FIRST COMMERCIAL BANK
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the 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. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

PWCR22000306

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of First Commercial Bank

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of First Commercial Bank, Ltd. (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants, Jin-Guan-Yin-Fa-Zi Letter No.10802731571 and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank 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 for the year ended December 31, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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The Bank and its subsidiaries' key audit matters for the year ended December 31, 2022 are stated as follows:

Recognition and measurement of expected credit losses on discounts and loans

Description

The recognition and measurement of expected credit losses on discounts and loans complies with the regulations under IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and relevant regulations issued by the competent authority. For the accounting policy of recognition and measurement of expected credit losses on discounts and loans, please refer to Note 4(9); for critical accounting judgements, estimates, and assumption uncertainty of the recognition and measurement of expected credit losses on discounts and loans, please refer to Note 5(3). For information on discounts and loans allowance for bad debts, which amounted to $29,515,676 thousand, as at December 31, 2022, please refer to Note 6(8); for disclosures of related credit risks, please refer to Note 12(2)C(C).

As stated in Note 5(3), impairment assessment of discounts and loans is based on the expected credit loss model. At each financial reporting date, financial instruments are categorised into three stages based on the degree of change in its credit risk since initial recognition. Provision for impairment loss is measured either using 12-month expected credit losses (stage 1, there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition) or lifetime expected credit losses (stage 2, there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition; or stage 3, the credit has been impaired). The measurement of expected credit losses is based on a complex model, which includes various parameters and assumptions and reflects reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. For example, the probability of default and loss given default are estimated using grouping and historical data and subsequently calibrated according to forward-looking information. Major exposure at default of on-balance sheet items is the outstanding loan balance.

The aforementioned recognition and measurement of expected credit losses on discounts and loans use a complex model, which involves various assumptions, estimates, and judgements, as well as predictions and assessments of future economic conditions and credit behavior of debtors. The amounts, recognised in a manner consistent with regulations and interpretations, are directly subject to the measurement results. Thus, we have included recognition and measurement of expected credit losses on discounts and loans as one of the key audit matters in our audit.

How our audit addressed the matter

The procedures that we have conducted in response to specific aspects of the above-mentioned key audit matter are summarised as follows:

1. Understood and assessed the related written policies, internal control system, the expected credit loss impairment model and methodology (including various parameters and assumptions, reasonableness of the measurement criteria for the three stages of credit risk, and the relevancy of future economic condition criteria in forward-looking information), and the assessment and approval process.
2. Sampled and tested the implementation effectiveness of internal controls related to the recognition and measurement of expected credit losses, including management of collateral and its value assessment, controls for changes in parameters, and approval for provisioning of expected credit losses.
3. Sampled and tested the consistency of measurement criteria for the samples in the three stages of expected credit loss with the judgement results of the system.
4. Sampled and tested assumptions for the parameters of the expected credit loss model, including the reasonableness of historical data on probability of default, loss given default, and exposure at default.
5. Sampled and tested forward-looking information.
   (1) Sampled and tested the reliability of data on historical economic conditions (economic growth rate, annual inflation rate, etc.) adopted by management to determine whether there is significant increase in credit risk when measuring expected credit losses under IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments".
   (2) Assessed the reasonableness of the forward-looking scenarios and their respective weights adopted by the management.
6. Assessed cases in stage 3 (credit impaired) with material amounts that were previously assessed individually.

   Assessed the reasonableness and calculation accuracy of the various assumed parameter values (including debtor due period, financial and operational conditions, guarantees by external parties and historical data) adopted in the estimation of future cash flows.

Fair value measurement of unlisted stocks without an active market

Description

For the accounting policy for unlisted stocks without an active market (included financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income), please refer to Note 4(7); for critical accounting judgements, estimates, and assumption uncertainty of unlisted stocks without an active market, please refer to Note 5(2). For information on unlisted stocks of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Level 3), which amounted to $8,412,654 thousand, as at December 31, 2022, please refer to Notes 6(4) and 12(1)E.

The fair value of unlisted stocks is determined by valuation methods since these financial instruments have no quoted prices from active market. Management primarily relies on valuation reports prepared by management's expert for the fair value measurement of these financial instruments. These measurements are largely based on comparable listed companies in similar industries or recently published market multiples and subsequently discounted according to market liquidity or specified risk.

The aforementioned fair value measurement of unlisted stocks includes the determination of assumptions and parameters adopted in valuation models and methods. Because this involves subjective judgement and various assumptions and estimates, the measurement result of using these assumptions and estimates will directly affect the related recognised amounts. Thus, we have included the fair value measurement of stocks of unlisted companies with no active market as one of the key audit matters in our audit.

How our audit addressed the matter

The procedures that we have conducted in response to specific aspects of the above-mentioned key audit matter are summarised as follows:

1. Understood and assessed the related written policies, internal control system, fair value measurement models and methodologies, and approval process of the fair value measurement of unlisted stocks.
2. Understood and assessed the independence, professionalism, and competency of management's expert.
3. Assessed whether the valuation models and methodologies used by management's expert are widely adopted in the applicable industries.
4. Inspected whether the management's report had been assessed and approved by management and assessed the reasonableness of the results of valuation.

Other matter – Parent company only financial reports

We have audited and expressed an unmodified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of First Commercial Bank, Ltd. as at and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank and its subsidiaries' financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank and its subsidiaries' internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank and its subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the

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date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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.

Chou Chien-Hung　　Chi, Shu-Mei

Chou, Chien-Hung　　Chi, Shu-Mei

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

February 17, 2023

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

As the consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

FIRST COMMERCIAL BANK AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

			December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	ASSETS	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
11000	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1) and 7	$ 69,711,831	2	$ 58,023,112	2
11500	Due from the central bank and call loans to banks	6(2), 7 and 8	333,759,890	8	347,406,533	10
12000	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(3) and 7	159,901,813	4	164,561,017	4
12100	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4) and 8	299,156,720	8	246,058,056	7
12200	Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	6(5) and 8	772,947,239	19	678,547,362	19
12500	Securities purchased under resell agreements	6(6)	6,450,000	-	-	-
13000	Receivables	6(7)	36,212,122	1	34,426,368	1
13200	Current tax assets	7	1,242,810	-	1,378,450	-
13500	Discounts and loans, net	6(8) and 7	2,312,245,494	57	2,035,783,459	56
15000	Investments measured by equity method, net	6(9)	2,779,802	-	2,641,030	-
15500	Other financial assets		270,880	-	102,572	-
18500	Property and equipment, net	6(10)	26,988,813	1	26,855,189	1
18600	Right-of-use assets, net	6(11) and 7	2,431,039	-	2,335,399	-
18700	Investment property, net	6(13)	6,972,725	-	6,983,971	-
19000	Intangible assets, net		853,533	-	821,086	-
19300	Deferred tax assets	6(36)	3,298,477	-	2,515,463	-
19500	Other assets, net	6(14) and 8	3,374,398	-	2,955,564	-
	Total assets		$ 4,038,597,586	100	$ 3,611,394,631	100

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FIRST COMMERCIAL BANK AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Notes	December 31, 2022 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2021 AMOUNT	%
21000	Deposits from the central bank and banks	6(15) and 7	$ 272,729,790	7	$ 213,044,550	6
21500	Due to the central bank and banks		1,014,530	-	42,741,220	1
22000	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(16) and 7	13,943,931	-	7,493,438	-
22500	Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreement	6(17)	16,605,695	1	10,556,802	1
23000	Payables	6(18)	43,856,522	1	39,464,504	1
23200	Current tax liabilities	7	3,690,578	-	3,570,820	-
23500	Deposits and remittances	6(19) and 7	3,310,765,651	82	2,960,260,140	82
24000	Bank notes payable	6(20)	51,850,000	1	47,800,000	2
25500	Other financial liabilities	6(21)	70,756,161	2	44,047,483	1
25600	Provisions	6(22)	4,751,708	-	5,511,961	-
26000	Lease liabilities	7	2,282,133	-	2,163,054	-
29300	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(36)	7,174,507	-	6,684,432	-
29500	Other liabilities	6(23)	8,254,174	-	4,516,508	-
	Total Liabilities		3,807,675,380	94	3,387,854,912	94
	Equity					
31101	Common stock	6(24)	94,725,000	2	90,880,000	2
31500	Capital surplus	6(24)	34,470,351	1	34,470,351	1
32000	**Retained earnings**					
32001	Legal reserve	6(24)	66,784,896	2	61,299,547	2
32003	Special reserve	6(24)	4,165,691	-	4,211,125	-
32011	Unappropriated earnings	6(25)	23,714,246	1	20,742,513	1
32500	**Other equity interest**	6(26)	7,062,022	-	11,936,183	-
	Total Equity		230,922,206	6	223,539,719	6
	Total Liabilities and Equity		$ 4,038,597,586	100	$ 3,611,394,631	100

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

FIRST COMMERCIAL BANK AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share amount)

	Items	Notes	For the years ended December 31, 2022 AMOUNT	2022 %	2021 AMOUNT	2021 %	Changes Percentage (%)
41000	Interest income		$ 63,825,518	115	$ 43,118,948	91	48
51000	Interest expense		(27,706,783)	(50)	(10,039,454)	(21)	176
	Net interest revenue	6(27) and 7	36,118,735	65	33,079,494	70	9
	Net revenue other than interest						
49100	Net service fee revenue	6(28) and 7	8,138,507	15	7,998,928	17	2
49200	Gain on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	6(3)(29) and 7	6,152,568	11	2,127,019	5	189
43100	Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(30)	1,421,822	3	2,599,711	5	(45)
43600	(Losses) gains arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	6(5)	(58,687)	-	11,156	-	(626)
45000	(Impairment losses) reversal of impairment loss on assets	6(31)	(3,607)	-	74,376	-	(105)
49750	Share of profit of associates accounted for using equity method	6(9)	61,841	-	91,621	-	(33)
49600	Foreign exchange gain		3,047,508	5	1,152,836	2	164
49800	Net other revenue other than interest income	6(32) and 7	375,986	1	332,049	1	13
	Net revenue		55,254,673	100	47,467,190	100	16
58200	Bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee liability provision	6(8)(22)	(6,575,375)	(12)	(3,621,467)	(8)	82
	Operating expense						
58500	Employee benefits expenses	6(33) and 7	(15,789,535)	(29)	(15,025,887)	(32)	5
59000	Depreciation and amortization expense	6(34)	(2,078,142)	(4)	(1,942,143)	(4)	7
59500	Other general and administrative expense	6(35) and 7	(6,856,765)	(12)	(5,836,780)	(12)	17
61001	**Profit from continuing operations before tax**		23,954,856	43	21,040,913	44	14
61003	Income tax expense	6(36)	(3,626,889)	(6)	(3,389,256)	(7)	7
64000	**Profit**		20,327,967	37	17,651,657	37	15

(Continued)

FIRST COMMERCIAL BANK AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share amount)

	Items	Notes	For the years ended December 31, 2022 AMOUNT	2022 %	2021 AMOUNT	2021 %	Changes Percentage (%)
	Other comprehensive income, net of tax						
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax						
65201	Gains on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6(22)	$ 1,154,727	2	$ 620,818	2	86
65204	Revaluation (losses) gains on investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(26)	(2,748,472)	(5)	2,804,455	6	(198)
65220	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(36)	(230,945)	-	(124,164)	-	86
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax						
65301	Exchange differences on translation	6(26)	6,331,398	11	(1,282,539)	(3)	(594)
65306	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(9)(26)	(217,579)	-	40,396	-	(639)
65308	Losses from investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(26)	(8,337,287)	(15)	(6,500,249)	(14)	28
65320	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(26)(36)	102,678	-	16,664	-	516
65000	Other comprehensive income, net of tax		(3,945,480)	(7)	(4,424,619)	(9)	(11)
	Total comprehensive income, net of tax		$ 16,382,487	30	$ 13,227,038	28	24
	Profit, attributable to:	6(37)					
67101	Owners of parent		$ 20,327,967	37	$ 17,651,657	37	15
	Comprehensive income, attributable to :						
67301	Owners of parent		$ 16,382,487	30	$ 13,227,038	28	24
	Basic and diluted earnings per share (In New Taiwan dollars)	6(37)					
	Basic and diluted earnings per share		$	2.15	$	1.86	

