December 31, 2022				
Sister company	$ 1,000,000	$ -	$ -	-
Main management	369,469	268,766	3,963	1.010-2.051
Others	390,997	189,255	2,350	0.100-2.710
	$ 1,760,466	$ 458,021	$ 6,313	

Under the Banking Law, except for customer loans and government loans, credits extended by the Bank to any related party should be 100% secured, and the terms of credits extended to related parties should be similar to those for third parties.

6) Deposits

	Ending Balance	Interest Expense	Interest Rate (%)
For the year ended December 31, 2023			
Parent company	$ 51,823	$ 657	0-0.580
Sister companies	2,515,642	24,124	0-4.450
Associates	79,155	759	0-4.950
Main management	1,316,889	16,062	0-13.000
Others			
Financial Information Service Co., Ltd.	18,745,956	21,102	0-5.250
The Credit Cooperative of Ilan	3,078,524	31,766	1.334-1.590
Kaohsiung City Farmers’ Association	33,261	364	0.058-1.590
Others	6,628,466	52,786	0-13.000
	$ 32,449,716	$ 147,620	
For the year ended December 31, 2022			
Parent company	$ 105,332	$ 366	0-0.455
Sister companies	2,798,073	11,160	0-1.325
Associates	92,999	858	0-0.835
Main management	781,793	10,959	0-13.000
Others			
Financial Information Service Co., Ltd.	16,187,597	9,245	0-1.440
Others	4,523,124	22,462	0-13.000
	$ 24,488,918	$ 55,050	

	December 31	
	2023	2022
7) Accrued income (part of receivables)		
Sister companies		
BPCTLI	$ 215,104	$ 35,139
TCSIT	3,264	3,382
TCS	12,515	-
	$ 230,883	$ 38,521
8) Accrued interest (part of receivables)		
Sister companies		
TCBF	$ 221	$ 299
TCS	146	159
Others	1,048	-
	$ 1,415	$ 458
9) Tax receivable - consolidated tax return (part of current tax assets)		
Parent company	$ 2,110,779	$ 2,084,831
10) Accrued interest (part of payables)		
Sister companies		
TCSIT	$ 72	$ 54
Others	6	3
Main management	3,052	1,631
Associates	528	119
Others	12,960	4,620
	$ 16,618	$ 6,427
11) Payable on securities (part of payables)		
Sister company		
TCS	$ 42,966	$ 15,724
12) Tax payable - consolidated tax return (part of current tax liabilities)		
Parent company	$ 2,775,295	$ 352,574

	December 31	
	2023	2022
13) Guarantee deposits received (part of other financial liabilities)		
Parent company	$ 7,214	$ 7,214
Sister companies		
BPCTLI	8,575	3,765
TCS	12,824	11,699
Others	6,036	5,539
Others		
Taiwan Asset Management Corporation	3,249	3,249
Agricultural Bank of Taiwan	10,700	-
	$ 48,598	$ 31,466

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
14) Service fee income (part of service fee income, net)		
Sister companies		
BPCTLI	$ 581,607	$ 625,785
Others	41,937	47,009
Main management	207	206
Others	25,201	293
	$ 648,952	$ 673,293
15) Service charge (part of service fee income, net)		
Sister companies		
TCSIT	$ 402	$ 705
TCS	468	-
Main management	132	128
	$ 1,002	$ 833
16) Other income (part of other noninterest gain, net)		
Parent company	$ 3,722	$ 3,722
Sister companies		
TCS	1,873	1,903
Others		
Taiwan Asset Management Corporation	1,972	1,739
Financial Information Service Co., Ltd.	1,714	1,484
Others	647	38
	$ 9,928	$ 8,886

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
17) Donation (part of other noninterest gain, net)		
Main management	$ 2,000	$ 2,000
Others	900	900
	$ 2,900	$ 2,900

18) Lease agreements - the Company is lessor

The Company lease out investment properties to its parent company and sister companies under operating leases with lease terms of 2 to 10 years. Rentals which are determined based on the prices of nearby properties are calculated on the basis of the leased areas and are payable monthly.

a) Future lease payment receivable was as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Parent company	$ 106,511	$ 133,272
Sister companies		
TCS	112,348	87,684
BPCTLI	92,533	14,531
TCBF	37,413	2,201
Others	19,688	28,790
	$ 368,493	$ 266,478

b) Lease income (part of other non-interest gains, net):

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Parent company	$ 29,099	$ 26,332
Sister companies		
TCS	46,121	44,604
BPCTLI	19,919	14,410
Others	24,609	22,395
	$ 119,748	$ 107,741

19) Derivatives

Related Party	Type of Derivatives	Contract Period	Nominal Amounts		Valuation Gain (Loss)	Amounts on the Consolidated Balance Sheet: Account	Amounts on the Consolidated Balance Sheet: Amounts
	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023						
Sister company - BPCTLI	Currency swap	2023.09.28-2024.03.29	US$	105,245	$ (56,390)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	$ (56,390)
	Currency swap	2023.08.24-2024.01.24	EUR	3,012	(1,354)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(1,354)
	Currency swap	2023.01.31-2024.01.31	EUR	4,844	8,631	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,631
Sister company - TCBF	Currency swap	2023.12.08-2024.01.18	US$	3,000	(1,711)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(1,711)
Other - TCB 6 Year Senior Emerging Market Bond Fund	Currency swap	2023.10.26-2024.02.26	US$	5,500	(3,148)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(3,148)
Other - TCB 6 Year Emerging Market Bond Fund	Currency swap	2023.12.11-2024.03.28	US$	11,630	(3,760)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(3,760)
Other - TCB 2026 Maturity Senior Emerging Market Corporate Bond Fund	Currency swap	2023.12.08-2024.01.08	US$	800	(201)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(201)
Other - TCB US Short Duration High Yield Bond Fund	Currency swap	2023.03.21-2024.03.21	US$	5,950	(108)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(108)
Other - TCB Global Core Infrastructure Income Fund	Currency swap	2023.10.13-2024.01.16	US$	900	(657)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(657)
Other - TCB Global High Yield Bond Fund	Currency swap	2023.11.28-2024.03.18	US$	4,220	(2,425)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(2,425)
Other - TCB 2032 Target Date Multi-Asset Income Fund	Currency swap	2023.12.18-2024.03.18	US$	3,000	(2,000)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(2,000)
Other - TCB Environment & Socially Responsible Multi-Asset Fund	Currency swap	2023.10.06-2024.03.29	US$	7,200	(5,046)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(5,046)
Other - TCB Global Healthcare Multi-Asset Income Fund	Currency swap	2023.12.26-2024.03.29	US$	13,000	(5,500)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(5,500)
Other - TCB 2025 Maturity Emerging Market Bond Fund	Currency swap	2023.11.30-2024.03.28	US$	21,650	(3,194)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(3,194)
Other - TCB Fund of Emerging Market Bond Fund	Currency swap	2023.12.08-2024.03.29	US$	1,460	(791)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(791)

Related Party	Type of Derivatives	Contract Period	Nominal Amounts		Valuation Gain (Loss)	Amounts on the Consolidated Balance Sheet: Account	Amounts on the Consolidated Balance Sheet: Amounts
	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022						
Sister company - BPCTLI	Currency swap	2022.11.30-2023.03.23	EUR	7,856	$ 3,759	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$ 3,759
	Currency swap	2022.01.11-2023.04.28	US$	68,149	165,824	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	165,824
	Currency swap	2022.09.30-2023.02.24	US$	54,387	(46,146)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(46,146)
Sister company - TCBF	Currency swap	2022.12.27-2023.02.24	US$	1,000	91	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	91
Other - TCB 6 Year Senior Emerging Market Bond Fund	Currency swap	2022.08.25-2023.06.29	US$	4,500	503	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	503
Other - TCB 6 Year Emerging Market Bond Fund	Currency swap	2022.10.11-2023.02.13	US$	7,300	(2,442)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(2,442)
Other - TCB 2025 Maturity Emerging Market Bond Fund	Currency swap	2022.08.23-2023.06.29	US$	36,700	5,790	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,790
Other - TCB 2026 Maturity Senior Emerging Market Corporate Bond Fund	Currency swap	2022.12.08-2023.03.08	US$	800	4	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4
Other - TCB 2023 Maturity Selective Emerging Market Bond Fund	Currency swap	2022.12.12-2023.02.13	US$	750	45	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	45
Other - TCB Global Healthcare Multi-Asset Income Fund	Currency swap	2022.12.22-2023.03.31	US$	13,000	184	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	184
Other - TCB Global High Yield Bond Fund	Currency swap	2022.12.19-2023.03.20	US$	1,000	195	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	195
Other - TCB US Short Duration High Yield Bond Fund	Currency swap	2022.12.12-2023.06.12	US$	6,500	400	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	400
Other - TCB Environment & Socially Responsible Multi-Asset Fund	Currency swap	2022.12.21-2023.03.31	US$	5,000	157	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	157
Other - TCB Global Core Infrastructure Income Fund	Currency swap	2022.12.12-2023.02.13	US$	1,800	112	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	112
Other - TCB 2032 Target Date Multi-Asset Income Fund	Currency swap	2022.12.16-2023.03.16	US$	3,000	339	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	339

The realized profit on the currency swaps transactions with related parties was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Sister company		
BPCTLI	$ 347,102	$ 257,230
TCBF	6,201	1,808
Others	139,470	425,878
	$ 492,773	$ 684,916

20) Loans

December 31, 2023

Type	Account Volume or Name	Highest Balance in the Year Ended December 31, 2023 (Note 1)	Ending Balance	Loan Classification: Normal Loans	Loan Classification: Nonperforming Loans	Collaterals	Differences in Terms of Transaction Compared with Those for Unrelated Parties
Consumer loans	102	$ 376,322	$ 210,658	$ 210,658	$ -	Note 2	None
Self-used housing mortgage loans	78	437,913	264,328	264,328	-	Land and buildings	None
Other loans	Tamshui First Credit bank	900,000	-	-	-	Certificates of deposit	None
	Krom Electronics Co., Ltd	50,000	50,000	50,000	-	None	None
	Sun Ba Power Corporation	407,000	407,000	407,000	-	None	None

December 31, 2022

Type	Account Volume or Name	Highest Balance in the Year Ended December 31, 2022 (Note 1)	Ending Balance	Loan Classification: Normal Loans	Loan Classification: Nonperforming Loans	Collaterals	Differences in Terms of Transaction Compared with Those for Unrelated Parties
Consumer loans	92	$ 263,006	$ 212,055	$ 212,055	$ -	Note 2	None
Self-used housing mortgage loans	55	332,710	245,966	245,966	-	Land and buildings	None
Other loans	Tamshui First Credit bank	164,750	-	-	-	Certificates of deposit	None

Note 1: The highest balance is the largest sum in the year of all daily accounts for each type.

Note 2: A portion of consumer loans was guaranteed by real estate.

Terms of other transactions with related parties were similar to those for third parties, except for the more favorable interest rate for managers' savings within a prescribed limit.

c. Salaries, bonuses and remuneration to main management

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Salaries and other short-term employment benefits	$ 164,677	$ 163,209
Post-employment benefits	25,403	8,068
Interest arising from the employees' preferential rate in excess of normal rates	3,527	3,679
	$ 193,607	$ 174,956

38. PLEDGED ASSETS

a. In addition to those mentioned in other notes, the face values of the pledged bonds and certificates of deposit are summarized as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - debt instrument investments	$ 184,230	$ -
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	83,045,616	83,190,498
Other financial assets - due from banks	157,701	145,514
	$ 83,387,547	$ 83,336,012

To comply with the Central Bank of the Republic of China's (CBC) Interbank Funds Transfer and Settlement System for real-time gross settlement (RTGS), the pledged time deposits are mainly to provide the Central Bank of the Republic of China's (CBC) foreign currency fund lending warranty as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. The pledged amount may be adjusted anytime, and the unused overdraft amount at the end of a day can also be treated as the Company's liquidity reserve. The remaining bonds and time deposits are used as preparation and collateral for various businesses.

b. To expand their capital sourcing and enhance their liquidity position, the Bank's Seattle Branch and Los Angeles Branch and New York Branch obtained access privileges at the Discount Window Account of the Federal Reserve Bank. For this access, the three branches pledged the following assets:

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

Date	Loan	Collateral Value
December 31, 2023	$ 488,219	$ 411,019
December 31, 2022	$ 436,267	$ 361,914

c. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, due to the KHR loans borrowed from the National Bank of Cambodia, the Bank provided US$25,525 thousand and US$27,927 thousand, respectively, of its Phnom Penh Branch's due from the Central Bank as collateral to the National Bank of Cambodia in accordance with the relevant regulations.

39. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those mentioned in other notes, the significant commitments were as follows:

a. As of December 31, 2023, the Bank's outstanding major construction and procurement contracts amounted to $724,445 thousand, of which $447,638 thousand was still unpaid.

b. According to the joint venture contract signed with BNP Paribas Assurance (BNPPA), the Bank signed the tri-party agreement with BNP Paribas Cardif TCB Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (BPCTLI) and Cooperative Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd. (CIB) on April 13, 2010, which identified BPCTLI as the sole supplier of life insurance products for the Bank and CIB, also applying the Bank's marketing channels to sell life insurance products. Since the Bank merged with the CIB on June 24, 2016, the Bank signed a two-party agreement with BPCTLI on March 30, 2018 to replace the original tri-party agreement, the rights and obligations of the CIB were assumed by the Bank.

40. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

	December 31			
	2023		2022	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Financial assets				
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	$ 702,602,417	$ 699,688,618	$ 717,128,922	$ 712,423,037
Financial liabilities				
Bank debentures	57,240,000	58,223,015	60,290,000	61,597,225

Fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2023 and 2022:

Fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2023

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	$ 699,688,618	$ -	$ 699,535,093	$ 153,525
Financial liabilities				
Bank debentures	58,223,015	-	58,223,015	-

Fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2022

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	$ 712,423,037	$ -	$ 712,423,037	$ -
Financial liabilities				
Bank debentures	61,597,225	-	61,597,225	-

In addition to those listed above, the management considered other financial instruments which are not measured at fair value closed to their fair value.

b. The valuation techniques and assumptions the Bank uses for determining fair values are as follows:

The fair values of financial instruments traded on active markets are based on quoted market prices. However, in many instances where there are no quoted market prices for the Bank's various financial instruments, fair values are based on estimates using other financial data and appropriate valuation methodologies. The financial data obtained by the Bank for making estimations and assumptions for financial instrument valuation is consistent with those used by other market participants to price financial instruments. Fair values of forward contracts, currency swap contracts, foreign-currency margin contracts, cross-currency swap contracts and interest rate swap contracts are calculated using the discounted cash flow method, unless the fair values are provided by counterparties. Fair values of option contracts are based on estimates using the Black Scholes pricing model.

The Bank estimates the fair value of each forward contract on the basis of the swap points quoted by Refinitiv on each settlement date. Fair values of interest rate swap contracts and cross-currency swap contracts are calculated using the Bloomberg information system, unless the fair values are provided by counterparties. The calculation of the fair value of each option contract is based on the mid-price (the average of bid and ask prices) quoted by Refinitiv and applied consistently.

For debt instruments with no active market, if there are theoretical prices from the Taipei Exchange an over-the-counter securities exchange) on the balance sheet date, they are used as the basis for evaluating the fair value of debt instruments with no active market. Otherwise, the latest trade prices and quoted prices by major markets are used. The fair values of bank debentures are recorded as follows: (a) debentures with no maturity dates - at book values; (b) debentures with floating interest rates - at theoretical prices quoted by the Taipei Exchange; and (c) debentures with fixed interest rates - at estimates reached using the discounted cash flow method. The discount rates used were between 1.0889% and 1.5661%, between 1.3207% and 1.6703% as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and were comparable with interest rates for loans with similar terms and characteristics.

Evaluation technique and input of fair value measurement at Level 3

The Company adopts the market approach for domestic unlisted equity investment, and selects similar industries with the target company. The main business model is similar. The products and scales are close to the comparable listed companies. The fair value estimation is based on the information of the listed company, or the price-book ratio (P/B) of the industry to which the target is evaluated is estimated as the multiplier of the fair value estimate. The significant unobservable input used is discount for lack of marketability. A decrease in discount for lack of marketability used in isolation would result in increases in fair value.

The ranges for the discount for lack of marketability used in the assessment of fair value based on the market approach on December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Discount for lack of marketability	10%-30%	10%-30%

With other input values remaining and a change in discount for lack of marketability input value to reflect reasonable assumptions, the amount of fair value of investment in equity instruments will increase (decrease) as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Discount for lack of marketability		
Increase 10%	$ (1,050,843)	$ (917,845)
Decrease 10%	$ 1,050,843	$ 917,845

c. The hierarchies of the Company's financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

1) Fair value hierarchy

Financial Instrument Measured at Fair Value	**December 31, 2023**			
	Total	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Equity instruments	$ 1,050,448	$ 589,081	$ -	$ 461,367
Debt instruments	792,255	-	792,255	-
Others	71,585,202	11,310	71,573,892	-
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Equity instruments	46,785,673	39,752,734	-	7,032,939
Debt instruments	389,889,442	5,819,462	384,069,980	-
Others	7,517,914	-	7,517,914	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	(2,774,538)	-	(2,774,538)	-
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	2,316,445	54,633	2,261,812	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	(5,897,305)	-	(5,897,305)	-

Financial Instrument Measured at Fair Value	**December 31, 2022**			
	Total	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Equity instruments	$ 988,513	$ 477,967	$ -	$ 510,546
Debt instruments	885,078	-	885,078	-
Others	22,950,531	7,850	22,942,681	-
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Equity instruments	35,161,053	29,093,520	-	6,067,533
Debt instruments	381,674,141	7,457,149	374,216,992	-
Others	1,218,738	-	1,218,738	-
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	5,045,842	62,058	4,983,784	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	(2,621,053)	-	(2,621,053)	-

2) Reconciliation for financial assets based on the fair value measurement of Level 3

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTPL	Investment in Equity Instruments at FVTOCI	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 510,546	$ 6,067,533	$ 6,578,079
Recognized in profit	(78,459)	-	(78,459)
Recognized in OCI (investment in equity instruments at FVTOCI)	-	965,406	965,406
Purchase	29,280	-	29,280
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 461,367	$ 7,032,939	$ 7,494,306
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 524,616	$ 6,793,262	$ 7,317,878
Recognized in profit	(18,270)	-	(18,270)
Recognized in OCI (investment in equity instruments at FVTOCI)	-	(877,814)	(877,814)
Purchase	25,200	152,085	177,285
Disposal	(21,000)	-	(21,000)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 510,546	$ 6,067,533	$ 6,578,079

The change in unrealized gains or loss for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 included in profit or loss for assets held at December 31, 2023 and 2022 was $78,459 thousand losses and $14,568 thousand gains, respectively.

d. Information of financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL as follows:

	December 31, 2023
Difference between carrying amount and contractual amount at maturity	
Fair value	$ 2,774,538
Amount payable at maturity	2,834,072
	$ (59,534)

	Changes in Fair Value Attributable to Changes in Credit Risk
Accumulated amount of change	
As of December 31, 2023	$ (13,014)

The change in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk recognized as other comprehensive income was calculated as the difference between the total change in fair value of bank debentures and the change in fair value due to changes in market risk factors. The change in fair value due to market risk factors was calculated using benchmark interest yield curves as at the end of the reporting period holding the credit risk margin constant. The fair value of bank debentures was estimated by discounting future cash flows using quoted benchmark and the Company’s interest yield curves as at the end of the reporting period and by obtaining lender quotes for borrowings with similar maturities to estimate the credit risk margin.

e. Information on financial risk management

1) Risk management

The objective of risk management is to develop a sound risk management mechanism, and on the basis of the risk tolerance level and the expected return level, pursue the maximum value of stockholders' investments. The main risks faced by the Bank include the business credit risk in- and off- balance-sheet, market risks (including interest, exchange, equity security, and commodity risks) and liquidity risk.

The Bank has risk management policies and risk monitoring procedures, which have been reviewed and approved by the Board and are used to effectively identify, measure, monitor and control credit, market, and operating and liquidity risks.

The Board, the highest decision-making unit for the risk management, takes charge of approving the risk management policy and system and building the risk management culture. It also takes ultimate responsibility for overall risk management.

Under the risk management decision approved by the Board, the risk management committee takes charge of and reviews all the Bank's risk management implementation, capital adequacy assessment, and risk exposure management. It also communicates and the inter-departmental risk management issues and coordinates issue handling and continually monitor the execution of risk management procedures.

The risk management department is responsible for planning and designing the risk management system, deliberating capital allocation, setting up the instruments for risk measurement and capital provision, and monitoring risk control. This department also regularly prepares reports for submission to senior management, the risk management committee and the Board.

Under the business management regulation and risk policy, the business supervising unit manages and oversees each business unit toward proper risk management and carries out risk review and control. In addition, the Audit Department evaluates the annual plan according to the bank's risk-based internal audit system and suggests improvements in type and frequency.

2) Credit risk

a) Credit risk management policy

Credit risk refers to a borrower, a financial instrument issuer or a transaction counterparty undergoing financial difficulty or other adverse situations (such as a dispute between the borrower and its business partner), which could result in loss due to breach of contract. Credit risk can come from on- and off-balance-sheet items. On-balance sheet items are mainly lending, due from bank and call loans to other banks, security investment and derivatives. Off-balance sheet items are mainly guarantees, acceptance, letters of credit and loan commitments.

The risk management policy, which is founded on the basic principles of safety, liquidity, profitability, welfare and growth, is implemented by the credit risk management division toward the cultivation of a risk management culture. All on- and off- balance sheet transactions are should be analyzed in detail to identify existing and potential credit risk. Based on the Bank's business characteristics and the principle of risk diversification, risk status is analyzed and evaluated, centralized limits are set, and a risk monitoring and alert mechanism has been developed and operated. For a more effective credit risk evaluation, an internal rating system has been created to enhance the ability to quantify risk.

The Company's main business items that are measured and managed for credit risks are as follows:

i. Loans business (including loan commitment and guarantees)

Credit assets are classified into five categories. In addition to normal credit assets that are classified as sound assets, the unsound assets are classified, on the basis of the valuation of collaterals and the length of time the payments become overdue, as special mention, substandard, with collectability high doubtful and uncollectable. The Company also set up policies for the management of doubtful credits and the collection of overdue debts to deal with collection problems.

The Company applies to its credit business the so-called "5Ps of credit analysis" as the basis for lending approval and evaluation of its counterparties. These 5Ps are: People (know customers' background and their credit status well); purpose (what will the fund be used for); payment (the borrower's ability to repay an obligation when it falls due); protection (the Company's recourse on repayment defaults); and perspective (how the credit is seen in light of rewards and risks). After a loan is granted, the transaction is reviewed and monitored to ensure the Company's creditor's rights.

To quantify credit risk, the Company applies statistical methods using with customers' qualitative data and lending history to develop a rating module for corporate finance and consumer finance. This module is used to create an internal credit rating system for risk evaluation, in which 12 is the base grade of the credit quality of corporate customers, and 9 or 10 on the business segment consumer customers.