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

FIRST COMMERCIAL BANK AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Equity attributable to owners of the parent							
			Retained earnings			Other equity interest		
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total equity
Year 2021								
Equity at beginning of period	$ 89,064,000	$ 34,470,351	$ 56,684,162	$ 4,258,203	$ 17,842,325	($ 5,831,360)	$ 22,825,000	$219,312,681
Profit	-	-	-	-	17,651,657	-	-	17,651,657
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	496,654	(1,242,143)	(3,679,130)	(4,424,619)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	18,148,311	(1,242,143)	(3,679,130)	13,227,038
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings								
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	4,615,385	-	(4,615,385)	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	(47,078)	47,078	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(9,000,000)	-	-	(9,000,000)
Stock dividends of ordinary share	1,816,000	-	-	-	(1,816,000)	-	-	-
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	136,184	-	(136,184)	-
Equity at end of period	$ 90,880,000	$ 34,470,351	$ 61,299,547	$ 4,211,125	$ 20,742,513	($ 7,073,503)	$ 19,009,686	$223,539,719

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FIRST COMMERCIAL BANK AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Equity attributable to owners of the parent							
			Retained earnings			Other equity interest		
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total equity
Year 2022								
Equity at beginning of period	$ 90,880,000	$ 34,470,351	$ 61,299,547	$ 4,211,125	$ 20,742,513	($ 7,073,503)	$ 19,009,686	$ 223,539,719
Profit	-	-	-	-	20,327,967	-	-	20,327,967
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	923,782	6,113,819	(10,983,081)	(3,945,480)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	21,251,749	6,113,819	(10,983,081)	16,382,487
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings								
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	5,485,349	-	(5,485,349)	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	(45,434)	45,434	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(9,000,000)	-	-	(9,000,000)
Stock dividends of ordinary share	3,845,000	-	-	-	(3,845,000)	-	-	-
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	4,899	-	(4,899)	-
Equity at end of period	$ 94,725,000	$ 34,470,351	$ 66,784,896	$ 4,165,691	$ 23,714,246	($ 959,684)	$ 8,021,706	$ 230,922,206

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

FIRST COMMERCIAL BANK AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	For the years ended December 31, 2021
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit from continuing operations before tax	$ 23,954,856	$ 21,040,913
Adjustments		
Adjustments to reconcile profit		
Provision for bad debt expense, commitment and guarantee liability	9,114,651	6,633,891
Depreciation expense of property and equipment	889,608	821,910
Depreciation expense of investment property	11,740	10,449
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	722,732	715,451
Amortization expense	454,062	394,333
Interest income	(63,825,518)	(43,118,948)
Interest expense	27,706,783	10,039,454
Dividend income	(2,111,499)	(1,441,010)
Impairment losses (reversal of impairment loss) on assets	3,607	(74,376)
Share of profit of associates accounted for using equity method	(61,841)	(91,621)
Loss on retired property and equipment	6,370	6,645
Gain on lease modification	(1,272)	(1,466)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Changes in operating assets		
Increase in due from the central bank	(18,377,407)	(9,285,159)
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,659,204	6,351,943
(Increase) decrease in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(64,183,951)	19,521,012
Increase in investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost	(94,411,161)	(21,113,896)
Decrease (increase) in receivables	4,197,350	(4,187,450)
Increase in discounts and loans	(285,106,698)	(135,818,050)
Increase in other financial assets	(93,005)	(46,170)
Changes in operating liabilities		
Increase (decrease) in deposits from the central bank and banks	59,685,240	(46,071,345)
Increase (decrease) in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6,450,493	(13,482,052)
(Decrease) increase in payable	(820,233)	11,878,842
Increase in deposits and remittances	350,505,511	247,960,285
Increase in other financial liabilities	26,708,678	634,283
Decrease in provisions	(141,679)	(219,369)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	3,737,666	(180,701)
Cash (outflow) inflow generated from operations	(10,325,713)	50,877,798
Interest received	57,466,478	42,147,084
Interest paid	(22,494,358)	(10,421,252)
Dividends received	2,113,371	1,443,331
Income taxes paid	(3,792,697)	(2,861,995)
Net cash flows from operating activities	22,967,081	81,184,966

(Continued)

FIRST COMMERCIAL BANK AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property and equipment	($ 1,012,201)	($ 755,332)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(461,160)	(377,417)
Acquisition of investment properties	(494)	(2,539)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(413,727)	4,235,822
Net cash flows (used in) from investing activities	(1,887,582)	3,100,534
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
(Decrease) increase in due to the central bank and banks	(41,726,690)	26,351,220
Increase (decrease) in notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreement	6,048,893	(16,362,212)
Proceeds from issuing bank notes payable	4,050,000	8,850,000
Payments of lease liabilities	(666,985)	(697,721)
Cash dividends paid	(9,000,000)	(9,000,000)
Net cash flows (used in) from financing activities	(41,294,782)	9,141,287
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	6,338,329	(1,247,254)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(13,876,954)	92,179,533
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	322,480,479	230,300,946
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 308,603,525	$ 322,480,479
The components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents reported in the statement of financial position	$ 69,723,149	$ 58,031,286
Due from the central bank and call loans to banks qualifying for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	232,430,376	264,449,193
Securities purchased under resell agreements qualifying for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	6,450,000	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 308,603,525	$ 322,480,479

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

FIRST COMMERCIAL BANK AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Indicated)

1. Organization and business

(1) The Bank was incorporated in 1899 as a company limited by shares and had been a listed company since February 9, 1962. The Bank was privatised on January 22, 1998. On January 2, 2003, the Bank became a subsidiary of First Financial Holding Co., Ltd. ("FFHC") through an exchange of shares. After the exchange of shares, the Bank ceased from being listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange ("TSE") but remains as a public company. As of December 31, 2022, the Bank's operating units consist of Business Division, Trust Division, Offshore Banking Branch, as well as domestic and overseas branches.

(2) The Bank's primary services are as follows:

A. Engaging in business as prescribed under the Banking Law;

B. Conducting trust business as authorised by the competent authorities;

C. Concurrently engaging in insurance agency related businesses as a commercial bank pursuant to the Insurance Act;

D. Establishing overseas branches to operate business approved by the local government; and

E. Engaging in other businesses approved by the competent authorities.

(3) The Bank's parent company is First Financial Holding Co., Ltd., which holds 100% of the Bank's shares as of December 31, 2022.

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

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 17, 2023.

3. Application of new standards, amendments, and interpretations

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective Date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Reference to the conceptual framework'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment: proceeds before intended use'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37, 'Onerous contracts— cost of fulfilling a contract'	January 1, 2022
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	January 1, 2022

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Bank' s and its subsidiaries' consolidated financial condition and consolidated financial performance based on the assessment.

(2)Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Bank and its subsidiaries

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2023 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective Date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Disclosure of accounting policies'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8, 'Definition of accounting estimates'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12, 'Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction'	January 1, 2023

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Bank's and its subsidiaries' consolidated financial condition and consolidated financial performance based on the assessment.

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective Date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 16, 'Lease liability in a sale and leaseback'	January 1, 2024
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17, 'Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Non-current liabilities with covenants'	January 1, 2024

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Bank's and its subsidiaries' consolidated financial condition and consolidated financial performance based on the assessment.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

(1) Compliance statement

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

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the financial assets or financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) measured at fair value, defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation and foreclosed assets (which are stated at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell at the end of period), these consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

B. The analysis of expense is classified based on the nature of expenses.

C. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Bank and its subsidiaries' accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Basis of consolidation

A. Principles for preparation of consolidated financial statements

(A) The Bank and its subsidiaries prepare the consolidated financial statements by aggregating the Bank's and its subsidiaries assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, which have been eliminated versus owners' equity during the consolidation. In addition, the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries are made in the same reporting period. (Item included in the consolidated financial statements are not classified as current and non-current items.) Relevant items are arranged in order based on current and non-current nature.

(B) A subsidiary refers to an investee that the Bank and its subsidiaries have controlling power over. The Bank and its subsidiaries have control over an investee if the following elements are met:

a. power over the relevant activities of the investee, i.e. the investor has voting rights or other existing rights that give it the ability to direct the relevant activities;
b. exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
c. the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

(C) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Bank and its subsidiaries are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Bank and its subsidiaries.

B. The consolidated financial statements include the following directly owned subsidiaries:

Investor	Subsidiary	Business activities	Percentage of holding shares (%) December 31, 2022	Percentage of holding shares (%) December 31, 2021
FCB	First Commercial Bank (USA)	Banking services	100	100
FCB	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd. (FCBL)	Leasing(Note)	100	100

Note： FCBL was approved for establishment in May 1998. Its main business includes chattel guarantees and related repo trades, lease businesses, and receivable factoring.

C. Unconsolidated entities：None.

D. Adjustment on different accounting periods of the subsidiaries: None.

E. Information with respect to the subsidiaries' significant restriction to transfer its funds to the parent company: None.

F. Specific operation risks of the foreign subsidiaries: None.

G. Restrictions on earnings distribution of subsidiaries: None.

(4) Foreign currency translation

A. Functional and presentation currency

Financial statements of the entities in the Bank and its subsidiaries are presented by the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entities operate (that is the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars.

B. Transactions and balances

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

Foreign currency monetary items should be reported using the closing rate (market exchange rate) at the date of each balance sheet. When multiple exchange rates are available for use, they should be reported using the rate that would be used to settle the future cash flows of the foreign currency transactions or balances at the measurement date. Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at historical cost should be reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value should be reported at the rate that existed when the fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising when foreign currency transactions are settled or when monetary items are translated at rates different from those at which they were translated when initially recognised or in previous financial statements are reported in profit or loss in the period, with one exception. The exception is that exchange differences associated with the gains or losses of the parts of effective hedges of cash flow hedges or hedges of net investments in foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income.

If a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in other comprehensive income, any foreign exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income. Conversely, if a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any foreign exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised in profit or loss.

C. Translation of foreign operations

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

(A) Assets and liabilities presented are translated using the Bank's and its subsidiaries' closing exchange rate at the balance sheet date;

(B) Profit or loss presented is translated using the current average exchange rate (if exchanges rates in the period fluctuate rapidly, then translations use the exchange rates of the dates of transaction); and

(C) All exchange differences arising from translation are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Exchange differences arising from the above-mentioned procedures are recognised as "Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements" under equity.

When preparing consolidated financial statements, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations and monetary hedges considered a part of those net investments are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is partially disposed of or sold, related exchange differences that were originally recorded in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

(5) Cash and cash equivalents

"Cash and cash equivalents" in the consolidated balance sheet includes cash on hand, due from other banks, short-term highly liquid time deposits and investments that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash includes cash and cash equivalents, due from central bank and call loans to other banks, securities purchased under resell agreements qualified as cash and cash equivalents as defined by IAS 7.

(6) Securities purchased or sold under resell or repurchase agreements

The transactions of bills and bonds with a condition of repurchase agreement or resell agreement are accounted under the financing method. The interest expense and interest income are recognised as incurred at the date of sale and purchase and the agreed period of sale and purchase. The repo trade liabilities, bond liabilities, reverse repo trade bills and bond investments are recognised at the date of sale or purchase.

(7) Financial assets and financial liabilities

The financial assets and liabilities of the Bank and its subsidiaries including derivatives are recognised in the consolidated balance sheet and are properly classified in accordance with IFRSs as endorsed by FSC.

A. Financial assets

All financial assets held by the Bank and its subsidiaries are classified according to the business model and characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the underlying asset. The categories are: “discounts and loans”, “receivables”, “financial assets at fair value through profit or loss”, “financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income”, and “investments in debt instruments at amortised cost”.