The 5P credit analysis and the module rating specifically apply to corporate customers. Micro credits and residential mortgages are assessed by using the credit rating model, and consumer loans are assessed individually for default risks.

ii. Due from and call loans to other banks

The Company evaluates the credit status of counterparties before closing deals. The Company grants different limits to the counterparties on the basis of their respective credit ratings as suggested by domestic and foreign credit rating agencies.

iii. Investments in debt instruments and derivatives

The Company identifies and manages credit risks from debt instruments through the use of external credit ratings of the debt instruments along with the evaluation of credit qualities of bonds, regional conditions and counterparty risks.

The Company conducts derivative transactions with other banks and sets the credit limits (including lending limits) at their credit rating and the ranking given by the Banker magazine. The credits extended to general customers are monitored in accordance with the related contract terms and conditions and the credit limits for derivatives established through normal credit granting processes.

b) Measurement of expected credit losses

i. The determination of significantly increased credit risk after initial recognition

In order to determine whether the credit risks has increased significantly after initial recognition, the Company assessed changes in default risks of financial assets over the duration at the balance sheet date. To evaluate changes in default risks, the Company considered reasonable and verifiable information (including forward-looking information). The major considerations include:

<u>Loans business</u>

i) Quantitative benchmark

Overdue loans: Loans and other credits (including accrued interest) are overdue for at least 30 days but less than 90 days.

ii) Qualitative benchmark

- Borrower or its representative suffered from dishonored check due to insufficient funds.
- Borrower or its representative suffered from credit card suspension.
- Owners of credit card have been denied by Taiwan Clearing House (THC).
- Objective evidence shows that the borrower's ability to fulfill obligation has been affected.

<u>Bonds and bills business</u>

i) Quantitative benchmark

Credit rating of bond issuers are not classified as investment grade and downgraded by over two grades, or classified as CCC.

Credit risks are deemed low, if the credit rating of the issuer was classified as investment grade at the issue date and the credit risk did not increase significantly after initial recognition.

ii) Qualitative benchmark

Credit rating of bond issuers are not classified as investment grade and downgraded by no more than two grades, but credit risk increase significantly.

ii. Definition of default and credit loss on financial assets

The Company defines financial asset default in the same manner as financial asset impairment. If one or more of the following conditions occur, the Company can conclude that the financial asset has defaulted and the credit is impaired:

<u>Loans business</u>

i) Loans and other credits (including accrued interest) are overdue for at least 90 days.

ii) Borrower filed for bankruptcy or reorganization.

iii) Borrower defaulted on other financial instruments.

iv) The lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulties, has granted the borrower concession that the lender would not otherwise consider.

v) Borrower has been denied by TCH.

Bonds and bills business

i) Interest or principal of bonds without payment are overdue for at least 90 days.

ii) Borrower has indication of impairment such as overdue receivables, doubtful debts, financial crisis, contract condition change due to financial crisis and bankruptcy or reorganization.

The above definition of default is applicable to financial assets that are held by the Company, and is into line with the definition of internal-management intention. Therefore, it is applied to related impairment evaluation models.

If the conditions that define default and credit loss of financial assets have been corrected and the financial assets have returned to the original state of compliance, the financial assets are no longer recognized as impaired.

iii. Reversal policy

When the Company is unable to recover financial assets to expectations, they are entirely or partly written off against the allowance amount. Indicators of uncollectible financial assets are as follows:

i) The debtor's inability to recover all or part of the debts due to dissolution, escape, settlement, bankruptcy or other reasons.

ii) After collaterals assumed and assets of principal and subordinate debtors have been priced low or after deductions for first-order mortgage have been made, the remaining value of the assets is not enough to pay any obligation; also, if execution cost nears or exceeds the debtor's liability, no gain will be realized.

iii) The Bank is not responsible for the collaterals assumed and assets of principal and subordinate debtors experiencing low priced auctions with no bidders.

iv) Overdue loans or collections were made after two years from the settlement date.

v) Overdue credit card loans and overdue receivables were aged over nine months after the settlement date.

Financial assets that have been written off by the Company may continue activities in progress, while complying with procedures according to relevant policies.

iv. Measurement of expected credit losses

Loans business

In order to assess the expected credit loss, the Company will categorize credit assets according to credit risk and industry assessments of borrower, as well as credit risk of the types of collateral.

A loss allowance for the 12-month expected credit losses is required for a financial asset if its credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. A loss allowance for full lifetime expected losses is required for a financial asset if its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Company considers both 12-month and lifetime probability of default ("PD") of the borrower with the loss given default ("LGD"), multiplying, the exposure at default ("EAD"), as well as the impact of time value, to calculate the 12-month.

Probability of default refers to a possibility that a borrower would default to the contract (please refer to the introduction to "The definition of default and credit loss on financial assets"). Loss given default refers to the ratio of default loss caused by borrower. Probability of default and loss given default for loan business of the Company are calculated by the adjustment of historical default rate, which is based on historical internal information (e.g. credit loss experience), current observable information and prospective macroeconomics statistics (e.g. monitoring indicator from National Development Association and unemployment rate from Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan).

The Company estimates the exposure at default according to the aggregate book value. In addition, the estimations of expected credit loss for the 12-month loan period and duration of loan commitment made by the Company are based on the credit conversion factor (CCF), using the portion of the loan commitment that is expected to be used within 12 months of reporting date and expected duration to calculate expected credit loss and determine the exposure at default.

There is no significant change in the estimation method and assumptions used to calculate expected credit loss as of December 31, 2023.

Bonds and bills business

A loss allowance for the 12-month expected credit losses is required for a financial asset if its credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. A loss allowance for full lifetime expected losses is required for a financial asset if its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Company measures expected credit loss by calculating the product of loss given default and exposure at default, while taking into account the probability of default of a 12-month period and duration, as well as the effect of changes in currency values.

There is no significant change in the estimation method and assumptions used to calculate expected credit loss as of December 31, 2023.

v. Forward-looking information considerations

Loans business

The Company has taken into account previous forward-looking information when assessing asset default probability. The Company analyzes past archives to identify relevant economic factors affecting personal and company asset default probabilities.

According to the Company's previous forward-looking information, estimations are calculated at the end of the year per year on average. The influence of relevant economic factors and expected credit loss identified by the Company on December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	Probability of Default
Relevant economic factors	Monitoring indicator/unemployment rate

In addition, in order to respond in a timely manner to the obvious changes in trend of the various overall economic indicators as a result of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, a new mid-term evaluation mechanism for forward-looking factors has been added to reflect the impact of changes in the economic indicators on the default rate.

Bonds and bills business

The assessment of the increase/decrease in the credit risk is based on the Company's amortization costs and other comprehensive income measured by fair value, referring to changes in external credit ratings according to the international credit ratings service (Moody's) as a quantitative indicator. Also, the expected credit loss uses external credit ratings and Moody's periodic calculations of default probability and loss given default as references. As international credit ratings services have taken into account forward-looking information in assessing credit ratings, it is also appropriate for the Company to consider forward-looking information when assessing relevant expected credit loss.

c) Credit risk avoidance or mitigation policy

i. Strengthen collaterals and other credits

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

There was no major change in the collateral policy of the Company on the balance sheet date, and there was no significant change in the overall collateral quality.

The Company closely monitors the value of collaterals of financial instruments and considers impairment on credit-impaired financial assets. Credit-impaired financial assets and collateral to mitigate potential loss were as follows:

December 31, 2023

Impaired financial assets	Gross Carrying Amount	Allowance for Possible Losses	Total Exposure Amount (Amortized Cost)	Fair Value of Collateral
Receivables	$ 274,481	$ 116,334	$ 158,147	$ -
Discount and loans	31,819,851	4,160,724	27,659,127	67,435,934

December 31, 2022

Impaired financial assets	Gross Carrying Amount	Allowance for Possible Losses	Total Exposure Amount (Amortized Cost)	Fair Value of Collateral
Receivables	$ 204,286	$ 95,979	$ 108,307	$ -
Discount and loans	34,838,082	4,034,715	30,803,367	64,087,133

The total amount of financial assets that have been written off but have recourse action by the Company in December 31, 2023 and 2022 was $11,983,222 thousand and $7,292,399 thousand, respectively.

ii. Credit limit and the control of concentration of credit risk

To avoid the concentration of credit risks, the Company sets up centralized credit limits for business segments, countries, collaterals, groups, and construction financing. Monthly, or more frequently, as needed, the Company reviews credit limits, monitor the actual risk-exposure condition and whether the usage rate of limits meets relevant regulations and reports the review results to superior management, risk management committee and the Board periodically. If there is a possibility of breach of the credit limits, the related department or division will apply appropriate procedures to ensure that the credit limits are followed.

Concentration of credit risk exists when counterparties to financial transactions are individuals or groups engaged in similar activities or activities in the same region, which would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. The profile by group or industry, regions and collaterals of obligations that were 10% or more of total outstanding loans is as follows:

	December 31			
	2023		2022	
Credit Risk Profile by Group or Industry	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Natural person	$ 1,020,504,283	36	$ 989,233,524	38
Manufacturing	505,293,926	18	452,362,367	17
Government agencies	327,347,260	12	247,622,319	10

iii. Master netting arrangement

The Company settles most of its transactions at gross amounts. For further reduction of credit risks, settlement netting is used for some counterparties or in some circumstances where the transactions are terminated because of a counterparty's default.

d) Maximum exposures to credit risks

The maximum exposures to credit risks of assets on the consolidated balance sheets without consideration of guarantees or other credit enforcement instruments approximate the assets' carrying amounts.

The maximum exposure of financial instrument to credit risks which was not applicable to impairment is as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - debt instrument	$ 792,255	$ 885,078

The maximum exposures of off-balance sheet items to credit risks without consideration of guarantees or other credit enforcement instrument are stated as follows:

	December 31, 2023				
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL (Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Difference of Impairment Loss under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans"	Total
Maximum exposures to credit risk	$ 334,512,929	$ 54,080	$ 157,879	$ -	$ 334,724,888
Allowance for possible losses	(859,719)	(105)	(10,148)	-	(869,972)
Difference of impairment loss under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans"	-	-	-	(506,676)	(506,676)
	$ 333,653,210	$ 53,975	$ 147,731	$ (506,676)	$ 333,348,240

	December 31, 2022				
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL (Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Difference of Impairment Loss under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans"	Total
Maximum exposures to credit risk	$ 285,093,436	$ -	$ 257,008	$ -	$ 285,350,444
Allowance for possible losses	(745,652)	-	(23,647)	-	(769,299)
Difference of impairment loss under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans"	-	-	-	(472,352)	(472,352)
	$ 284,347,784	$ -	$ 233,361	$ (472,352)	$ 284,108,793

The Company's management believes its ability to minimize credit risk exposures on off-balance sheet items is mainly due to its rigorous evaluation of credit extended and the periodic reviews of these credits.

Some financial assets held by the Company, such as cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to other banks, call loans to security firms, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, securities purchased under resell agreements and refundable deposits, are exposed to low credit risks because the counterparties have high credit ratings.

In addition to the above assets, credit quality analysis of other financial assets is as follows:

a) Credit quality analysis of discounts and loans

	December 31, 2023				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Difference of Impairment Recognized under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans"	Total
Discounts and loans	$ 2,798,199,910	$ 3,278,847	$ 31,819,851	$ -	$ 2,833,298,608
Allowance for possible losses	(4,558,964)	(55,889)	(4,160,724)	-	(8,775,577)
Difference of impairment recognized under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans"	-	-	-	(24,106,171)	(24,106,171)
	$ 2,793,640,946	$ 3,222,958	$ 27,659,127	$ (24,106,171)	$ 2,800,416,860

	December 31, 2022				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Difference of Impairment Recognized under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans"	Total
Discounts and loans	$ 2,579,964,014	$ 5,893,927	$ 34,838,082	$ -	$ 2,620,696,023
Allowance for possible losses	(4,125,312)	(100,144)	(4,034,715)	-	(8,260,171)
Difference of impairment recognized under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans"	-	-	-	(22,636,872)	(22,636,872)
	$ 2,575,838,702	$ 5,793,783	$ 30,803,367	$ (22,636,872)	$ 2,589,798,980

b) Credit quality analysis of receivables

	December 31, 2023					
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Credit Impairment by Using Simplified Method	Difference of Impairment Recognized under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans"	Total
Receivables	$ 20,774,850	$ 65,565	$ 274,481	$ 4,123,579	$ -	$ 25,238,475
Allowance for possible losses	(42,585)	(12,230)	(116,334)	(184,502)	-	(355,651)
Difference of impairment recognized under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	-	-	-	-	(169,173)	(169,173)
	$ 20,732,265	$ 53,335	$ 158,147	$ 3,939,077	$ (169,173)	$ 24,713,651

	December 31, 2022					
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Credit Impairment by Using Simplified Method	Difference of Impairment Recognized under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans"	Total
Receivables	$ 16,460,317	$ 57,165	$ 204,286	$ 2,883,532	$ -	$ 19,605,300
Allowance for possible losses	(40,080)	(11,186)	(95,979)	(184,996)	-	(332,241)
Difference of impairment recognized under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	-	-	-	-	(165,702)	(165,702)
	$ 16,420,237	$ 45,979	$ 108,307	$ 2,698,536	$ (165,702)	$ 19,107,357

c) Credit quality analysis of securities

	December 31, 2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**Total**
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI				
Gross carrying amount	$ 412,039,168	$ -	$ 338,273	$ 412,377,441
Allowance for possible losses	(52,572)	-	(210,853)	(263,425)
Amortized cost	411,986,596	-	127,420	412,114,016
Fair value adjustments	(14,814,200)	-	107,540	(14,706,660)
	$ 397,172,396	$ -	$ 234,960	$ 397,407,356
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	$ 702,635,947	$ -	$ -	$ 702,635,947
Allowance for possible losses	(33,530)	-	-	(33,530)
	$ 702,602,417	$ -	$ -	$ 702,602,417
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI				
Gross carrying amount	$ 401,779,287	$ -	$ 359,150	$ 402,138,437
Allowance for possible losses	(60,665)	-	(222,673)	(283,338)
Amortized cost	401,718,622	-	136,477	401,855,099
Fair value adjustments	(19,017,037)	-	54,817	(18,962,220)
	$ 382,701,585	$ -	$ 191,294	$ 382,892,879
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	$ 717,151,165	$ -	$ -	$ 717,151,165
Allowance for possible losses	(22,243)	-	-	(22,243)
	$ 717,128,922	$ -	$ -	$ 717,128,922

d) The changes in allowance for possible losses of investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI are summarized below:

	12-month ECL	**Lifetime ECL (Collective Assessment)**	**Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Non-originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)**	**Total**
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 60,665	$ -	$ 222,673	$ 283,338
New financial assets purchased	3,026	-	-	3,026
Derecognition of financial assets in the current reporting period	(5,863)	-	-	(5,863)
Change in model or risk parameters	(12)	-	(11,675)	(11,687)
Changes in exchange rates and other changes	(5,244)	-	(145)	(5,389)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 52,572	$ -	$ 210,853	$ 263,425
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 66,666	$ -	$ -	$ 66,666
Transfers to lifetime ECL	(466)	-	466	-
New financial assets purchased	5,734	-	-	5,734
Derecognition of financial assets in the current reporting period	(8,038)	-	-	(8,038)
Change in model or risk parameters	(20,231)	-	222,155	201,924
Changes in exchange rates and other changes	17,000	-	52	17,052
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 60,665	$ -	$ 222,673	$ 283,338

e) The changes in allowance for possible losses of investments in debt instruments at amortized cost are summarized below:

	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collective Assessment)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Non-originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 22,243	$ -	$ -	$ 22,243
New financial assets purchased	16,915	-	-	16,915
Derecognition of financial assets in the current reporting period	(4,868)	-	-	(4,868)
Change in model or risk parameters	(689)	-	-	(689)
Changes in exchange rates and other changes	(71)	-	-	(71)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 33,530	$ -	$ -	$ 33,530
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 19,216	$ -	$ -	$ 19,216
New financial assets purchased	5,768	-	-	5,768
Derecognition of financial assets in the current reporting period	(2,393)	-	-	(2,393)
Change in model or risk parameters	(1,086)	-	-	(1,086)
Changes in exchange rates and other changes	738	-	-	738
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 22,243	$ -	$ -	$ 22,243

3) Market risks

Market risk refers to the risk of losses in positions arising from adverse movements of market prices. It refers to interest rates, exchange rates, equity security prices, commodity prices, etc.

The main market risks that the Company faces are equity security, interest rates, and exchange rate risks. The market risk position of equity security mainly includes domestic listed and OTC stocks, domestic stock index options and stock market index futures; the position of interest rate mainly includes short-term bills, bonds and interest rate derivative instruments; and the instruments exposed to exchange rate risk mainly include spot contracts and forward contracts and derivatives denominated in foreign currency.

Under the market risk management policies approved by the board of directors, the new Basel Capital Accord and regulations implemented by relevant authorities and in consideration of the Bank’s own market risk management system and its overall risk management goals and product features, the Bank has set all types of investment authorization limits and stop-loss rules, regularly reviews the customers’ credit status and compiles management information reports to control all types of market risks effectively.

The Company’s market risk management procedures include risk identification, evaluation, and measurement as well as risk monitoring, and reporting. Every units’ risk management personnel analyze data on market risk position and evaluate measurement methods, including the statistical basic measurement method, sensitivity analysis, and situational analysis. Monitoring content includes trading processes, collective and individual, of all transaction units and all financial instruments, such as change of position, change of profit and loss, trading pattern, and if trading objects are transacted within the authorized scope and limits.

The Company's business units and risk management unit have established market risk factors for identifying risk exposure positions and use these factors to measure market risks. The market risk factors refer to the components of financial instruments' position, such as profit and loss and sensitivity to risk, which might be affected by interest rates, exchange rates and equity security market prices.

The Company's risk management unit reports to management periodically the execution status of measures on market risk management, investment positions, and profit and loss control so that management can fully understand the status of market risk management. The Company also has cleared reporting procedures and rules for all types of transaction limits and the stop-loss order. If any transaction amount reaches the limit, the stop-loss order is executed immediately; if the stop-loss order is not executed, the transaction unit is required to explain the reasons for non-execution and prepare a response plan for management's approval.

Effect of interest rate benchmark reform

The Banks non-derivative financial assets are exposed to LIBOR which is subject to interest rate benchmark reform. The Banks established a LIBOR transition project plan, and this transition project was accomplished risk management policy adjustment, internal procedures modification, information system update, financial instrument valuation model adjustment and related issues of accounting and taxation.

The following table contains details of non-derivative financial instruments held by the Bank at December 31, 2023 which are subject to the reform and have not transitioned to an alternative benchmark interest rate:

	Carrying Amount
Financial assets that reference USD LIBOR	
Financial assets at FVTOCI	$ 2,739,151

Debt investments are mainly due to the consideration of some bond issuers by the ICE Benchmark Administration which continues to provide synthetic LIBOR in U.S. dollars for the corresponding date until September 2024, so the announcement of the target interest rate conversion date is postponed.

The Bank applies market risk sensitivity as a risk control instrument. Market risk sensitivity position refers to the change in the value of a position due to a change in a certain market risk factor. Market risk factors include interest rates, exchange rates, and equity security prices. The Bank's position sensitivity exposure trading book contains all types of positions exposed to market risk and the range of change to which sensitivity analysis applied under various pressure scenarios for all types of risk factors.

Assuming all other factors are held constant, the effects of risks within defined change scenarios are shown below:

Main Risk	Change Scenario	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Interest rate risk	Interest rate curve increased 100 basis points	$ (304,819)	$ (51,733)
	Interest rate curve fell 100 basis points	309,717	53,018
Exchange rate risk	USD/NT$, EUR/NT$ increased 3%	(451,387)	(486,412)
	USD/NT$, EUR/NT$ fell 3%	451,387	486,412
	Others (RMB, AUD etc.)/NT$ increased 5%	65,393	60,149
	Others (RMB, AUD etc.)/NT$ fell 5%	(65,393)	(60,149)
Equity security price risk	Equity security price increased by 15%	47,221	72,875
	Equity security price fell by 15%	(47,221)	(72,875)

Average amount and average interest rate of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities are as follows:

Average balance is calculated by the daily average balances of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities.

	December 31			
	2023		2022	
	Average Balance	Average Rate (%)	Average Balance	Average Rate (%)
Interest-earning assets				
Due from banks and other financial assets - due from banks	$ 45,421,848	2.61	$ 50,851,064	1.09
Due from the Central Bank	225,089,201	0.68	209,730,813	0.38
Call loans to banks and other financial assets - call loans to security firms	49,195,999	4.49	73,372,124	1.60
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss	58,510,494	1.38	34,759,008	0.87
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	406,631,485	1.66	411,746,809	1.41
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	702,902,824	1.26	673,507,832	0.74
Securities purchased under resale agreements	15,568	1.26	6,960	1.23
Discounts and loans	2,733,077,675	2.56	2,527,344,580	1.90
Interest-bearing liabilities				
Deposits from the Central Bank and other banks	327,719,829	2.04	256,283,689	0.78
Due to the Central Bank and other banks	-	-	23,940,412	0.11
Financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss	1,539,207	5.04	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	9,789,928	0.81	8,213,246	0.33
Demand deposits	760,401,538	0.76	797,475,967	0.24
Savings - demand deposits	1,177,963,047	0.67	1,142,525,423	0.33
Time deposits	891,609,023	2.91	762,476,259	1.13
Time savings deposits	659,308,441	1.48	613,897,152	1.05
Treasury deposits	136,633,557	1.04	125,991,085	0.65
Negotiable certificates of deposits	33,386,734	1.68	47,246,079	0.81
Structured products	92,203	4.54	-	-
Bank debentures	61,915,068	2.02	60,944,247	1.62
Lease liabilities	1,540,942	2.48	1,527,213	2.49

The exchange rate risk is as follows:

December 31, 2023

(In Thousands)

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
USD	$ 13,863,507	30.7050	$ 425,678,976
RMB	10,170,508	4.3280	44,017,959
AUD	1,457,310	21.0000	30,603,519
JPY	119,053,480	0.2171	25,846,511
EUR	702,050	34.0200	23,883,750
Financial liabilities			
USD	22,549,643	30.7050	692,386,802
RMB	7,690,808	4.3280	33,285,815
JPY	115,186,173	0.2171	25,006,918
AUD	988,399	21.0000	20,756,373
EUR	414,737	34.0200	14,109,359

December 31, 2022

(In Thousands)

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
USD	$ 12,988,371	30.7250	$ 399,067,706
RMB	10,080,948	4.4110	44,467,064
AUD	1,448,863	20.7800	30,107,381
EUR	629,522	32.7600	20,623,135
JPY	74,583,415	0.2321	17,310,811
Financial liabilities			
USD	18,318,861	30.7250	562,847,006
RMB	7,488,595	4.4110	33,032,192
AUD	929,614	20.7800	19,317,386
JPY	77,713,544	0.2321	18,037,313
EUR	204,655	32.7600	6,704,498

4) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is inherent in all bank operations and might be affected by specific or general industry and environmental events. These events include credit-related events, mergers or acquisitions, systemic changes and natural disasters. The Bank defines liquidity risk as the inability to realize assets or to obtain financing for meeting obligations when they fall due, resulting in loss.

The liquidity risk management strategy is based on the overall risk management objectives and involves liquidity risk identification, measurement, monitoring and control to maintain the Bank's appropriate liquidity and ensure adequate funding for meeting liability obligations or for capital growth.