Business model refers to the method by which the Bank and its subsidiaries manage the financial assets to generate cash flows, which originates from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets, or both. When determining whether the contractual cash flows of the asset are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding, the Bank and its subsidiaries assess whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with those required in a basic loan agreement. In other words, the Bank and its subsidiaries determine whether interest is solely based on the time value of money, credit risk related to the principal amount outstanding on specified dates, other risks and costs associated with the basic loan agreement, and marginal profits consideration.

(A) Regular purchase or sale

Financial assets held by the Bank and its subsidiaries, regardless of type or accounting classification, are all accounted for using trade date accounting by convention at the time of purchase or sale.

(B) Discounts and loans

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

If a discounts and loans held by the Bank and its subsidiaries is renegotiated or has its terms modified due to financial difficulties of the borrower, so that it is required to be derecognised entirely or partially in accordance with IFRS 9, the old financial asset should be derecognised, and a new financial asset and related gains or losses should be recognised.

If a discounts and loans held by the Bank and its subsidiaries is renegotiated or has its terms modified due to financial difficulties of the borrower and the renegotiation and modification do not lead to financial assets derecognized, or if renegotiations or modification of terms are for reasons other than financial difficulties, which rarely results in the derecognition of the asset, the carrying amount of the asset should be recalculated and resulting gains or losses should be recognised in profit or loss.

(C) Receivables

Receivables include those originated and those not originated by the Bank and its subsidiaries. The former originated directly from money, products or services that the Bank and its subsidiaries provided to the debtors, while the latter refers to all other kinds of receivables. Receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. However, short-term receivables without bearing interest are measured at initial invoice amount if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

a. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial assets at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are designated as at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition when they eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

b. At initial recognition, the Bank and its subsidiaries measure the financial assets at fair value and recognise the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Bank and its subsidiaries subsequently measure the financial assets at fair value, and recognise the gain or loss in profit or loss.

c. The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Bank and its subsidiaries and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

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

a. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Bank and its subsidiaries have made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income and debt instruments which meet all of the following criteria:

   (a) The objective of the Bank and its subsidiaries' business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

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

b. At initial recognition, the Bank and its subsidiaries measure the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Bank and its subsidiaries subsequently measure the financial assets at fair value:

    (a) The changes in fair value of equity instruments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Bank and its subsidiaries and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

    (b) Except for the recognition of impairment loss, interest income and gain or loss on foreign exchange which are recognised in profit or loss, the changes in fair value of debt instruments are taken through other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

(F) Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost

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

    (a) The objective of the Bank and its subsidiaries' business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.

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

b. At initial recognition, the Bank and its subsidiaries measure the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is amortised to profit or loss over the period of bond circulation using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

c. The Bank and its subsidiaries' time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(G) Reclassification of financial assets

Excluding equity instruments and financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss that cannot be reclassified, the Bank and its subsidiaries reclassify certain financial assets when there is a change in the business model used to manage the assets. The reclassification of the asset is applied prospectively from the reclassification date, and previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment or reversal of gains), and interest income cannot be restated.

(H) Derecognition of financial assets

The Bank and its subsidiaries derecognise a financial asset when one of the following conditions is met:

a. The contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

b. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred and the Bank and its subsidiaries have transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

c. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred; however, the Bank and its subsidiaries have not retained control of the financial asset.

B. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities held by the Bank and its subsidiaries include financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

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

These include financial liabilities held for trading and those designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss.

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

a. Hybrid (combined) contracts; or

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

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

At initial recognition, the Bank and its subsidiaries measure the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. The Bank and its subsidiaries subsequently measure these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

If the credit risk results in fair value changes in financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, they are recognised in other comprehensive income in the circumstances other than avoiding accounting mismatch or recognising in profit or loss for loan commitments or financial guarantee contracts.

(B) Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Financial liabilities, which are not classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or financial guarantee contract, all belong to financial liabilities at amortised cost.

(C) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(8) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and reported in the net amount in the balance sheet only when (1) there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts; and (2) there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(9) Impairment of financial assets

For discounts and loans, receivables, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets at amortised cost, other financial assets, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, at each reporting date, after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forward-looking information, the Bank and its subsidiaries recognise the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognise the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition or credit has been impaired. In measuring the expected credit losses of a financial asset, the Bank and its subsidiaries must reflect the following:

A. Unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.

B. Discounting for the time value of money.

C. Reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions (available at reporting date without undue cost or effort).

At the balance sheet date, impairment loss of credit assets should be evaluated in accordance with relevant regulations such as "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans", Jin-Guan-Yin-Guo-Zi No. 10300329440 issued on December 4, 2014 (related to strengthening the ability of domestic banks to bear risks of real estate loans) and Jin-Guan-Yin-Fa-Zi No. 10410001840 issued on April 23, 2015 (related strengthening the management of domestic banks risk exposure in Mainland China and the risk bearing capacity), and the International Financial Reporting Standard 9 (“IFRS 9”). Between the allowance amount required by the relevant regulations and the allowance amount calculated under IFRS 9, the greater amount should be recorded, and the credit asset should be presented net of such allowance amount.

Loss allowance of lease receivables is measured by lifetime expected credit losses.

(10) Non-hedging and embedded derivatives

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

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

C. Under the non-financial assets, whether the hybrid contracts embedded with derivatives are accounted for separately at initial recognition is based on whether the economic characteristics and risks of an embedded derivative are closely related in the host contract. When they are closely related, the entire hybrid instrument is accounted for by its nature in accordance with the applicable standard. When they are not closely related, the derivative is accounted for differently from the host contract as derivative while the host contract is accounted for by its nature in accordance with the applicable standard. Alternatively, the entire hybrid instrument is designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition.

(11) Investments measured by equity method

Investments measured by equity method of the Bank and its subsidiaries refers to investments in associates.

A. Associates are all entities over which the Bank and its subsidiaries have significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20% or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost.

B. The Bank’s and its subsidiaries’ share of its associates’ post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Bank’s and its subsidiaries’ share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Bank and its subsidiaries does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred statutory/constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

C. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Bank and its subsidiaries and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Bank and its subsidiaries’ interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Bank and its subsidiaries.

(12) Property and equipment

The property and equipment of the Bank and its subsidiaries are recognised on the basis of the historical cost less accumulated depreciation. The historical cost includes any cost directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

If the future economic benefit generated from subsequent cost of the asset can be measured reliably and is very likely to flow into the Bank and its subsidiaries, the subsequent cost of property and equipment including the carrying amount may be individually recognised as asset. Additionally, the carrying amounts of a replaced item are derecognised.

Major renewals and improvements incurred to increase the future economic benefits of the assets are deemed as capital expenditure. Routine maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

Land is not affected by depreciation. Depreciation for other assets is measured on a straight-line basis over the estimated service lives of the assets until salvage value. Service life is as follows:

Land and improvements	3 ~ 30 years
Buildings and structures (including ancillary equipment)	5 ~ 55 years
Transportation equipment	5 ~ 10 years
Machinery and computer equipment	3 ~ 4 years
Miscellaneous assets	5 ~ 17 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lease terms of the lease agreements or 5 years.

On balance sheet date, the Bank and its subsidiaries assess or appropriately adjusts the salvage value and service life of the asset. When there is an activity or change in the environment suggesting that the carrying amount may not be recovered, the Bank and its subsidiaries shall evaluate impairment on the asset. If the carrying amount of the asset is higher than the recoverable amount, the carrying amount shall be written off until it is equivalent to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of asset at fair value less disposal expense and value in use. Any gain or loss on disposal is calculated by the difference between the carrying amount and proceeds on disposal, and is recognised in the “Net other revenue other than interest income” in the statement of comprehensive income.

(13) Investment property

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

Part of the property may be held by the Bank and its subsidiaries and another part generates rental income or capital increase. If the property held by the Bank and its subsidiaries can be sold individually, then the accounting treatment should be made separately. IAS 16 as endorsed by FSC applies to the self-used property, and property used to generate rental income or capital increase or both is applicable for investment property set out in IAS 40 as endorsed by FSC. If each part of the property cannot be sold individually and the self-used proportion is not material, then the entire property is deemed as investment property.

When the future economic benefit related to the investment property is very likely to flow into the Bank and its subsidiaries and the costs can be reliably measured, the investment property shall be recognised as assets. When the future economic benefit generated from subsequent costs is very likely to flow into the entity and the costs can be reliably measured, the subsequent expenses of the assets shall be capitalised. All maintenance cost are recognised as incurred in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Investment property is subsequently measured by cost model. Depreciated cost is used to calculate amortization expense after initial measurement. The depreciation method, remaining useful life and residual value should apply the same rules as applicable to property and equipment. The fair value of investment property is disclosed in the financial statements at the balance sheet date, of which the valuation should be carried out by the appraisal segment of the Bank and its subsidiaries based on the internal appraisal guidelines.

(14) Foreclosed assets

Foreclosed properties are stated at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell at the end of period.

(15) Leasing arrangements (lessor)−lease receivables/operating leases

When the Bank and its subsidiaries are the lessor, please refer to Note 4(13) for the accounting treatment of the leased assets satisfying investment property set out in IAS 40, “Investment Property”.

The lease contract of the Bank’s and its subsidiaries’ subsidiaries includes operating leases and finance leases.

A. Operating lease

Rental receivable from the operating lease is calculated through straight-line method based on the lease term, which are recognised as “net other revenue other than interest income” .

B. Finance lease

The asset is derecognised when the finance lease contract is signed and the present value of lease payment is recognised as lease receivable. The difference between the total lease receivable and present value is recognised as unrealised interest income, and transferred to interest income as incurred at the end of the period baesd on accrual basis accounting. Rental income is calculated based on remaining lease payment receivable using the embedded interest rate or incremental borrowing interest rate and recognised as current gain and loss.

(16) Leasing arrangements (lessee)－right-of-use assets/ lease liabilities

A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Bank and its subsidiaries. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of the following:

(A) Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable; and

(B) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate.

The Bank and its subsidiaries subsequently measure the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognise interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:

(A) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;

(B) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;

(C) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and

(D) An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

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

D. For lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the lessee shall decrease the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognise the difference between remeasured lease liabilities in profit or loss.

(17) <u>Intangible assets</u>

The intangible assets of the Bank and its subsidiaries consist of computer software expenditures, which are recognised by cost and amortised through straight-line method over its economic useful life.
Subsequent measurements are based on the cost model.

(18) <u>Impairment of non-financial assets</u>

When there is any evidence indicating a possible impairment, the Bank and its subsidiaries immediately perform impairment tests in relation to the assets applicable for IAS 36, "Impairment of Assets".

If the testing result of the cash-generating unit of an asset or an individual asset suggests that the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, impairment loss is recognised. Recoverable amount refers to the higher of an asset's fair value less its cost or value in use. Reassess the recoverable amount of an asset when there is an indication that the impairment loss recognised in the prior period decreases or does not exist anymore. If there is any change in the estimated recoverable amount and result in an increase, asset impairment is reversed to the extent that the carrying amounts shall not exceed what the carrying amounts after deducting depreciation or amortization would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

(19) Provisions, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise liabilities when all of the following three conditions are met：

A. present obligation (legal or constructive) has arisen as a result of past event; and

B. the outflow of economic benefits is highly probable upon settlement; and

C. the amount is reliably measurable.

The outflow of economic benefit as a result of settlement is determined based on the overall obligation when there are several similar obligations. Although the likelihood of outflow for any one item may be small, it may well be probable that some outflow of resources will be needed to settle the class of obligations as a whole. If that is the case, a provision is recognised.

Measurements for provisions are at discounted present value of expenditure for settlement obligation using a pre-tax discount rate with timely adjustment made that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liabilities.

Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from a past event, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Bank and its subsidiaries. Or it could be a present obligation as a result of a past event but the payment is not probable or the amount cannot be measured reliably. The Bank and its subsidiaries did not recognise any contingent liabilities but made appropriate disclosure in compliance with relevant regulations.

Contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from a past event, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Bank and its subsidiaries. The Bank and its subsidiaries did not recognise any contingent assets and made appropriate disclosure in compliance with relevant regulations when the economic inflow is probable.

(20) Financial guarantee contract and loan commitments

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the Bank and its subsidiaries to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss which is incurred owing that a specified debtor fails to make payment when they are due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

The Bank and its subsidiaries initially recognises financial guarantee contracts at fair value on the date of issuance granted. The Bank and its subsidiaries charges a service fee when the contract is signed and therefore the service fee income charged is the fair value at the date that the financial guarantee contract is signed. Service fee received in advance is recognised in deferred accounts and amortised through straight-line method during the contract term.

Subsequently, the Bank and its subsidiaries should measure the contract at the higher of:

A. Loss allowance recognised in accordance with IFRS 9, as endorsed by the FSC; and

B. The amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative gains recognised in accordance with IFRS 15.

Impairment loss of the aforementioned guarantee policy reserve is assessed in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans" and IFRS 9, and the greater of the two amounts is recorded as provision.

Expected credit losses are recognised for loan commitments of the Bank and its subsidiaries, and the measurement of expect credit losses is described in Note 4(9).

Provision for credit losses is recognised for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. If a financial instrument includes a loan (financial asset) and undrawn commitment component (loan commitment), and if the Bank and its subsidiaries cannot separate the expected credit losses of the loan from that of the loan commitment, the expected credit loss of the loan commitment is recognised along with that of the financial asset. The amount of the total credit loss in excess of the carrying amount of the financial asset should be recognised as a provision.

The increase in liabilities due to financial guarantee contract and loan commitments is recognised in "bad debt expense, commitment and guarantee liabilities provision".

(21) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise undiscounted short-term employee benefits due in the future as expenses during the period that the employees render service.

B. Employee preferential deposit

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

According to Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Public Banks, the preferential interest paid to current employees is calculated based on accrual basis, and the difference between the preferential interest and the market interest is recognised under "employee benefit expense". According to Article 30 of Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Public Banks, the interest rate upon retirement agreed with the employees which exceeds general market interest rate is actualized in accordance with IAS 19, Defined Benefit Plan, as endorsed by FSC. However, various parameters should be in compliance with competent authorities if indicated otherwise.

C. Termination benefit

Termination benefit is paid to the employee being terminated who is not yet eligible for retirement or as a result of voluntary termination in exchange of termination benefit. The Bank and its subsidiaries have made commitments in the formal detailed employment termination plan which is irrevocable, and recognises liabilities when providing termination benefit to employees who voluntarily dismiss. Termination benefit paid 12 months after the financial reporting date should be discounted.

D. Post-employment benefit

The Bank and its subsidiaries adopt both defined benefit plan and defined contribution plan. Overseas branches and subsidiaries adopt defined benefit plans based on regulations of the country in which the entities operate.

The pension in each period is recognised as pension cost in the period as incurred. Prepaid pension assets can only be recognised in the range of refundable cash or decrease in future payment.

Defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have approximate duration of the related pension liability.

Remeasurement of defined benefit plan includes: (1) actuarial gains and losses; (2) return on plan assets, but not including amounts already included in net interest of net defined benefit liabilities (assets); and (3) any changes in effect of asset ceiling, but not including amounts already included in net interest of defined benefit plan. The Bank and its subsidiaries choose to categorise remeasurement of defined benefit plan under retained earnings.

Any actuarial gains and losses on pension of the defined benefit plan are all recognised in other comprehensive income. Past service cost is recognised immediately in profit in the period incurred.

E. Employees' compensation

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

(22) Income and expense

Income and expense of the Bank and its subsidiaries are recognised as incurred. Expense consists of employee benefit expense, depreciation and amortization expense and other business and administration expenses. Dividends revenue is recognised in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income when the dividends-collecting right for the Bank and its subsidiaries is established. However, interest income is recognised on a cash basis upon receiving the interest when (1) reclassified as non- accrual loans; and (2) interest from restructured loans whose maturities have been extended is not recognised as interest income but recorded in the memo accounts.

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

B. Handling fees and expenses are recognised when cash is received, or the earning process is substantially completed; service fee earned from performing significant items shall be recognised upon the completion of the service, such as syndication loan service fee received from sponsor, handling fees and expenses of subsequent services of loans are amortised or included in the calculation of effective interest rate of loans and receivables during the service period. However, according to the Articles 10.8 and 10.11 of the “Regulation Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks”, the loans and receivables may be measured by the initial amounts if the effects on discount are insignificant.

C. For more details on rental income of operating lease and unrealised interest income of finance lease in relation to lease business, please refer to Note 4(15).

(23) Income tax

A. Current tax

Income tax payable (refundable) is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted in the countries where the Bank and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Except for transactions or other matters that are directly recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, all the other transactions should be recognised as income or expense and recorded as gain and loss in the period. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

B. Deferred tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured based on the tax rate of the anticipated period that the future assets realization or the liabilities settlement requires, which is based on the effective or existing tax rate at the consolidated balance sheet date. The carrying amount of assets and liabilities included in the consolidated balance sheet are calculated through liability method and recognised as deferred income tax. The temporary difference of the Bank and its subsidiaries mainly occurs due to the revaluation on the depreciation of property and equipment and certain financial instruments (including derivatives) and provision and transferring of the reserve for pension and other post-employment benefits. Deductible temporary difference within the scope that it is probable to offset taxable income is recognised as deferred tax assets.

Temporary difference related to the investees, branches and affiliated entities are recognised as deferred income tax liabilities. However, when the Bank and its subsidiaries are capable of controlling the time length required to reverse the temporary difference and the temporary difference is unlikely to reverse in the foreseeable future, the temporary difference is not recognised.

The land revaluation appraisal occurred due to the revaluation assessment in line with relevant regulations, deemed as taxable temporary difference, and is recognised as deferred income tax liabilities.

If the future taxable income is probable to be utilised as unused loss carryforwards or deferred income tax credit which can be realised in the future, the proportion of realization is deemed as deferred income tax assets.

C. Consolidated tax return
Pursuant to the provisions of Tai-Cai-Shui-Zi No. 910458039, ‘profit-seeking enterprises shall jointly declare and report profit-seeking enterprise income tax in accordance with Article 49 of the Financial Holding Company Act and Article 40 of the Business Mergers And Acquisitions Act’, in which where a financial holding company holds more than 90% of the outstanding issued shares of a domestic subsidiary, such a financial holding company may, for the tax year in which its such shareholding in the subsidiary has existed for the entire twelve months of the tax year, elect to be the tax payer itself, and jointly declare and report profit-seeking enterprise income tax. Thus, in accordance with the aforementioned Letter, the Company along with its parent company, First Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (FFHC), and affiliated companies, First Securities Inc. (FS); First Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd. (FSIT); First Financial Asset Management Co., Ltd.; First Venture Capital Co., Ltd.; and First Consulting Co., Ltd., elect to use a consolidated tax return for the declaration and reporting of their profit-seeking income tax and surplus retained earnings, as well as elect FFHC as the tax payer for the consolidated tax return.

The Bank along with its parent company and affiliates elected the consolidated tax return to jointly declare and report their income tax. Related reimbursements and disbursements are accounted for receivables or payables and are presented in net value when preparing the consolidated as financial statements.

D. Certain transactions of the Bank and its subsidiaries are recognised in other comprehensive income. The tax effects on these kinds of transactions are also recognised in other comprehensive income.

E. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(24) Share capital and dividends

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Dividends are recorded in the Bank’s and its subsidiaries’ consolidated financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Bank’s and its subsidiaries’ Board of Directors in substitution for the stockholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities, stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance.

(25) Operating segments

The Bank and its subsidiaries' operating segment reports are consistent with the internal reports provided to the chief operating decision-maker ("CODM"). The CODM is a team that allocates resources to operating segments and evaluates their performance. The Bank and its subsidiaries' CODM is the Bank and its subsidiaries' Board of Director.

5. Critical accounting judgments, estimates and key source of assumption uncertainty

The consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries may be affected by the adoption of accounting policies, accounting estimates and assumptions. Therefore, adoption of the significant accounting policies in Note 4 requires the management's judgment, estimate and assumption, which involves information of significant adjustment made on the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the next financial statements due to lack of resources. Estimate and assumptions of the Bank and its subsidiaries are the best estimates compliance with IFRS as endorsed by FSC. Estimate and assumptions are made on the basis of past experience and other elements (including the effect of COVID-19) deemed to be relevant. The Bank and its subsidiaries will continually monitor the estimates and assumptions.

Certain accounting policies and judgments of management could have significantly affected the recognised amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Details are as follows:

(1) Evaluation on financial instruments - debt instruments and derivatives

The Bank and its subsidiaries evaluate the financial instrument at fair value not traded in an active market or with no quoted price. The fair value may be estimated with reference to observable market price in the market if there is observable information of similar instruments. If not, fair value is calculated based on the appropriate evaluation models generally used in the market. The input used in the model should first primarily be based on the observable information in the market. However, in the event that certain information or input cannot be observed directly in the market and/or the model assumption itself is comparatively objective, then the measurement of financial instrument at fair value can be retrieved from historical data or other appropriate assumptions. Every valuation model of the Bank and its subsidiaries are assessed and tested on a regular basis to ensure the output can reflect actual information and the market price. Note 12(1)C provides the main assumptions used in determining the financial instruments at fair value. The competent authorities recognise that the valuation models and assumptions chosen can be appropriately used to determine the fair value of financial instruments.

(2) Evaluation on financial instruments - equity instruments

The fair value of unlisted stocks without active market held by the Bank and its subsidiaries are measured using valuation techniques that involve observable data or models of financial instruments with similar characteristics. If there are no observable inputs from the market, the fair value of the instrument is measured with appropriate assumptions. If fair value is determined by a valuation model, it should be calibrated so that the end result reflects actual data and market prices, and observable data should be used whenever it is possible.

The measurement of fair value is primarily calculated using recently published market multipliers of comparable publicly listed companies in similar industries, and discounted according to market liquidity and particularity of risk. Any changes in these judgements and estimates will impact the fair value measurement of these unlisted stocks. Please refer to Note 12(1)C for the financial instruments fair value information.

(3) Expected credit losses

For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets measured at amortised cost, the measurement of expected credit losses uses complex models and multiple assumptions. These models and assumptions take into account future macro-economic conditions and credit behaviors of borrowers (e.g. probability of customer default and loss). Please refer to Note 12(2)C for detailed information on parameters, assumptions, and estimation methods used in measuring expected credit losses and disclosure of the sensitivity of credit loss to the aforementioned factors.

The measurement of expected credit losses according to applicable accounting rules involves significant judgement in several areas, for example:

A. The criteria used to judge whether there is significant increase in credit risk.

B. The selection of appropriate models and assumptions for measuring expected credit losses.

C. Determining the forward-looking factors that are necessary for the measurement of expected credit losses for each type of product.

D. For the purpose of measuring expected credit losses, classifying the financial instruments according to similar credit risk characteristics.

Judgements and estimations used in above expected credit losses, please refer to Note 12(2)C.

(4) Post-employment benefit

The present value of post-employment benefit obligation is based on actuarial result of various assumptions, through which any change could affect the carrying amount of post-employment benefit obligation.

Discount rate and future asset growth rate are included when determining the net pension cost (income), and the Bank and its subsidiaries decide the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year, which is used to calculate the estimated present value of future cash outflow of post-employment benefit obligation needed. The Bank and its subsidiaries should consider interest rate of government bonds of the same currency and maturity in order to determine the appropriate discount rate.

Other significant assumptions on post-employment benefit are made based on the current market situation.

6. Summary of significant accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash on hand	$ 25,899,867	$ 14,038,245
Checks for clearance	18,565,485	19,604,340
Due from other banks	25,257,797	24,388,701
Less：Allowance for bad debts- due from other banks	(11,318)	(8,174)
Total	$ 69,711,831	$ 58,023,112

Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2) C.