The liquidity risk management procedures involve identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting of risk. Each business unit should identify the existing liquidity risk in business activities and financial products.

For adequate liquidity for all types of deposits, TCB follows the relevant regulations issued by the Central Bank to estimate the liquidity reserves and calculates and controls daily the liquidity reserve ratios.

For the Bank's operating liquidity, the fund disbursement unit performs daily cash flow management and monitoring of the payments schedule on the basis of detailed reports by different departments and relevant rules.

The risk management department regularly generates risk reports, which include the liquidity reserve ratios and the maturity analysis of instruments and transactions denominated in major foreign currencies, and submits them to the Asset and Liability Management Committee and the Board as reference for decision making.

The Bank stipulates liquidity risk limits, which are regularly monitored and reviewed by the risk management department. If a liquidity risk limit is exceeded or other exception situations occur, the business supervising unit immediately develops appropriate contingency measures and submits them to the Asset and Liability Management Committee for approval and implementation.

The Bank's contingency measures for business emergency or sudden liquidity crisis are aimed at quick crisis resolution and resumption of normal operations.

The Bank's liquidity reserve ratios were 28.71% and 30.36% in December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The Company disclosed the analysis of cash outflows on non-derivative financial liabilities by their residual maturities as of the balance sheet dates. The amounts of cash outflows are based on contractual cash flows, so some amounts may not correspond to those shown in the consolidated balance sheets.

December 31, 2023	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Deposits from the Central Bank and other banks	$ 173,903,180	$ 71,191,333	$ 18,588,027	$ 30,500,000	$ -	$ 294,182,540
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	2,834,072	2,834,072
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	6,779,938	1,869,256	819,559	44,000	-	9,512,753
Payables	27,097,388	3,535,297	6,572,250	2,532,446	3,662,991	43,400,372
Deposits and remittances	369,179,167	601,820,685	585,290,784	792,421,737	1,514,894,405	3,863,606,778
Bank debentures	-	-	8,500,000	600,000	48,140,000	57,240,000
Lease liabilities	70,243	178,472	157,418	286,552	1,576,819	2,269,504
Other items of cash outflow on maturity	709,000	28	37	1,016,985	4,948,916	6,674,966

December 31, 2022	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Deposits from the Central Bank and other banks	$ 156,871,435	$ 62,843,943	$ 6,393,789	$ 56,268,668	$ -	$ 282,377,835
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	4,439,643	3,672,119	1,268,808	57,510	340,080	9,778,160
Payables	27,337,642	2,683,720	5,615,834	2,459,224	2,268,192	40,364,612
Deposits and remittances	383,494,927	558,272,283	468,057,587	724,591,101	1,465,111,767	3,599,527,665
Bank debentures	-	-	-	5,550,000	54,740,000	60,290,000
Lease liabilities	67,158	176,516	154,129	284,668	1,594,473	2,276,944
Other items of cash outflow on maturity	1,110,146	87	104	1,011,750	2,330,355	4,452,442

In the above table, the maturity analysis of deposits and remittances by residual-maturity period was based on the Company's historical experience. Assuming that all demand deposits as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 must be repaid soon, the capital expenditure will be increased by $2,055,012,823 thousand and $1,973,423,557 thousand, respectively, within 30 days these balance sheet dates.

The Company assesses the maturity dates of contracts to understand the basic elements of all derivative financial instruments shown in the balance sheets. The amounts used in the maturity analyses of derivative financial liabilities are based on contractual cash flows, so some of these amounts may not correspond to the amounts shown in the balance sheets. The maturity analysis of derivative financial liabilities is as follows:

a) Derivative financial liabilities to be settled at net amounts

December 31, 2023	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss						
Currency	$ 693	$ 4,699	$ 1,877	$ 5,148	$ -	$ 12,417
Interest	984	3,682	568	3,666	93,286	102,186

December 31, 2022	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss						
Currency	$ 1,067	$ 1,476	$ 2,291	$ -	$ -	$ 4,834
Interest	113	-	191	808	10,346	11,458

b) Derivative financial liabilities to be settled at gross amounts

December 31, 2023	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss						
Currency derivatives						
Cash outflow	$ 56,193,677	$ 75,046,790	$ 73,055,230	$ 21,252,136	$ -	$ 225,547,833
Cash inflow	57,184,404	77,072,859	75,370,484	22,066,800	-	231,694,547
Interest derivatives						
Cash outflow	93,951	-	75,887	-	-	169,838
Cash inflow	93,270	-	74,604	-	-	167,874
Total cash outflow	56,287,628	75,046,790	73,131,117	21,252,136	-	225,717,671
Total cash inflow	57,277,674	77,072,859	75,445,088	22,066,800	-	231,862,421
Net cash flow	990,046	2,026,069	2,313,971	814,664	-	6,144,750

December 31, 2022	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss						
Currency derivatives						
Cash outflow	$ 66,245,144	$ 53,926,085	$ 20,097,437	$ 10,625,249	$ 14,765	$ 150,908,680
Cash inflow	66,943,713	55,187,491	20,421,566	10,885,597	14,777	153,453,144
Interest derivatives						
Cash outflow	201,084	431,287	162,113	-	-	794,484
Cash inflow	205,039	432,114	164,351	-	-	801,504
Total cash outflow	66,446,228	54,357,372	20,259,550	10,625,249	14,765	151,703,164
Total cash inflow	67,148,752	55,619,605	20,585,917	10,885,597	14,777	154,254,648
Net cash flow	702,524	1,262,233	326,367	260,348	12	2,551,484

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

December 31, 2023	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Irrevocable loan commitments issued	$ 1,176,290	$ 6,272,271	$ 20,835,544	$ 20,894,044	$ 102,297,510	$ 151,475,659
Irrevocable credit card commitments	471,466	345,690	1,759,451	4,683,799	56,772,773	64,033,179
Letters of credit issued yet unused	5,656,161	9,812,422	2,559,007	628,457	5,358,318	24,014,365
Other guarantees	14,851,146	8,139,913	7,206,470	18,777,773	45,632,161	94,607,463

December 31, 2022	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Irrevocable loan commitments issued	$ 1,207,889	$ 7,769,054	$ 10,774,940	$ 12,479,531	$ 75,861,591	$ 108,093,005
Irrevocable credit card commitments	495,065	212,527	1,294,099	2,168,383	57,500,318	61,670,392
Letters of credit issued yet unused	6,040,654	11,544,327	2,249,721	1,257,046	4,359,314	25,451,062
Other guarantees	8,053,567	5,695,664	5,206,304	13,022,532	58,157,918	90,135,985

f. Transfers of financial assets

Under the Company operations, most of derecognized financial assets are securities sold under repurchase agreements, and the contractual cash flows have been transferred to others. The Company has the responsibility to repurchase transferred financial assets at fixed prices, and cannot use, sell and pledge transferred financial assets. However, the Company is still in the risk exposure of interest rate and credit, so the transferred financial assets cannot be removed entirely. The information on derecognized financial assets and liabilities is as follows:

December 31, 2023					
Financial Assets	**Carrying Amount of Transferred Financial Assets**	**Carrying Amount of Related Financial Liabilities**	**Fair Value of Transferred Financial Assets**	**Fair Value of Related Financial Liabilities**	**Net Position of Fair Value**
Financial assets at FVTPL - securities sold under repurchase agreements	$ 3,293,107	$ 3,299,676	$ 3,293,107	$ 3,299,676	$ (6,569)
Financial assets at FVTOCI - securities sold under repurchase agreements	5,532,554	6,213,077	5,532,554	6,213,077	(680,523)

December 31, 2022					
Financial Assets	**Carrying Amount of Transferred Financial Assets**	**Carrying Amount of Related Financial Liabilities**	**Fair Value of Transferred Financial Assets**	**Fair Value of Related Financial Liabilities**	**Net Position of Fair Value**
Financial assets at FVTPL - securities sold under repurchase agreements	$ 1,910,904	$ 1,911,075	$ 1,910,904	$ 1,911,075	$ (171)
Financial assets at FVTOCI - securities sold under repurchase agreements	7,181,357	7,867,085	7,181,357	7,867,085	(685,728)

g. Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company is eligible to present in the balance sheet on a net basis certain derivative assets and derivative liabilities pertaining to transactions with counterparties under enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements and there is an intention either to make settlements on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. A master netting agreement provides for a single net settlement of all financial instruments covered by the agreement if the counterparty defaults on any contract. Parties may also settle transactions at gross amounts if a single settlement results in cash flows being equivalent to a single net amount.

The tables below present the quantitative information on financial assets and financial liabilities that have been offset in the balance sheets or that are covered by enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements.

December 31, 2023

Financial Liabilities	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets Offset in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Financial Liabilities Presented in the Balance Sheet	Related Amounts Not Offset in the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Pledged	
Repurchase agreements	$ 9,512,753	$ -	$ 9,512,753	$ (8,825,661)	$ -	$ 687,092

December 31, 2022

Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities Offset in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Financial Assets Presented in the Balance Sheet	Related Amounts Not Offset in the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Pledged	
Resell agreements	$ 149,440	$ -	$ 149,440	$ (149,590)	$ -	$ (150)

Financial Liabilities	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets Offset in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Financial Liabilities Presented in the Balance Sheet	Related Amounts Not Offset in the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Pledged	
Repurchase agreements	$ 9,778,160	$ -	$ 9,778,160	$ (9,092,261)	$ -	$ 685,899

41. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

According to the authority's regulation for principles of capital adequacy management, the Bank lists all the risks into the capital adequacy evaluation scope. In accordance with the operation plans and budget targets, which approved by the board of directors, also considering the Bank's development strategy, capital adequacy, liabilities ratios, and dividend policy, the Bank proposes capital adequacy evaluation plan, which include stress testing, estimation for each season's capital adequacy ratio, etc. to ensure the capital adequacy ratio can be reached and capital structure is sound.

To monitor capital adequacy, the risk management department regularly reports capital adequacy ratios every month and also quarterly reviews the execution status of and actual operation data variation on the Bank's capital adequacy evaluation plan. When the actual capital adequacy ratio might go lower than target, the Bank immediately reviews the causes, prepares a report and proposes a response strategy to maintain the appropriate capital adequacy levels.

The Banking Law and related regulations require that the Bank maintain the minimum requirement for consolidated and bank capital adequacy ratios (CAR), including the common equity Tier 1 ratio, Tier 1 capital ratio, and total capital adequacy ratio.

Information on the Bank's CAR is as follows:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

Items			December 31, 2023 Standalone	December 31, 2023 Consolidated
Eligible capital	Common equity		$ 245,437,528	$ 245,545,353
	Other Tier 1 capital		35,690,000	35,690,000
	Tier 2 capital		35,850,718	35,889,927
	Eligible capital		316,978,246	317,125,280
Risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized approach	1,998,478,916	2,001,615,583
		Internal ratings based approach	-	-
		Securitization	4,975,275	4,975,275
	Operational risk	Basic indicator approach	-	-
		Standardized approach/alternative standardized approach	88,738,824	88,973,426
		Advanced measurement approach	-	-
	Market risk	Standardized approach	32,202,425	32,190,700
		Internal model approach	-	-
	Risk-weighted assets		2,124,395,440	2,127,754,984
Capital adequacy ratio			14.92	14.90
Ratio of the common equity to risk-weighted assets			11.55	11.54
Ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets			13.23	13.22
Ratio of leverage			5.86	5.84

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

Items			December 31, 2022 Standalone	December 31, 2022 Consolidated
Eligible capital	Common equity		$ 222,692,768	$ 222,787,669
	Other Tier 1 capital		35,690,000	35,690,000
	Tier 2 capital		35,377,031	35,387,377
	Eligible capital		293,759,799	293,865,046
Risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized approach	1,900,155,470	1,900,983,191
		Internal ratings based approach	-	-
		Securitization	2,415,309	2,415,309
	Operational risk	Basic indicator approach	-	-
		Standardized approach/alternative standardized approach	82,818,809	82,944,946
		Advanced measurement approach	-	-
	Market risk	Standardized approach	28,717,763	28,705,175
		Internal model approach	-	-
	Risk-weighted assets		2,014,107,351	2,015,048,621
Capital adequacy ratio			14.59	14.58
Ratio of the common equity to risk-weighted assets			11.06	11.06
Ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets			12.83	12.83
Ratio of leverage			5.80	5.79

Note 1: Eligible capital, risk-weighted assets and exposure measurement are calculated under the "Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy Ratio of Banks" and the "Explanation of Methods for Calculating the Eligible Capital and Risk-Weighted Assets of Banks."

Note 2: Formulas used were as follows:

1) Eligible capital = The common equity + Other Tier 1 capital + Tier 2 capital.

2) Risk-weighted assets = Risk-weighted asset for credit risk + Capital requirements for operational risk and market risk x 12.5.

3) Capital adequacy ratio = Eligible capital ÷ Risk-weighted assets.

4) Ratio of the common equity to risk-weighted assets = Common equity ÷ Risk-weighted assets.

5) Ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets = (Common equity + Other Tier 1 capital) ÷ Risk-weighted assets.

6) Ratio of leverage = Tier 1 capital ÷ Exposure measurement.

42. ASSET QUALITY, CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT EXTENSIONS, INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY, PROFITABILITY AND MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

a. Asset quality: Table 2 (attached).

b. Concentration of credit extensions

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

Rank (Note 1)	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
	Industry of Group Enterprise (Note 2)	**Total Amount of Credit Endorsement or Other Transactions (Note 3)**	**Percentage of Bank's Equity**	**Industry of Group Enterprise (Note 2)**	**Total Amount of Credit Endorsement or Other Transactions (Note 3)**	**Percentage of Bank's Equity**
1	Group A Real estate development	$ 33,053,833	12.65	Group A Real estate development	$ 33,998,385	14.56
2	Group B Railway transportation	30,443,193	11.65	Group B Railway transportation	31,909,193	13.66
3	Group C Financial leasing	22,198,028	8.50	Group C Financial leasing	24,261,741	10.39
4	Group D Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	20,274,427	7.76	Group D Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	14,036,518	6.01
5	Group E Iron and steel smelting	13,970,436	5.35	Group J Wire and cable manufacturing	13,992,954	5.99
6	Group F Cotton and textile	13,585,667	5.20	Group E Iron and steel smelting	13,301,572	5.70
7	Group G LCD panel and its component manufacturing	13,353,874	5.11	Group H Computers and computing peripheral equipment manufacturing	12,827,188	5.49
8	Group H Computers and computing peripheral equipment manufacturing	13,302,201	5.09	Group G LCD panel and its component manufacturing	12,153,351	5.20
9	Group I Cotton and textile	12,992,000	4.97	Group K Computer manufacturing	10,424,890	4.46
10	Group J Wire and cable manufacturing	12,490,215	4.78	Group L Wholesale of electronic and communication equipment and parts	9,833,333	4.21

Note 1: The list shows rankings by total amount of credit, endorsement or other transactions but excludes government-owned or state-run enterprises. If the borrower is a member of a group enterprise, the total amount of credit, endorsement or other transactions of the entire group enterprise must be listed and disclosed by code and line of industry. The industry of the group enterprise should be presented as the industry of the member firm with the highest risk exposure. The lines of industry should be described in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification System of the Republic of China published by the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics under the Executive Yuan.

Note 2: Group enterprise refers to a group of corporate entities as defined by Article 6 of "Supplementary Provisions to the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation Rules for Review of Securities Listings."

Note 3: Total amount of credit, endorsement or other transactions is the sum of various loans (including import and export negotiations, discounts, overdrafts, unsecured and secured short-term loans, margin loans receivable, unsecured and secured medium-term loans, unsecured and secured long-term loans and overdue loans), exchange bills negotiated, accounts receivable factored without recourse, acceptances and guarantees.

c. Interest rate sensitivity information

Interest Rate Sensitivity (New Taiwan Dollars)
December 31, 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

Items	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	$ 3,010,584,715	$ 174,744,597	$ 96,177,957	$ 438,345,368	$ 3,719,852,637
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	1,111,430,653	1,991,505,044	110,311,937	57,974,219	3,271,221,853
Interest rate sensitivity gap	1,899,154,062	(1,816,760,447)	(14,133,980)	380,371,149	448,630,784
Net worth					228,505,107
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities					113.71
Ratio of interest rate sensitivity gap to net worth					196.33

Interest Rate Sensitivity (New Taiwan Dollars)
December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

Items	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	$ 2,896,684,759	$ 143,236,552	$ 35,289,411	$ 397,744,231	$ 3,472,954,953
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	1,136,955,603	1,852,743,235	98,407,053	55,948,645	3,144,054,536
Interest rate sensitivity gap	1,759,729,156	(1,709,506,683)	(63,117,642)	341,795,586	328,900,417
Net worth					196,699,300
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities					110.46
Ratio of interest rate sensitivity gap to net worth					167.21

Note 1: The above amounts included only New Taiwan dollar amounts held by the head office and branches of the Bank (i.e., excluding foreign currency).

Note 2: Interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities refer to interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities with revenues or costs that are affected by interest rate changes.

Note 3: Interest rate sensitivity gap = Interest rate-sensitive assets - Interest rate-sensitive liabilities.

Note 4: Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities = Interest rate-sensitive assets/Interest rate-sensitive liabilities (in New Taiwan dollars).

Interest Rate Sensitivity (U.S. Dollars)
December 31, 2023

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars, %)

Items	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	$ 10,891,374	$ 1,065,117	$ 671,138	$ 3,239,647	$ 15,867,276
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	18,127,907	3,570,357	2,711,663	14,000	24,423,927
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(7,236,533)	(2,505,240)	(2,040,525)	3,225,647	(8,556,651)
Net worth					1,066,573
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities					64.97
Ratio of interest rate sensitivity gap to net worth					(802.26)

Interest Rate Sensitivity (U.S. Dollars)
December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars, %)

Items	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	$ 13,923,926	$ 610,635	$ 342,835	$ 2,637,395	$ 17,514,791
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	19,640,306	1,428,693	1,771,714	118	22,840,831
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(5,716,380)	(818,058)	(1,428,879)	2,637,277	(5,326,040)
Net worth					1,198,762
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities					76.68
Ratio of interest rate sensitivity gap to net worth					(444.30)

Note 1: The above amounts included only U.S. dollar amounts held by the head office, domestic branches, OBU and overseas branches of the Bank and excluded contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

Note 2: Interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities refer to interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities with revenues or costs that are affected by interest rate changes.

Note 3: Interest rate sensitivity gap = Interest rate-sensitive assets - Interest rate-sensitive liabilities.

Note 4: Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities = Interest rate-sensitive assets/Interest rate-sensitive liabilities (in U.S. dollars).

d. Profitability

Unit: %

Items		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Return on total assets	Before income tax	0.46	0.53
	After income tax	0.37	0.45
Return on equity	Before income tax	8.14	9.15
	After income tax	6.58	7.89
Net income ratio		29.91	38.99

Note 1: Return on total assets = Income before (after) income tax ÷ Average total assets.

Note 2: Return on equity = Income before (after) income tax ÷ Average equity.

Note 3: Net income ratio = Income after income tax ÷ Total net revenues.

Note 4: The above profitability ratios are calculated that based on the amount of consolidated financial report.

e. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities (New Taiwan Dollars)
December 31, 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Total	Remaining Period to Maturity					
		0 to 10 Days	11 to 30 Days	31 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to One Year	Over One Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	$ 4,084,792,641	$ 572,381,760	$ 395,316,875	$ 206,180,455	$ 235,967,401	$ 494,672,246	$ 2,180,273,904
Main capital outflow on maturity	4,886,432,412	234,549,824	233,940,032	635,115,222	656,405,743	973,270,080	2,153,151,511
Gap	(801,639,771)	337,831,936	161,376,843	(428,934,767)	(420,438,342)	(478,597,834)	27,122,393

Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities (New Taiwan Dollars)
December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Total	Remaining Period to Maturity					
		0 to 10 Days	11 to 30 Days	31 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to One Year	Over One Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	$ 3,861,423,310	$ 487,796,421	$ 419,062,616	$ 240,196,110	$ 220,144,639	$ 446,583,026	$ 2,047,640,498
Main capital outflow on maturity	4,593,494,496	254,484,254	217,867,788	585,555,506	532,360,876	925,191,079	2,078,034,993
Gap	(732,071,186)	233,312,167	201,194,828	(345,359,396)	(312,216,237)	(478,608,053)	(30,394,495)

Note: The above amounts included only New Taiwan dollar amounts held by the Bank.

Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities (U.S. Dollars)
December 31, 2023

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Remaining Period to Maturity				
		0 to 30 Days	31 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to One Year	Over One Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	$ 27,014,746	$ 6,975,875	$ 5,035,540	$ 4,044,995	$ 1,936,931	$ 9,021,405
Main capital outflow on maturity	31,105,156	9,441,885	7,913,022	5,726,378	4,691,471	3,332,400
Gap	(4,090,410)	(2,466,010)	(2,877,482)	(1,681,383)	(2,754,540)	5,689,005

Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities (U.S. Dollars)
December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Remaining Period to Maturity				
		0 to 30 Days	31 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to One Year	Over One Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	$ 27,072,649	$ 8,676,351	$ 5,420,371	$ 2,944,325	$ 1,938,813	$ 8,092,789
Main capital outflow on maturity	30,289,572	13,218,301	6,748,205	3,698,858	3,718,779	2,905,429
Gap	(3,216,923)	(4,541,950)	(1,327,834)	(754,533)	(1,779,966)	5,187,360

Note: The above amounts included only U.S. dollar amounts held by the Bank.

43. TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BANK, LTD.'S TRUST BUSINESS UNDER THE TRUST LAW

a. Trust-related items are those shown in the following balance sheets, statements of income and trust property list

These items were managed by the Bank's Trust Department. However, these items were not included in the financial statements.

Balance Sheets of Trust Accounts
December 31, 2023 and 2022

Trust Assets	2023	2022	Trust Liabilities	2023	2022
Cash in banks	$ 14,758,722	$ 11,509,570	Payables		
			Accrued expense	$ 1,579	$ 1,218
Short-term investments			Others	237	23
Mutual funds	225,841,606	211,500,801	Mutual funds payable	76	2,117
Stocks	5,235,099	3,017,490	Other liabilities	10	2
Bonds	314,053	79,112		1,902	3,360
	231,390,758	214,597,403			

(Continued)

Trust Assets	2023	2022	Trust Liabilities	2023	2022
Securities lending	$ 71,729	$ 146,893	Accounts payable on securities under custody	$ 205,025,956	$ 192,191,761
Receivables	29,510	15,718	Trust capital	350,284,448	323,839,577
Real estate			Reserves and retained earnings		
Land	61,437,434	63,589,594			
Buildings	9,581	7,873	Net income	1,526,224	573,224
Construction in process	44,013,376	34,427,222	Retained earnings	(19,462)	(39,886)
	105,460,391	98,024,689		1,506,762	533,338
Intangible assets					
Superficies	82,002	82,002			
Securities under custody	205,025,956	192,191,761			
Total	$ 556,819,068	$ 516,568,036	Total	$ 556,819,068	$ 516,568,036

(Concluded)

Note: As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, total trust-related assets included OBU funds and bonds investments in the amount of $1,746,320 thousand, $1,759,697 thousand, respectively.