(2) Due from the central bank and call loans to banks

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Reserve for deposits-account A	$ 33,304,458	$ 24,503,909
Reserve for deposits-account B	83,210,254	72,824,370
Inter-Bank clearing fund	30,260,355	25,402,708
Deposits of national treasury account	79,777	83,462
Deposits of overseas branches with foreign Central Banks	24,180,508	20,013,534
Reserve for deposits-foreign currency	783,488	694,970
Call loans and overdrafts to other banks	161,970,788	203,908,085
Subtotal	333,789,628	347,431,038
Less: Allowance for bad debt expense - call loans to banks	(29,738)	(24,505)
Total	$ 333,759,890	$ 347,406,533

A. The Bank and its subsidiaries’ reserve for deposits is required by the Banking Law and is determined by applying the reserve ratios set by the Central Bank to the monthly average balance of each type of deposit. The reserve amount is deposited in the reserve deposit account at the Central Bank. According to the regulations, such reserve for deposits - account B cannot be withdrawn except for monthly adjustments of the reserve for deposits.

B. Amounts in conformity and not in conformity with cash and cash equivalents as defined by IAS No.7 were as follows：

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
In conformity with cash and cash equivalents as defined by IAS No.7	$ 232,430,376	$ 264,449,193
Not in conformity with cash and cash equivalents as defined by IAS No.7		
Reserve for deposits-account B	83,210,254	72,824,370
Deposits of overseas branches with foreign Central Banks (Note)	18,148,998	10,157,475
Total	$ 333,789,628	$ 347,431,038

Note: The deposits of overseas branches are reserves required by the respective local central banks. The deposits are restricted from deployment.

C. Please refer to Note 8 for details of the above due from the central bank and call loans to banks pledged as collateral as of December 31, 2022.

D. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2)C.

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

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Short-term bills	$ 74,415,592	$ 91,653,024
Stocks	21,567	96,407
Bonds (government bonds, bank debentures, and corporate bonds)	45,498,057	45,996,037
Others	5,525,956	7,011,630
Derivative instruments	18,743,158	4,534,123
Valuation adjustment	456,978	503,339
Subtotal	144,661,308	149,794,560
Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss		
Bonds	14,295,249	14,076,570
Valuation adjustment	945,256	689,887
Subtotal	15,240,505	14,766,457
Total	$ 159,901,813	$ 164,561,017

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are listed below:

	For the year ended December 31, 2022	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Net gains and losses on financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities held for trading	$ 5,745,034	$ 1,655,608
Net gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss	407,534	471,411
Total	$ 6,152,568	$ 2,127,019

B. The financial instruments of the Bank and its subsidiaries designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition were designated to eliminate or reduce recognition inconsistency.

C. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount of debt investments were $141,137,444 and $159,927,433, respectively; the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount of derivatives were $18,743,158 and $4,534,123, respectively.

D. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the fair value of the bonds designated as financial assets measured at fair value through profits or losses, which were under repurchase and resell agreement, were $304,365 and $290,820, respectively.

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

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Debt instruments		
Bonds	$ 256,859,204	$ 192,599,617
Other marketable securities	4,063,502	5,154,819
	260,922,706	197,754,436
Valuation adjustment	(6,899,117)	1,437,698
Subtotal	254,023,589	199,192,134
Equity instruments		
Stocks - listed	25,932,802	24,917,203
Stocks - unlisted	3,722,376	3,717,395
Other marketable securities	700,991	700,991
	30,356,169	29,335,589
Valuation adjustment	14,776,962	17,530,333
Subtotal	45,133,131	46,865,922
Total	$ 299,156,720	$ 246,058,056

A. The Bank and its subsidiaries have selected to classify investments that are considered to be strategic investments or steady dividend income as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to $45,133,131 and $46,865,922 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

B. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Bank sold listed stocks for adjusting its investment position for diversifying risk. The fair value of the listed stocks sold was $5,598,282, and the cumulative gain was $4,899. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Bank sold listed stocks, unlisted stocks and other securities investments for adjusting its investment position for diversifying risk. The fair value of the listed stocks, unlisted stocks and other securities investments sold was $1,741,076, and the cumulative gain was $136,184.

C. The Bank and subsidiaries' recognised dividend income in relation to the equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income in 2022 and 2021 amounted to $2,074,118 and $1,435,880, respectively. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, those related to investment held at the end of the period amounted to $1,762,387 and $1,358,111, respectively.

D. Please refer to Note 8 for details of the above financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged as collateral as of December 31, 2022.

E. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the fair value of the bonds as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, which were under repurchase and resell agreement, amounted to $10,662,805 and $4,874,605, respectively.

F. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2)C.

(5) Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Certificates of deposits purchased	$ 588,072,700	$ 551,321,400
Bonds	184,904,644	127,106,508
Short-term bills	-	138,275
Subtotal	772,977,344	678,566,183
Less: Accumulated impairment	(30,105)	(18,821)
Total	$ 772,947,239	$ 678,547,362

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

	For the year ended December 31, 2022	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Interest income	$ 8,526,794	$ 5,112,544
(Impairment losses) reversal of impairment loss	(10,219)	41,477
(Loss) gain on disposal	(58,687)	11,156
	$ 8,457,888	$ 5,165,177

B. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank and its subsidiaries sold investments in debt instruments for risk management, and the (loss) gain on disposal amounted to ($58,687) and $11,156, respectively.

C. Please refer to Note 8 for details of the above financial assets at amortised cost pledged as collateral as of December 31, 2022.

D. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the fair value of the bonds as investments in debt investments at amortised cost, which were under repurchase and resell agreement, amounted to $6,091,285 and $5,698,528, respectively.

E. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2)C.

(6) Securities purchased under resell agreements

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Government bonds	$ 6,450,000	$ -

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the fair value of the government bonds which were acquired as security for bills with a reverse repo and bond investment amounted to $6,455,541, and $0, respectively.

(7) Receivables

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Factoring receivable	$ 1,243,459	$ 7,372,788
Interest receivable	13,173,398	6,814,358
Acceptances receivable	4,887,350	4,767,713
Credit card accounts receivable	9,424,551	8,359,579
Other receivables	8,506,623	7,903,510
Subtotal	37,235,381	35,217,948
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(1,023,259)	(791,580)
Net amount	$ 36,212,122	$ 34,426,368

Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2)C.

(8) Discounts and loans, net

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Bills and notes discounted and overdrafts	$ 2,772,958	$ 4,288,856
Short-term loans	608,952,001	557,569,950
Medium-term loans	869,272,964	711,263,334
Long-term loans	855,723,432	782,563,846
Import-export bills negotiations	812,830	1,280,177
Loans transferred to non-accrual loans	4,226,985	4,043,243
Subtotal	2,341,761,170	2,061,009,406
Less: allowance for bad debts	(29,515,676)	(25,225,947)
Net amount	$ 2,312,245,494	$ 2,035,783,459

A. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2)C.

B. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the recoveries of write-offs, which were accounted as deductions to bad debts expense were $2,539,276 and $3,012,424, respectively.

(9) Investments measured by equity method, net

A. Investments measured by equity method：

Affiliated Companies	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
East Asia Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	$ 16,863	$ 16,536
FCBL Capital International (B.V.I.) Ltd.	2,141,288	2,021,499
First Financial Assets Management (B.V.I.) Ltd.	621,651	602,995
Total	$ 2,779,802	$ 2,641,030

B. The Bank’ s and its subsidiaries’ share of the operating results in all individually immaterial associates are summarised below:

	For the year ended December 31, 2022	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Gain from continuing operations	$ 61,841	$ 91,621
Other comprehensive loss	(217,579)	40,396
Total comprehensive income	($ 155,738)	$ 132,017

C. The affiliated enterprises invested by the Bank and its subsidiaries have no quoted price. The affiliated enterprises’ capacity to transfer capital through the distribution of cash dividends, loan repayment or advances is not significantly restricted.

D. The profit or loss of related parties for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, accounted for by the Bank through the equity method are, aside from East Asia Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.’s concurrent financial statements which have not been audited by a certified public accountant (had the financial statements been audited, the Bank expects the effect to be immaterial), derived from concurrent financial statements of investees which have been audited and attested by a certified public accountant.

E. The Bank and its subsidiaries are the single largest shareholder of East Asia Real Estate Management Co., Ltd. with a 30% equity interest. Given that four other large shareholders (non-related parties) hold more shares than the Bank and its subsidiaries, which indicates that the Bank and its subsidiaries have no current ability to direct the relevant activities of East Asia Real Estate Management Co., Ltd., the Bank and its subsidiaries have no control, but only have significant influence, over the investee.

(10) Property and equipment, net

Changes in the property and equipment of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Lands and land improvements	Buildings and structures	Machinery and computer equipment	Transportation and communication equipment	Miscellaneous equipment	Leasehold improvements	Unfinished construction and prepayments for equipment	Total
Cost								
At January 1, 2022	$ 18,876,815	$ 13,275,765	$ 3,106,916	$ 833,362	$ 2,438,923	$ 1,043,080	$ 93,496	$ 39,668,357
Additions	55,030	225,263	217,093	113,480	88,727	28,826	283,782	1,012,201
Transfers	-	79,244	6,763	682	2,657	30,484	(119,830)	-
Transfer to intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,862)	(21,862)
Disposals	-	-	(210,373)	(104,897)	(53,139)	(22,046)	-	(390,455)
Foreign exchange	5,624	11,632	16,619	6,611	12,227	37,668	1,871	92,252
At December 31, 2022	18,937,469	13,591,904	3,137,018	849,238	2,489,395	1,118,012	237,457	40,360,493
Accumulated depreciation								
At January 1, 2022	-	(7,270,029)	(2,214,840)	(602,950)	(1,879,660)	(845,689)	-	(12,813,168)
Depreciation	-	(329,697)	(320,051)	(61,105)	(119,042)	(59,713)	-	(889,608)
Disposals	-	-	206,691	103,499	51,936	21,959	-	384,085
Foreign exchange	-	(3,020)	(11,786)	(4,402)	(9,076)	(24,705)	-	(52,989)
At December 31, 2022	-	(7,602,746)	(2,339,986)	(564,958)	(1,955,842)	(908,148)	-	(13,371,680)
Net	$ 18,937,469	$ 5,989,158	$ 797,032	$ 284,280	$ 533,553	$ 209,864	$ 237,457	$ 26,988,813

	Lands and land improvements	Buildings and structures	Machinery and computer equipment	Transportation and communication equipment	Miscellaneous equipment	Leasehold improvements	Unfinished construction and prepayments for equipment	Total
Cost								
At January 1, 2021	$ 18,537,649	$ 13,179,386	$ 2,958,369	$ 795,693	$ 2,352,788	$ 1,030,055	$ 144,540	$ 38,998,480
Additions	-	112,631	322,729	80,063	120,966	41,479	77,464	755,332
Transfers	-	2,581	90,527	112	153	5,061	(98,434)	-
Transfers from investment property	430,664	-	-	-	-	-	-	430,664
Transfer to investment property	(90,683)	(18,774)	-	-	-	-	(21,960)	(131,417)
Transfer to intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,114)	(8,114)
Disposals	-	-	(260,923)	(41,187)	(32,127)	(24,796)	-	(359,033)
Foreign exchange	(815)	(59)	(3,786)	(1,319)	(2,857)	(8,719)	-	(17,555)
At December 31, 2021	18,876,815	13,275,765	3,106,916	833,362	2,438,923	1,043,080	93,496	39,668,357
Accumulated depreciation								
At January 1, 2021	-	(6,957,764)	(2,206,431)	(593,011)	(1,798,485)	(806,063)	-	(12,361,754)
Depreciation	-	(329,509)	(268,100)	(51,851)	(114,593)	(57,857)	-	(821,910)
Transfer to investment property	-	17,295	-	-	-	-	-	17,295
Disposals	-	-	257,028	41,119	31,581	22,660	-	352,388
Foreign exchange	-	(51)	2,663	793	1,837	(4,429)	-	813
At December 31, 2021	-	(7,270,029)	(2,214,840)	(602,950)	(1,879,660)	(845,689)	-	(12,813,168)
Net	$ 18,876,815	$ 6,005,736	$ 892,076	$ 230,412	$ 559,263	$ 197,391	$ 93,496	$ 26,855,189

There was no interest capitalised on property and equipment acquired for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

(11) Leasing arrangements-lessee

A. The Bank and its subsidiaries lease various assets including land, buildings and structures, machinery and computer equipment, business vehicles, etc. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 46 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

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

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Land	$ 1,647	$ 3,398
Buildings and structures	2,306,699	2,175,129
Machinery and computer equipment	71,341	92,658
Transportation and communication equipment	38,388	57,615
Miscellaneous equipment	12,964	6,599
	$ 2,431,039	$ 2,335,399

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
	Depreciation expense	Depreciation expense
Land	$ 2,603	$ 2,508
Buildings and structures	653,581	646,550
Machinery and computer equipment	22,248	22,192
Transportation and communication equipment	40,079	39,561
Miscellaneous equipment	4,221	4,640
	$ 722,732	$ 715,451

C. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the addition to right-of-use assets were $830,484 and $482,550, respectively.

D. The information on profit and loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Items affecting profit or loss		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 42,821	$ 44,586
Expense on short-term lease contracts	92,551	97,805
Expense on leases of low-value assets	11,975	8,395
Expense on variable lease payments	8,517	6,210
Gain on lease modification	1,272	1,466

E. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank and its subsidiaries' total cash outflow for leases were $822,849 and $854,717, respectively.

(12) Leasing arrangements-lessor

A. The Bank and its subsidiaries lease various assets including land, buildings and structures, business vehicles, machinery and equipment. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 16 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. To protect the lessor's ownership rights on the leased assets, leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes, or a residual value guarantee was required.

B. The Bank and its subsidiaries lease machinery and equipment under a finance lease. Based on the terms of the lease contract, the ownership of machinery and equipment will be transferred to lessees when the leases expire. Information on profit or loss in relation to lease contracts is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	For the years ended December 31, 2021
Finance income from the net investment in the finance lease	$ 33,380	$ 2,695

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

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021
2023	$ 320,598	2022	$ 37,325
2024	236,768	2023	17,885
2025	99,131	2024	3,836
2026	22,541	2025	1,435
2027	8,447	2026	-
Total	$ 687,485	Total	$ 60,481

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

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Undiscounted lease payments	$ 687,485	$ 60,481
Unearned finance income	(69,504)	(1,524)
Net investment in the lease	$ 617,981	$ 58,957

E. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank and its subsidiaries recognised rent income in the amount of $648,620 and $703,627, respectively, based on the operating lease agreement, which does not include variable lease payments.

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

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021
2023	$ 503,137	2022	$ 598,288
2024	330,327	2023	376,499
2025	238,307	2024	225,846
2026	174,554	2025	138,076
2027	97,684	2026	72,527
2028	30,272	2027	31,041
After 2029	107,302	After 2028	137,574
Total	$ 1,481,583	Total	$ 1,579,851

(13) Investment property, net

Please see below table for the investment property of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	Lands and land improvements	Buildings and structures	Total
Cost			
At January 1, 2022	$ 6,742,791	$ 541,544	$ 7,284,335
Additions	-	494	494
At December 31, 2022	6,742,791	542,038	7,284,829
Accumulated depreciation			
At January 1, 2022	-	(300,364)	(300,364)
Depreciation	-	(11,740)	(11,740)
At December 31, 2022	-	(312,104)	(312,104)
Investment property, net	$ 6,742,791	$ 229,934	$ 6,972,725

	Lands and land improvements	Buildings and structures	Total
Cost			
At January 1, 2021	$ 7,082,772	$ 498,271	$ 7,581,043
Additions	-	2,539	2,539
Transfer from property and equipment	90,683	40,734	131,417
Transfers to property and equipment	(430,664)	-	(430,664)
At December 31, 2021	6,742,791	541,544	7,284,335
Accumulated depreciation			
At January 1, 2021	-	(272,620)	(272,620)
Depreciation	-	(10,449)	(10,449)
Transfer from property and equipment	-	(17,295)	(17,295)
At December 31, 2021	-	(300,364)	(300,364)
Investment property, net	$ 6,742,791	$ 241,180	$ 6,983,971

A. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the investment property at fair value of the Bank and its subsidiaries were $17,573,921 and $18,894,685, respectively. All the investment properties of the Bank and its subsidiaries are assessed by the internal appraisal expert, and market approach was adopted for all assessments, which belongs to the fair value in level 2.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the rental income from investment property were $105,287 and $99,623 respectively, and the operating expense from investment property were $68,207 and $65,743, respectively.

(14) Other assets, net

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Leased assets – vehicles	$ 978,517	$ 1,377,157
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(499,717)	(548,446)
Leased assets, net	478,800	828,711
Foreclosed assets		
Cost	32,025	40,590
Less: Accumulated impairment	(32,025)	(40,590)
Net foreclosed assets	-	-
Guarantee deposits paid	1,043,952	1,686,477
Prepayments (Note)	1,792,286	367,505
Others	59,360	72,871
Total	$ 3,374,398	$ 2,955,564

Note: As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, prepayments for working capital of FCB's Frankfurt branch amounted to $1,276,800 and $0, respectively. The Frankfurt branch was officially opened on January 9, 2023.

(15) Deposits from the central bank and banks

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Call loans from other banks	$ 270,010,626	$ 211,439,837
Transfer deposits from Chunghwa Post Co. Ltd.	1,300	2,300
Overdrafts from other banks	599,438	849,879
Due to other banks	2,079,580	716,763
Due to the Central Bank	38,846	35,771
Total	$ 272,729,790	$ 213,044,550

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

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Derivative instruments	$ 12,806,522	$ 7,493,438
Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss		
Bonds	1,182,913	-
Valuation adjustment	(45,504)	-
Subtotal	1,137,409	-
Total	$ 13,943,931	$ 7,493,438

A. The financial instruments of the Bank designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition were designated to eliminate or reduce recognition inconsistency.

B. Fair value changes due to changes in the Bank’s credit risk pertaining to bank debentures measured at fair value through profit or loss issued by the Bank for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were $50,086 and $0, respectively.

C. The financial instruments of the Bank issued the financial debentures at the face value. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the carrying amounts exclusive of valuation adjustment and the amounts payable to the creditors were identical.

(17) Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreement

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Government bonds	$ 3,717,590	$ 1,551,115
Bank debentures	12,888,105	9,005,687
Total	$ 16,605,695	$ 10,556,802

The Bank and its subsidiaries are obliged to repurchase the above bonds at original sale price plus a mark-up pursuant to the repurchase agreement. The repurchase agreement amounts for such bonds and bills were $16,760,626 and $10,565,826 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(18) Payables

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accounts payable	$ 20,337,016	$ 21,153,667
Bank acceptances	5,032,008	5,019,534
Accrued expenses	5,924,211	5,352,756
Interest payable	7,116,871	1,904,622
Other payables	5,446,416	6,033,925
Total	$ 43,856,522	$ 39,464,504

(19) Deposits and remittances

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Checking accounts deposits	$ 58,901,205	$ 57,360,151
Demand deposits	904,546,999	966,578,569
Time deposits	903,610,570	619,503,288
Negotiable certificates of deposits	14,081,435	14,588,915
Savings account deposits	1,427,374,460	1,299,026,691
Remittances outstanding and others	2,250,982	3,202,526
Total	$ 3,310,765,651	$ 2,960,260,140

(20) Bank notes payable

In order to strengthen the capital adequacy ratio and raise mid-to-long-term operating capital for FCB, the Bank resolved through its Board of Directors to raise the quota of authorised bank debenture shares for the issuance of ordinary and subordinate debentures. This proposition was approved by the Ministry of Finance, R.O.C. and the FSC. The gross approved issuance amount were: $15 billion on February 27, 2014, the quota of ordinary bank debentures $1 billion (or equivalent foreign currency) on February 26, 2016, $10 billion and equivalent to NT$10 billion equivalent foreign currency on February 24, 2017, $10 billion and equivalent to NT$10 billion equivalent foreign currency on February 23, 2018, modified the amount of the previous application of NTD perpetual non-cumulative subordinate financial bonds to $10 billion on May 11, 2018, the quota of ordinary bank debentures NT$10 billion on December 20, 2019, $15 billion and equivalent to NT$5 billion equivalent foreign currency on September 18, 2020, perpetual non-cumulative subordinate financial bonds NT$20 billion on May 12, 2021, and unsecured long-term subordinated bond of NT$10 billion on October 15, 2021. US $1 billion senior structured bonds on October 15, 2021(or equivalent foreign currency). The priority of claims for the above-mentioned subordinate bonds only takes precedence over the remaining claims distributable for shareholders and is inferior to all other creditors. The detailed terms of each issuance are as follows:

	First issue, 2015
Issue date	March 25, 2015
Issue amount	NT$7 billion (NT$0.65 billion was redeemed at maturity)
Issue price	At par
Coupon rate	Fixed rate:2.05%
Interest and repayment terms	The principal is to be paid pursuant to face value at maturity.
Maturity period	10 years

	First issue, 2018
Issue date	May 28, 2018
Issue amount	NT$5 billion
Issue price	At par
Coupon rate	Fixed rate:2.57%
Interest and repayment terms	Interest is paid annually. After the expiration of five years and 2 months, early redemption would be possible if it has approval from authority.
Maturity period	Perpetual

	Second issue, 2018
Issue date	September 25, 2018
Issue amount	NT$7 billion
Issue price	At par
Coupon rate	Fixed rate:2.36%
Interest and repayment terms	Interest is paid annually. After the expiration of five years and one month, early redemption would be possible if it has approval from authority.
Maturity period	Perpetual

	First issue, 2020
Issue date	March 27, 2020
Issue amount	NT$1 billion
Issue price	At par
Coupon rate	Fixed rate:0.55%
Interest and repayment terms	Interest is paid annually. The principal is to be paid pursuant to face value at maturity and interest is paid.
Maturity period	3 years

	Second issue, 2020
Issue date	December 28, 2020
Issue amount	NT$10 billion
Issue price	At par
Coupon rate	Fixed rate:1.25%
Interest and repayment terms	Interest is paid annually. After the expiration of five years and 7 months, early redemption would be possible if it has approval from authority.
Maturity period	Perpetual

	First issue, 2021
Issue date	December 8, 2021
Issue amount	NT$1 billion
Issue price	At par
Coupon rate	Fixed rate:0.52%
Interest and repayment terms	Interest is paid annually. The principal is to be paid pursuant to face value at maturity and interest is paid.
Maturity period	5 years

	Second issue, 2021
Issue date	December 22, 2021
Issue amount	NT$10 billion
Issue price	At par
Coupon rate	Fixed rate:1.40%
Interest and repayment terms	Interest is paid annually. After the expiration of five years and 7 months, early redemption would be possible if it has approval from authority.
Maturity period	Perpetual

	First issue, 2022
Issue date	March 22, 2022
Issue amount	NT$5 billion
Issue price	At par
Coupon rate	Fixed rate:1.05%
Interest and repayment terms	Interest is paid annually. The principal is to be paid pursuant to face value at maturity and interest is paid.
Maturity period	10 years

	Second issue, 2022
Issue date	March 25, 2022
Issue amount	NT$5 billion
Issue price	At par
Coupon rate	Fixed rate:1.70%
Interest and repayment terms	Interest is paid annually. After the expiration of five years and 4 months, early redemption would be possible if it has approval from authority.
Maturity period	Perpetual

	Third issue, 2022
Issue date	August 22, 2022
Issue amount	USD 18.8 million
Issue price	At par
Coupon rate	Combination of fixed interest rate and structured interest rate (range accrual)
Interest and repayment terms	Interest is paid quarterly. The principal is to be paid pursuant to face value at maturity except for the issuer’s redemption.
Maturity period	1.5 Years

	Fourth issue, 2022
Issue date	August 22, 2022
Issue amount	USD 19.7 million
Issue price	At par
Coupon rate	Combination of fixed interest rate and structured interest rate (range accrual)
Interest and repayment terms	Interest is paid quarterly. The principal is to be paid pursuant to face value at maturity except for the issuer's redemption.
Maturity period	5 Years

	Fifth issue, 2022
Issue date	September 19, 2022
Issue amount	NT$1.5 billion
Issue price	At par
Coupon rate	Fixed rate:1.50%
Interest and repayment terms	The principal is to be paid pursuant to face value at maturity.
Maturity period	5 Years

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the range of interest rates of the above mentioned corporate bonds were 0.52%~5.28% and 0.52%~2.57%, respectively.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the outstanding balances of the above-mentioned bank debentures amounted to $53.033 billion and $47.8 billion New Taiwan dollars, respectively. In addition, among the above-mentioned ordinary debentures with a face value of $1.183 billion and $0 billion were designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, respectively.