Trust Property List
December 31, 2023 and 2022

Investment Items	2023	2022
Cash in banks	$ 14,758,722	$ 11,509,570
Short-term investments		
Mutual funds	225,841,606	211,500,801
Stocks	5,235,099	3,017,490
Bonds	314,053	79,112
Securities lending	71,729	146,893
Receivables		
Accrued interest	8,475	5,121
Mutual funds	11,264	-
Cash dividends	9,095	9,696
Others	676	901
Real estate		
Land	61,437,434	63,589,594
Buildings	9,581	7,873
Construction in process	44,013,376	34,427,222
Intangible assets		
Superficies	82,002	82,002
Securities under custody	205,025,956	192,191,761
Total	$ 556,819,068	$ 516,568,036

Statements of Income on Trust Accounts
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
Revenues		
Interest revenue	$ 40,071	$ 16,383
Lending stock	2,732	3,169
Cash dividends	100,425	110,185
Realized gain on investment - stocks	161,625	154,141
Unrealized gain on investment - stocks	1,244,878	666,928
Unrealized capital gain - lending stock	42,058	39,661
Realized gain on investment - mutual funds	28,301	12,363
Unrealized gain on investment - mutual funds	65,370	36,756
Beneficial certificates appropriation	12,120	10,756
Others	506	454
Total revenues	1,698,086	1,050,796
Expenses		
Management fees	11,448	10,947
Monitoring fees	987	4
Taxes	310	30
Service charge	85	103
Postage expenses	411	62
Realized loss on investment - stocks	10,202	218,273
Unrealized loss on investment - stocks	111,055	129,688
Unrealized loss - lending stock	2,885	24,156
Realized loss on investment - mutual funds	1,957	25,578
Unrealized loss on investment - mutual funds	32,433	68,634
Others	89	97
Total expenses	171,862	477,572
Income before income tax	1,526,224	573,224
Income tax expense	-	-
Net income	$ 1,526,224	$ 573,224

b. Nature of trust business operations under the Trust Law: Note 1.

44. ALLOCATION OF REVENUE, COST AND EXPENSE THAT RESULTED FROM THE SHARING OF RESOURCES BETWEEN TAIWAN COOPERATIVE FINANCIAL HOLDING COMPANY, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Under cooperation arrangements, the Bank and Taiwan Cooperative Securities (TCS) promoted securities brokerage business together; thus, related revenues received by the Bank were calculated as follows: (a) revenue based on 20% of the net revenue derived from security transactions for three years. (b) related revenues from utilizing some operating sites and equipment by the TCS; and (c) receiving cross-selling service fees of $2,000 thousand annually.

To promote the credit card business and corporate banking business together, the Bank and TCS signed cooperation arrangements, and marketing expenses paid by the Bank were based on the arrangements.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the accrued receivables were $5,494 thousand and $6,208 thousand, respectively. The revenues from cross-selling transactions were $19,731 thousand and $24,772 thousand in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

To promote the insurance business together, the Bank and Taiwan Cooperative Securities (TCS) signed cooperation arrangements. The service fees paid by the Bank were based on the arrangements.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the accrued payables were $5 thousand and $6 thousand, respectively. The expenses from cross-selling transactions were $118 thousand and $151 thousand in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

To promote the insurance business together, the Bank and BNP Paribas Cardif TCB Life Insurance Co., Ltd. signed cooperation arrangements. The service fees earned by the Bank were based on the agreed percentage of the premiums from the insurance companies' products sold by the Bank.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the accrued receivables were $3,844 thousand and $3,239 thousand, respectively, respectively. The revenues from cross-selling transactions were $33,809 thousand and $30,638 thousand in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

To promote venture capital business together, the Bank and Taiwan Cooperation Venture Capital Co., Ltd. (TCVC) signed cooperation arrangements. The service fees earned by the Bank were based on the arrangements.

The revenues from cross-selling transactions were $20 thousand in 2022.

45. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

a. Non-cash financing activities

Undistributed cash dividends approved by the stockholders in the stockholders' meetings were both $170,524 thousand as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

b. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

For the year ended December 31, 2023

			Non-cash Changes			
	Opening Balance	**Cash Inflows (Outflows)**	**New Leases**	**Fair Value Adjustments (Including Changes in the Fair Value Attributable to Changes in the Credit Risk)**	**Others**	**Closing Balance**
Long-term borrowings	$ 2,293,200	$ 2,325,960	$ -	$ -	$ 313,740	$ 4,932,900
Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss - bank debentures	-	2,912,920	-	13,018	(151,400)	2,774,538
Bank debentures	60,290,000	(3,050,000)	-	-	-	57,240,000
Guarantee deposits received	2,121,654	(395,755)	-	-	-	1,725,899
Lease liabilities	1,524,115	(654,649)	663,590	-	(15,331)	1,517,725
	$ 66,228,969	$ 1,138,476	$ 663,590	$ 13,018	$ 147,009	$ 68,191,062

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Opening Balance	Cash Inflows (Outflows)	Non-cash Changes New Leases	Others	Closing Balance
Due to the Central Bank and other banks	$ 88,889,360	$ (88,889,360)	$ -	$ -	$ -
Long-term borrowings	-	2,293,200	-	-	2,293,200
Bank debentures	62,100,000	(1,810,000)	-	-	60,290,000
Guarantee deposits received	2,440,877	(319,223)	-	-	2,121,654
Lease liabilities	1,446,957	(645,277)	702,510	19,925	1,524,115
	$ 154,877,194	$ (89,370,660)	$ 702,510	$ 19,925	$ 66,228,969

46. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

a. Related information of significant transactions and b. investees:

1) Financing provided: The Bank - not applicable; investee company - not applicable.

2) Endorsement/guarantee provided: The Bank - not applicable; investee company - not applicable.

3) Marketable securities held: The Bank - not applicable; investee company - not applicable.

4) Marketable securities acquired or disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT$300 million or 10% of the paid-in capital (the Bank disclosed its investments acquired or disposed of): None.

5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT$300 million or 10% of the paid-in capital: None.

6) Disposal of individual real estates at costs of at least NT$300 million or 10% of the paid-in capital: None.

7) Allowance of service fees to related parties amounting to at least NT$5 million: None.

8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$300 million or 10% of the paid-in capital: Table 3 (attached).

9) Sale of nonperforming loans: Table 4.

10) Financial asset securitization: None.

11) Other significant transactions which may affect the decisions of users of financial reports: None.

12) Percentage share in investees and related information: Table 5.

13) Derivative transactions: The Bank - Notes 8, 37 and 40 to the financial statements; investee company: None.

c. Investment in Mainland China:

Based on “Regulations Governing Approvals of Banks to Engage in Financial Activities between the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area,” the Bank set up the Suzhou Branch, Tianjin Branch, Fuzhou Branch and Changsha Branch in Mainland China. This investment had been approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission. The 4 branches’ information - major operating items, capital stock, the way of investment, investment inflows and outflows, the holding percentage, the investment income or loss, the book value at year-end, the remitted investment profits and the limit on the amount of investment in Mainland China - can be seen in Table 6 (attached).

d. Business relationships and significant transactions among the parent company and subsidiaries: Table 7 (attached).

47. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The information reported to the Company’s chief operating decision maker for the assessment of segment performance focuses mainly on business and profit or loss. The Company’s reportable segments are as follows:

a. Deposit and loan section, including savings, loans and remittances;

b. Credit section, including legal person and personal credit businesses;

c. Funding section, including funding management with domestic and foreign currencies, securities, investments and other financial management;

d. Trust and Insurance section, including development, promotion and management of trust and insurance transactions;

e. Other noncore businesses.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company’s accounting policies described in Note 4. Segment profit is measured at income before income tax, and this measure is reported to the chief operating decision makers for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance. The terms of transactions between segments are similar to those for third parties.

The revenue, expenses and related information of the Company’s reportable segments for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023						
	Deposit and Loan Section	Credit Section	Funding Section	Trust and Insurance Section	Others	Eliminate	Total
Net interest	$ 20,893,069	$ 21,846,160	$ (14,047,933)	$ -	$ 3,322,931	$ -	$ 32,014,227
Net revenues and gains other than interest	165,758	2,650,956	14,599,185	4,194,071	889,482	296	22,499,748
Net revenues	21,058,827	24,497,116	551,252	4,194,071	4,212,413	296	54,513,975
Bad-debt expenses commitment and provision for losses on commitment and guarantees	-	(7,280,596)	-	-	(221,258)	-	(7,501,854)
Operating expenses	(9,293,683)	(10,851,188)	(945,008)	(3,537,717)	(2,228,275)	-	(26,855,871)
Income before income tax	$ 11,765,144	$ 6,365,332	$ (393,756)	$ 656,354	$ 1,762,880	$ 296	$ 20,156,250

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022						
	Deposit and Loan Section	**Credit Section**	**Funding Section**	**Trust and Insurance Section**	**Others**	**Eliminate**	**Total**
Net interest	$ 16,058,765	$ 21,941,165	$ (2,580,563)	$ -	$ 1,755,446	$ -	$ 37,174,813
Net revenues and gains other than interest	190,318	2,447,236	4,917,277	3,259,384	987,566	(13,239)	11,788,542
Net revenues	16,249,083	24,388,401	2,336,714	3,259,384	2,743,012	(13,239)	48,963,355
Bad-debt expenses commitment and provision for losses on commitment and guarantees	-	(1,116,920)	-	-	(79,124)	-	(1,196,044)
Operating expenses	(9,062,165)	(9,951,234)	(886,856)	(3,547,277)	(2,182,392)	-	(25,629,924)
Income before income tax	$ 7,186,918	$ 13,320,247	$ 1,449,858	$ (287,893)	$ 481,496	$ (13,239)	$ 22,137,387

TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED ENTITIES
DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Business and Products	Percentage of Ownership		Note
				December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	
Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd.	United Taiwan Bank S.A.	Belgium	Banking	90.02	90.02	

Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Business and Products	Percentage of Ownership		Note
				December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	
None	-	-	-	-	-	

TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

ASSET QUALITY - NONPERFORMING LOANS AND RECEIVABLES
DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

Period			**December 31, 2023**					**December 31, 2022**				
Items			**Nonperforming Loans (Note 1)**	**Loans**	**Ratio of Nonperforming Loans (Note 2)**	**Allowance for Credit Losses**	**Coverage Ratio (Note 3)**	**Nonperforming Loans (Note 1)**	**Loans**	**Ratio of Nonperforming Loans (Note 2)**	**Allowance for Credit Losses**	**Coverage Ratio (Note 3)**
Corporate banking	Secured		$ 3,146,855	$ 838,551,502	0.38	$ 9,912,969	315.01	$ 2,606,805	$ 830,433,515	0.31	$ 9,308,018	357.07
	Unsecured		956,848	995,949,871	0.10	8,621,352	901.02	609,608	829,241,097	0.07	7,932,563	1,301.26
Consumer banking	Housing mortgage (Note 4)		486,004	683,793,831	0.07	10,290,555	2,117.38	490,929	635,803,884	0.08	9,576,579	1,950.71
	Cash card		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small-scale credit loans (Note 5)		12,875	12,113,223	0.11	197,208	1,531.71	8,714	12,347,723	0.07	178,950	2,053.59
	Other (Note 6)	Secured	492,979	281,565,030	0.18	3,522,493	714.53	1,077,816	292,473,999	0.37	3,510,961	325.75
		Unsecured	29,418	11,628,073	0.25	180,332	613.00	21,984	12,768,941	0.17	189,583	862.37
Loan			5,124,979	2,823,601,530	0.18	32,724,909	638.54	4,815,856	2,613,069,159	0.18	30,696,654	637.41
			Nonperforming Receivables (Note 1)	**Receivables**	**Ratio of Nonperforming Receivables (Note 2)**	**Allowance for Credit Losses**	**Coverage Ratio (Note 3)**	**Nonperforming Receivables (Note 1)**	**Receivables**	**Ratio of Nonperforming Receivables (Note 2)**	**Allowance for Credit Losses**	**Coverage Ratio (Note 3)**
Credit cards			8,829	4,917,753	0.18	61,214	693.33	8,713	4,897,664	0.18	64,945	745.38
Accounts receivable factored without recourse (Note 7)			-	114,381	-	8,207	-	-	142,901	-	8,314	-
Amounts of executed contracts on negotiated debts not reported as nonperforming loans (Note 8)			155					217				
Amounts of executed contracts on negotiated debts not reported as nonperforming receivables (Note 8)			1,179					1,755				
Amounts of executed debt-restructuring projects not reported as nonperforming loans (Note 9)			12,140					9,742				
Amounts of executed debt-restructuring projects not reported as nonperforming receivables (Note 9)			47,442					47,530				

Note 1: Nonperforming loans are reported to the authorities and disclosed to the public, as required by the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Nonperforming/Non-accrued Loans." Nonperforming credit card receivables are reported to the authorities and disclosed to the public, as required by the Banking Bureau's letter dated July 6, 2005 (Ref. No. 0944000378).