(21) Other financial liabilities

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Received principal of structured notes	$ 65,188,160	$ 39,962,682
Commercial papers payable	4,189,142	3,946,975
Short-term loan	800,000	-
Others	578,859	137,826
Total	$ 70,756,161	$ 44,047,483

The above-mentioned short-term loans are all credit loans. As of December 31, 2022, the interest rate range was 1.73% to 1.75%. In addition, as of December 31, 2021, there were no short-term loans.

(22) Provisions

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Provisions for employee benefit	$ 2,411,716	$ 3,708,270
Reserve for guarantees	1,507,312	1,208,020
Reserve for loan commitments	750,858	514,344
Others	81,822	81,327
Total	$ 4,751,708	$ 5,511,961

Details for the Bank's provisions for employee benefit are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Consolidated balance sheet:		
Defined benefit plans	$ 1,160,675	$ 2,388,216
Preferential saving plan for employees	1,182,775	1,064,421
Total	$ 2,343,450	$ 3,452,637

A. Defined contribution plans

Effective from July 1, 2005, the Bank and its subsidiaries established a funded defined contribution plan pursuant to the Labor Pension Act, which covers the employees with R.O.C. nationality and those who choose to or are required to follow the Labor Pension Act. The contributions are made monthly based on not less than 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and are deposited in the employee's individual pension fund account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The payment of pension benefits is based on the employee's individual pension fund accounts and the cumulative profit in such accounts, and the employees can choose to receive such pension benefits monthly or in lump sum. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the pension costs of the Bank and its subsidiaries under the defined contribution plan were $278,325 and $239,719, respectively.

For employees working overseas, pension expenses under defined contribution plans are recognised according to the local regulations. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, pension expenses of current period were $19,576 and $17,883, respectively.

B. Defined benefit plans

The Bank and its subsidiaries have a defined benefit pension plan set up in accordance with the Labor Standards Law of the R.O.C., covering all regular employees for their services prior to the implementation of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and those employees who choose continuously to be applicable to the Labor Standards Law for the services after the implementation of the Labor Pension Act. The payment of pension benefits is based on the length of the service period and average monthly compensation in the last six months prior to retirement. Under the defined benefit plan, employees are granted two points for each year of service for the first 15 years and are granted one point for each additional year of service from the 16th year, but are subject to a maximum of 45 points. Monthly contributions made by the Bank and its subsidiaries to the pension fund that are deposited in the designated pension account at the Bank of Taiwan were based on 10% of the total monthly salaries and wages. Also, the Bank would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method, to the employees expected to be qualified for retirement next year, the Bank will make contributions to cover the deficit by next March.

The net pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Bank for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were $271,802 and $303,206, respectively. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the balances of the pension fund deposited in the Bank of Taiwan were $8,823,734 and $8,353,313, respectively.

(A) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Present value of funded obligations	$ 10,035,338	$ 10,772,032
Fair value of plan assets	(8,874,663)	(8,383,816)
Net defined benefit liability	$ 1,160,675	$ 2,388,216

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

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Year ended December 31, 2022			
Balance at January 1	$ 10,772,032	($ 8,383,816)	$ 2,388,216
Current service cost	259,107	-	259,107
Interest expense (income)	61,221	(48,526)	12,695
	11,092,360	(8,432,342)	2,660,018
Remeasurements (Note):			
Return on plant assets	-	(666,258)	(666,258)
Change in demographic assumptions	(141,556)	-	(141,556)
Change in financial assumptions	(924,901)	-	(924,901)
Experience adjustments	577,988	-	577,988
	(488,469)	(666,258)	(1,154,727)
Pension fund contribution	-	(344,616)	(344,616)
Paid pension	(568,553)	568,553	-
Balance at December 31	$ 10,035,338	($ 8,874,663)	$ 1,160,675

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Year ended December 31, 2021			
Balance at January 1	$ 11,748,528	($ 8,365,569)	$ 3,382,959
Current service cost	291,865	-	291,865
Interest expense (income)	40,266	(29,180)	11,086
	12,080,659	(8,394,749)	3,685,910
Remeasurements (Note):			
Return on plan assets	-	(118,511)	(118,511)
Change in demographic assumptions	(152,388)	-	(152,388)
Change in financial assumptions	(257,218)	-	(257,218)
Experience adjustments	(92,701)	-	(92,701)
	(502,307)	(118,511)	(620,818)
Pension fund contribution	-	(676,876)	(676,876)
Paid pension	(806,320)	806,320	-
Balance at December 31	$ 10,772,032	($ 8,383,816)	$ 2,388,216

Note: Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income or expense.

(C) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Bank's and domestic subsidiaries' defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilization plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilization for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitization products, etc.).

With regard to the utilization of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earning is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorised by the Regulator. The Bank and its subsidiaries have no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Bank and its subsidiaries are unable to disclose the classification of plan asset fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilization Report announced by the government.

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, actual return on plan assets were $714,784 and $147,691, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, defined benefit plan recognised through other comprehensive income a remeasurement of $1,154,727 and $620,818, respectively, for net defined benefit liability.

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

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Discount rate	1.50%	0.58%
Future salary increases	1.50%	1.50%

Assumption on future death rate in 2022 and 2021 were based on the 6th and 5th historical life chart by the Taiwan life insurance enterprises, respectively.

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

	Impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation		
	Change in actuarial assumption (%)	Positive change in actuarial assumption	Negative change in actuarial assumption
December 31, 2022			
Discount rate	±0.25%	($ 226,986)	$ 234,894
Future salary increases	±0.25%	$ 234,306	($ 227,537)

	Impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation		
	Change in actuarial assumption (%)	Positive change in actuarial assumption	Negative change in actuarial assumption
December 31, 2021			
Discount rate	±0.25%	($ 264,769)	$ 274,684
Future salary increases	±0.25%	$ 271,467	($ 263,049)

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

(E) As of December 31, 2022, the weighted average duration of that retirement plan is 9.5 years.

(F) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plan of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the year ending December 31, 2023 amounts to $428,174.

C. Stock ownership trust

Since January 17, 2019, the Bank has established employee savings and employee shareholding rules, which stipulates that the Bank's regular employees who have served more than half a year, excluding employees hired locally by overseas branches may apply to the "Employee Savings and Employee Stock Ownership Committee of the First Commercial Bank" to monthly deposit in the bank trust account for regular investment and initiate the retirement, resignation or meet other withdrawal conditions, apply to the commission claim. The Bank's pension expense under the above rules were $89,800 and $88,521 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

D. Employee preferential savings plan

The Bank's payment of an allotment for preferential savings of retired and current employees after retirement is in accordance with "First Commercial Bank's preferential savings plan for retired employees". Under the employee preferential savings plan, the Bank recognised pension cost of $628,104 and $642,172 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Please see Note 4(21)B for details.

(A) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, net liability in the balance sheet were $1,182,775 and $1,064,421, respectively.

(B) Movement in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Year ended December 31, 2022			
Balance at January 1	$ 1,064,421	$ -	$ 1, 064,421
Interest expense	40,139	-	40,139
	1,104,560	-	1,104,560
Remeasurements (Note):			
Change in demographic assumptions	118,338	-	118,338
Change in financial assumptions	(20,894)	-	(20,894)
Experience adjustments	235,627	-	235,627
	333,071	-	333,071
Pension fund contribution	-	(254,856)	(254,856)
Paid pension	(254,856)	254,856	-
Balance at December 31	$ 1,182,775	$ -	$ 1,182,775

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Year ended December 31, 2021			
Balance at January 1	$ 915,523	$ -	$ 915,523
Interest expense	34,261	-	34,261
	949,784	-	949,784
Remeasurements (Note):			
Change in demographic assumptions	122,787	-	122,787
Experience adjustments	247,057	-	247,057
	369,844	-	369,844
Pension fund contribution	-	(255,207)	(255,207)
Paid pension	(255,207)	255,207	-
Balance at December 31	$ 1,064,421	$ -	$ 1,064,421

Note: Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income or expense.

(C) For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no actuarial loss recognised in other comprehensive income.

(D) The principal actuarial assumptions of employee preferential savings plan were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Discount rate	4.00%	4.00%
Return on capital deposited	2.00%	2.00%
Annual decreasing ratio of account balance	1.00%	1.00%
Variable ratio of preferential savings program	50.00%	50.00%

Assumption on future death rate in 2022 and 2021 were based on the 6th and 5th historical life chart by the Taiwan life insurance enterprises, respectively.

The analysis for the impact on the present value of the employee preferential savings plan obligation as a result of changes in the primary actuarial assumption is as follows:

	Impact on the present value of the employee preferential savings plan obligation		
	Change in actuarial assumption (%)	Positive change in actuarial assumption	Negative change in actuarial assumption
December 31, 2022			
Discount rate of employee preferential savings	±0.25%	($ 21,891)	$ 22,659
Return rate of capital deposited	±0.25%	($ 170,565)	$ 170,565
Annual diminishing rate of account balance	±0.25%	($ 21,567)	$ 22,242
Potential future variable rate of preferential savings	±10.00%	$ 236,555	($ 236,555)

	Impact on the present value of the employee preferential savings plan obligation		
	Change in actuarial assumption (%)	Positive change in actuarial assumption	Negative change in actuarial assumption
December 31, 2021			
Discount rate of employee preferential savings	±0.25%	($ 18,072)	$ 18,660
Return rate of capital deposited	±0.25%	($ 149,191)	$ 149,190
Annual diminishing rate of account balance	±0.25%	($ 17,695)	$ 18,202
Potential future variable rate of preferential savings	±10.00%	$ 212,884	($ 212,885)

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

(E) Expected contributions to the employee preferential savings plan of the Bank for the year ending December 31, 2023 amounts to $122,567.

E. Credit risk information relating to provisions for loan commitments, guarantee liability and others is provided in Note 12(2)C.

(23) Other liabilities

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Guarantee deposits received	$ 6,163,436	$ 2,190,087
Collections in advance	1,892,580	2,198,350
Temporary receipts and suspense accounts	59,568	1,658
Others	138,590	126,413
Total	$ 8,254,174	$ 4,516,508

(24) Equity

A. Common stock

As of December 31, 2022, the Bank’s authorised and paid-in capital were both $94,725,000, consisting of 9,472,500 thousand shares of common stock outstanding with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share.

The capitalization of the unappropriated earnings in the amount of $3,845,000 are approved by the Board of Directors’ meeting on April 15, 2022 and resolved by the Board of Directors on behalf of the stockholders’ meeting on June 16, 2022, and the record date for capital increase is August 15, 2022. The issued capital is $94,725,000, and the outstanding shares amounted to 9,472,500 thousand shares with par value of $10 (in dollars).

B. Capital surplus

As required by the Company Act, capital surplus resulting from the amount received in excess of par value of the issuance of capital stock and donated income may not only be used to offset the accumulated losses but also to issue new shares or distribute cash dividends in proportion to the number of shares being held by original shareholders. In addition, according to the Securities and Exchange Act, the additional paid-in capital used for capital increase shall not exceed 10% of total issued capital stock. A company should not use the capital surplus to cover its capital loss, unless the surplus reserve is insufficient.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the details on the Bank's capital surplus are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Share premium	$ 34,460,326	$ 34,460,326
Share-based payments	1,895	1,895
Reorganization (Note)	8,130	8,130
Total	$ 34,470,351	$ 34,470,351

Note: A subsidiary of the company, FCBL Leasing, acquired the equity of FCBL Financial Asset Management British Virgin Islands Limited by cash on April 11, 2019, using equity method to recognise changes in net equity value of $8,130.