Note 2: Ratio of nonperforming loans: Nonperforming loans ÷ Outstanding loan balance.
Ratio of nonperforming receivables: Nonperforming receivables ÷ Outstanding receivable balance.

Note 3: Coverage ratio of loans: Allowance for credit losses for loans ÷ Nonperforming loans.
Coverage ratio of receivables: Allowance for credit losses for receivables ÷ Nonperforming receivables.

Note 4: The mortgage loan is for house purchase or renovation and is fully secured by housing that is purchased (owned) by the borrower, the spouse or the minor children of the borrowers.

Note 5: Based on the Banking Bureau's letter dated December 19, 2005 (Ref. No. 09440010950), small-scale credit loans are unsecured, involve small amounts and exclude credit cards and cash cards.

Note 6: Other consumers banking loans refer to secured or unsecured loans that exclude housing mortgage, cash and credit card, and small-scale credit loans.

(Continued)

Note 7: As required by the Banking Bureau in its letter dated July 19, 2005 (Ref. No. 0945000494), accounts receivable factored without recourse are reported as nonperforming receivables within three months after the factors or insurance companies refuse to indemnify banks for any liabilities on these accounts.

Note 8: Amounts of executed contracts on negotiated debts that are not reported as nonperforming loans or receivables are disclosed to the public in accordance with the Banking Bureau's letter dated April 25, 2006 (Ref. No. 09510001270).

Note 9: Amounts of executed debt-restructuring projects not reported as nonperforming loans or receivables are disclosed to the public in accordance with the Banking Bureau's letter dated September 15, 2008 (Ref. No. 09700318940) and letter dated September 20, 2016 (Ref. No. 10500134790).

(Concluded)

TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$300 MILLION OR 10% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Impairment Loss
					Amount	Actions Taken		
Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd.	Taiwan Cooperative Financial Holding Company, Ltd.	Parent company	$ 2,110,779 (Note)	-	$ -	-	$ -	$ -

Note: Receivable - consolidated tax return.

TABLE 4

TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY

INFORMATION OF DISPOSAL OF NONPERFORMING LOANS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd.

a. Disposal of nonperforming loans summaries

Transaction date	Counterparty	Content of right of claim	Book value	Sale price	Gain (Loss) on Disposal	Attached Conditions	Relationship with the Company
2023.02.15	Merrill Lynch International	Medium-term unsecured credit for corporate households (participate in the international syndicated loan case)	$ - (Note)	$ 60,790 (US$ 2,024)	$ 60,790 (US$ 2,024)	None	Neither an interested party nor a related party

Note: The balance of carrying amount was original loans US$15,281 thousand deducted loss allowance US$15,281 thousand.

b. Disposal of nonperforming loans amounts of $1 billion (exclude disposal to the related parties): None.

TABLE 5

TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

PERCENTAGE SHARE IN INVESTEES AND RELATED INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investee Company (Note 1)	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value	Investment Gain (Loss)	Percentage Share of the Bank and Its Affiliates in Investees (Note 1)				Note
						Shares	Pro Forma Shares (Note 2)	Total		
								Shares	Percentage of Ownership	
Finance-related business										
United Taiwan Bank S.A.	Belgium	Banking	90.02	$ 2,211,338	$ (296)	2,639,659	-	2,639,659	90.02	(Note 4)
Taiwan Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Acquisition of delinquent loans	17.59	3,002,040	122,760	186,000,000	-	186,000,000	17.59	
Financial Information Service Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Information service	3.15	970,393	45,207	16,438,977	-	16,438,977	3.15	
Taiwan Financial Asset Service Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Property auction	8.82	174,750	2,175	15,000,000	-	15,000,000	8.82	
Taiwan Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Custody of securities and short-term bills	0.84	552,115	14,176	6,560,297	-	6,560,297	1.00	
Taiwan Futures Exchange Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Futures clearing	1.75	900,277	22,616	9,890,082	-	9,890,082	1.81	
Financial eSolution Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Office machine wholesaling	9.92	36,215	-	2,181,617	-	2,181,617	9.92	
Taipei Forex Inc.	Taipei City	Foreign exchange brokering	7.06	62,370	12,320	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	7.06	
Sunny Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Acquisition of delinquent loans	2.33	1,658	189	139,594	-	139,594	2.33	
Taiwan Mobile Payment Company	Taipei City	IT software service	4.00	22,584	-	2,400,000	-	2,400,000	4.00	
Taiwania Capital Buffalo II Bioventures, LP	Taipei City	Venture capital	8.47 (Note 3)	411,335	(64,173)	(Note 3)	-	(Note 3)	8.47 (Note 3)	
Wisdom Capital Limited Partnership	Taipei City	Venture capital	7.34 (Note 3)	50,032	(14,286)	(Note 3)	-	(Note 3)	7.34 (Note 3)	
Non-finance related business										
United Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Real estate appraisal	30.00	142,192	11,864	10,115,630	-	10,115,630	30.00	
Taiwan Power Company	Taipei City	Power development and supply	0.16	432,363	-	78,754,764	-	78,754,764	0.16	
Taiwan Sugar Company	Tainan City	Sugar manufacturing and agriculture	0.08	288,361	2,117	4,233,752	-	4,233,752	0.08	
Lien-An Service Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Leasing	5.00	2,963	125	125,000	-	125,000	5.00	
Taipei Rapid Transit Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Public transportation	0.0014	115	-	14,286	-	14,286	0.0014	
China Daily News	Tainan City	Newspaper publishing	0.04	55	-	16,768	-	16,768	0.04	
Taipei Financial Center Corp.	Taipei City	Residence and buildings lease construction and development	1.63	571,680	22,435	24,000,000	-	24,000,000	1.63	
Taiwan Urban Regeneration & Financial Services Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Urban renewal reconstruction and renovation or maintenance	5.00	15,000	-	7,500,000	-	7,500,000	15.00	
Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation	Taipei City	High speed railroad transportation business	0.95	1,636,310	35,711	54,350,000	-	54,350,000	0.97	

Note 1: Shares or pro forma shares held by the Bank, directors, supervisors, president, vice president and affiliates in accordance with the Company Law have been included.

Note 2:
a. Pro forma shares are shares that are assumed to be obtained through buying equity-based securities or entering into equity-linked derivative contracts for purposes defined in Article 74 of the Banking Law.
b. Equity-based securities, such as convertible bonds and warrants, are covered by Article 11 of the "Securities and Exchange Law Enforcement Rules."
c. Derivative contracts, such as those on stock options, are those conforming to the definition of derivatives in Statement of International Financial Reporting Standards No. 9 - "Financial Instruments."

Note 3: The ending percentage share of the Bank of Taiwania Capital Buffalo II Bioventures and Wisdom Capital Limited Partnership, LP (the Bank's contribution to the total amount of funds of the partnership) is as disclosed.

Note 4: The ending percentage share of the Bank of United Taiwan Bank S.A. has been fully eliminated on consolidation.

TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY

INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company Name	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Investment Type	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2023	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2023	Investee Net Income (Loss)	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss)	Carrying Value as of December 31, 2023	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Investment Earnings as of December 31, 2023
					Outflow	Inflow						
Suzhou Branch	Deposits, loans, import and export, exchange and foreign exchange business	$ 4,547,235 (US$ 154,395) (Note 1)	Direct	$ 4,547,235 (US$ 154,395) (Note 1)	$ -	$ -	$ 4,547,235 (US$ 154,395) (Note 1)	$ 211,222	100	$ 211,222	$ 7,056,041	$ -
Tianjin Branch	Deposits, loans, import and export, exchange and foreign exchange business	2,947,314 (US$ 97,387) (Note 1)	Direct	2,947,314 (US$ 97,387) (Note 1)	-	-	2,947,314 (US$ 97,387) (Note 1)	(44,556)	100	(44,556)	2,661,873	-
Fuzhou Branch	Deposits, loans, import and export, exchange and foreign exchange business	2,950,882 (US$ 97,549) (Note 1)	Direct	2,950,882 (US$ 97,549) (Note 1)	-	-	2,950,882 (US$ 97,549) (Note 1)	89,117	100	89,117	3,570,964	-
Changsha Branch	Deposits, loans, import and export, exchange and foreign exchange business	2,630,485 (US$ 87,232) (Note 1)	Direct	2,630,485 (US$ 87,232) (Note 1)	-	-	2,630,485 (US$ 87,232) (Note 1)	100,296	100	100,296	2,493,795	-

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2023	Investment Amount Approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA	Maximum Investment Allowable (Note 2)
$ 13,075,916 (US$ 436,563) (Note 1)	$ 13,075,916 (US$ 436,563) (Note 1)	$ 156,899,561

Note 1: Translation into New Taiwan dollars at the exchange rates on the date of each outflow of investment.

Note 2: Based on the Investment Commission's "Regulation on the Examination of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China," investments are limited to the largest of 60% of the Bank's net asset value or 60% of the Bank's consolidated net asset value.

TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BANK, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY

BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS AMONG THE PARENT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Transacting Company	Counterparty	Transaction Flow (Note 2)	Description of Transactions (Notes 3 and 5)			
				Financial Statement Account	Amounts	Trading Terms	Transaction Amount/Total Consolidated Net Revenue or Total Consolidated Assets (%)
0	Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd.	United Taiwan Bank S.A.	a	Due from banks	$ 443,832	Note 4	0.01
1	United Taiwan Bank S.A.	Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd.	b	Deposits from banks	443,832	Note 4	0.01
0	Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd.	United Taiwan Bank S.A.	a	Call loans to banks	2,534,490	Note 4	0.06
1	United Taiwan Bank S.A.	Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd.	b	Call loans from banks	2,534,490	Note 4	0.06
0	Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd.	United Taiwan Bank S.A.	a	Medium-term unsecured loans	4,966,920	Note 4	0.11
1	United Taiwan Bank S.A.	Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd.	b	Long-term borrowings	4,966,920	Note 4	0.11
0	Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd.	United Taiwan Bank S.A.	a	Interest revenue	180,378	Note 4	0.33
1	United Taiwan Bank S.A.	Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd.	b	Interest expense	180,378	Note 4	0.33

Note 1: These companies listed in Table 8 are identified as follows:

a. Parent company: 0.
b. Subsidiaries are numbered sequentially from 1.

Note 2: Transaction flows are as follows:

a. From parent company to subsidiary.
b. From subsidiary to parent company.
c. Between subsidiaries.

Note 3: For calculating the percentages, asset or liability account is divided by the consolidated total assets and revenue or expense account is divided by the total consolidated net revenue of the same year.

Note 4: The terms for the transactions between the transacting company and related parties are similar to those for unrelated parties.

Note 5: Referring to transactions exceeding NT$100 million.