C. Legal reserve and special reserve

(A) Legal reserves

According to the Company Law of the R.O.C., legal reserve can be used only to recover accumulated deficits or to increase capital stock and shall not be used for any other purposes. However, it is permitted that the legal reserve be used to increase capital stock if the balance of the legal reserve has reached 25% of the issued capital stock.

(B) Special reserve

Upon the first-time adoption of IFRSs, regulations require the Bank to reverse special earnings reserve in the proportion of the original recognition when the Bank subsequently uses, disposes or reclassifies related assets. If the above related assets belong to investment properties, reversal of land is made when being disposed or reclassified and others are reversed during the periods of being used. In addition, the "trading loss reserve" and "default loss reserve" have been abolished in "Regulations Governing Securities Firms". The "trading loss reserve" and "default loss reserve" set aside before the end of December 2010 should be transferred to "special earnings reserve" according to Jin-Guan-Zeng-Chung No. 0990073857 dated January 11, 2011. Moreover, the additional special reserve should be transferred to "special earnings reserve" by the net of tax after the annual closing. On the other hand, if the special reserve is insufficient to write-off or to recover the amount that could be written-off or recovered, the insufficiency may be recovered or written-off through the "special earnings reserve". The special earnings reserve can only be used in offsetting an entity's deficit or 50% of such reserve can be transferred to capital given that such reserve is equivalent to 50% of the paid-in capital or more. No other purpose is permitted.

In accordance with Jin-Guan-Yin-Fa-Zi Letter No. 10510001510, dated May 25, 2016, as a response to the development of financial technology, and to ensure the rights of personnel involved in securities investment trust businesses, the Bank shall, upon appropriating the earnings of 2016 to 2018, provision 0.5% to 1% of income after taxes as special reserve. Starting from the 2017 accounting year, public banks may reverse an amount of the aforementioned special reserve commensurate to employee transition education and training employee termination or arrangement expenditures resulting from the development of financial technology. In accordance with Jin-Guan-Yin-Fa-Zi letter No. 10802714560 of May 15, 2019, the issuing bank may discontinue setting aside the special surplus reserve for the fiscal year of 2019, and may, when the expenses are incurred, reverse the same amount from the special surplus reserve balance already set aside from the preceding year.

(25) Unappropriated earnings

A. In accordance with the Bank's Articles of Incorporation, if there are earnings upon formulating the year-end budget, other than paying all taxes and offsetting cumulative deficits, 30% shall be appropriated as legal reserve and, depending on business needs, a special reserve may be appropriated. The remainder, if any, plus prior year unappropriated earnings, is the amount distributable as bonus. After the Board of Directors' consideration for the Bank's capital adequacy and business development needs, the amount may be distributed upon a resolution by the stockholders' meeting.

Prior to legal reserve exceeding total capital or the proprietary capital to risk-weighted assets ratio exceeding banking regulations, the maximum cash dividends which may be distributed shall be distributed according to the Banking Act of the Republic of China and regulations prescribed by the central regulating authority.

B. Dividend policy for the next three years

The Bank is part of a mature industry and has stable profitability and sound financial structure. Distribution of dividends is mainly in cash; however, for the purpose of improving the Bank's proprietary capital to risk-weighted assets ratio in order to strengthen the Bank's competitiveness, distributions are supported with stock dividends.

C. The appropriation of 2021 and 2020 earnings were resolved by the Board of Directors on behalf of the stockholders' meeting dated June 16, 2022 and June 17, 2021, respectively. Relevant information was as follows:

	2021		2020	
	Earnings distribution	Dividend per share (NT dollar)	Earnings distribution	Dividend per share (NT dollar)
Legal reserve	$ 5,485,349	$ -	$ 4,615,385	$ -
Special reserve	(45,434)	-	(47,078)	-
Cash dividends on common stock	9,000,000	0.9903	9,000,000	1.0105
Stock dividends	3,845,000	0.4231	1,816,000	0.2039
	$ 18,284,915	$ 1.4134	$15,384,307	$ 1.2144

The information related to earnings distribution mentioned above was available on Market Observation Post System of TWSE.

(26) Other equity interest

	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealised gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Balance, January 1, 2022	($ 7,073,503)	$ 19,009,686	$ 11,936,183
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
- Valuation adjustment	-	(11,737,583)	(11,737,583)
- Change of accumulated impairment	-	(472)	(472)
- Realised	-	647,397	647,397
Exchange difference on the financial statements of foreign entities	6,331,398	-	6,331,398
Share of the profit or loss of associates accounted for using the equity method	(217,579)	-	(217,579)
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	102,678	102,678
Balance, December 31, 2022	($ 959,684)	$ 8,021,706	$ 7,062,022

	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealised gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Balance, January 1, 2021	($ 5,831,360)	$ 22,825,000	$ 16,993,640
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
- Valuation adjustment	-	(2,511,060)	(2,511,060)
- Change of accumulated impairment	-	(20,903)	(20,903)
- Realised	-	(1,300,015)	(1,300,015)
Exchange difference on the financial statements of foreign entities	(1,282,539)	-	(1,282,539)
Share of the profit or loss of associates accounted for using the equity method	40,396	-	40,396
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	16,664	16,664
Balance, December 31, 2021	($ 7,073,503)	$ 19,009,686	$ 11,936,183

(27) Net interest revenue

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
Interest income		
Interest income on discounts and loans	$ 48,127,956	$ 34,268,725
Interest income on securities investment	12,079,618	7,443,113
Interest income due from bank	3,084,887	950,635
Other interest income	533,057	456,475
Subtotal	63,825,518	43,118,948
Interest expense		
Interest expense for deposits	(20,348,470)	(7,924,839)
Interest expense due to central banks and banks	(5,824,594)	(1,257,506)
Interest expense, bank debentures	(894,446)	(689,510)
Other interest expense	(639,273)	(167,599)
Subtotal	(27,706,783)	(10,039,454)
Total	$ 36,118,735	$ 33,079,494

(28) Net service fee revenue

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
Service fee income		
Trust business and affiliated business	$ 2,587,568	$ 3,100,069
Insurance agency	2,323,823	1,873,469
Foreign exchange	757,352	762,214
Credit extension	2,109,120	1,853,446
Credit card	1,290,744	1,063,607
Deposits and remittances and other service fee income (Note)	1,430,236	1,335,902
Subtotal	10,498,843	9,988,707
Service fee expense		
Trust business and affiliated business	(291,952)	(301,100)
Insurance agency	(367,697)	(299,277)
Credit card	(919,589)	(714,134)
Deposits and remittances and other service fee expense	(781,098)	(675,268)
Subtotal	(2,360,336)	(1,989,779)
Total	$ 8,138,507	$ 7,998,928

Note：

A. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the fee income generated by the Bank and its subsidiaries concurrently in electronic payment business amounted to $463 and $653, respectively.

B. Due to the Bank concurrently in electronic payment business, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 the interest earned from utilizing funds received from users amounted to $2 and $0, respectively, based on the calculation required in Article 4 of “Regulations Governing the Organization and Administration of Sinking Fund Established by Electronic Payment Institutions”.

(29) Gain on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	For the years ended December 31, 2021
Gain or loss from disposal of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Short-term bills	($ 147,404)	($ 261,336)
Bonds	(195,803)	(36,907)
Stocks	(71,562)	(8,581)
Interest rate	(273,846)	(45,942)
Exchange rate	3,581,696	1,099,394
Options	200,332	152,572
Futures	12,121	16,767
Others	1,139	56
Subtotal	3,106,673	916,023
Gain or loss from evaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Short-term bills	6,849	1,106
Bonds	(379,319)	(178,153)
Stocks	(3,410)	1,989
Interest rate	(28,004)	20,764
Exchange rate	831,024	(243,573)
Options	42,941	13,054
Futures	(4,539)	(557)
Others	(15,284)	(4,300)
Credit risk valuation adjustment	(9,069)	14,161
Subtotal	441,189	(375,509)
Coupon and dividend income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	37,381	5,130
Interest income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,586,600	1,581,375
Interest expense on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(19,275)	-
Total	$ 6,152,568	$ 2,127,019

Net income on exchange rate instruments includes realised and unrealised gain and loss on spot and forward exchange contracts, FX options and FX futures.

Interest-linked instruments include interest rate swaps, money market instruments, interest-linked options and other interest related instruments.

(30) Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	For the years ended December 31, 2021
Dividends income	$ 2,074,118	$ 1,435,880
Gain or loss on disposal of bonds	(652,296)	1,163,831
Total	$ 1,421,822	$ 2,599,711

(31) Impairment losses) reversal of impairment loss on assets

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Reversal of impairment losses on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 1,505	$ 20,157
(Impairment losses) reversal of impairment losses of debt instruments amortised at cost	(10,219)	41,477
Reversal of impairment loss on foreclosed assets	5,107	12,742
Total	($ 3,607)	$ 74,376

(32) Net other revenue other than interest income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Net income and losses from rent	$ 339,200	$ 341,162
Loss on over due account and others	36,786	(9,113)
Total	$ 375,986	$ 332,049

(33) Employee benefits expenses

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Wages and salaries	$ 13,436,350	$ 12,747,899
Labor and health insurance fees	725,425	681,992
Pension costs	1,287,607	1,291,501
Board of Directors' compensation	19,699	19,682
Other employee benefit	320,454	284,813
Total	$ 15,789,535	$ 15,025,887

A. The calculation for the employee benefit expense is based on the number of employee of 8,657 and 8,542 for the years of 2022 and 2021, respectively. (Pension expenses include preferential interest deposit for retired employees amounted to $628,104 and $642,172 for the years of 2022 and 2021, respectively.)

B. According to the Bank’s Articles of Incorporation, if the Bank has profits before tax, 1% to 6% of income before tax prior to deductions of employees’ compensation shall be provisioned as employees’ compensation. However, the Bank’s accumulated losses should first be covered.

C. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank’s and its subsidiaries’ estimated employees’ compensation were $1,405,658 and $1,285,555, respectively. The aforementioned amounts are accounted for under employee benefits expenses.

After considering earnings, employees’ compensation for 2022 and 2021 were estimated on a 1% to 6% basis. Employees’ compensation for 2021 as resolved by the Board of Directors in 2022 was $1,164,615. This was a decrease of $115,385, compared to employees’ compensation recorded in consolidated financial statements amounting to $1,280,000 in 2021. The difference in amounts was due to estimation difference. The changes in estimate in 2021 is treated as a change in accounting estimate, where the difference was recognised as profit or loss in 2022.

D. Information about employees' compensation of the Bank as resolved by the shareholders' meeting will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange. In addition, the Bank has not distributed any directors' and supervisors' remuneration.

(34) Depreciation and amortization expense

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Depreciation expense	$ 1,624,080	$ 1,547,810
Amortization expense	454,062	394,333
Total	$ 2,078,142	$ 1,942,143

(35) Other general and administrative expense

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Taxes and fees	$ 2,653,027	$ 2,104,995
Rental	113,043	112,410
Insurance premium	689,077	609,908
Printing and binding-Advertising	584,499	471,848
Professional service charge	301,648	311,309
Computer software service charge	596,697	469,970
Post and cable	348,736	326,168
Others	1,570,038	1,430,172
Total	$ 6,856,765	$ 5,836,780

(36) Income tax expense

A. Income tax expense

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the period	$ 3,935,698	$ 3,212,209
Adjustments for under provisions of prior years' income tax expense and others	112,397	(61,214)
Total current tax	4,048,095	3,150,995
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(421,206)	238,261
Total deferred tax	(421,206)	238,261
Income tax expense	$ 3,626,889	$ 3,389,256

B. Details of reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	For the years ended December 31, 2021
Income tax from pretax income calculated at regulated tax rate	$ 4,600,602	$ 4,391,304
Adjustments for under provisions of prior years' income tax expense and others	112,397	(61,214)
Adjusted effects on income tax exemption and other income tax	(1,086,110)	(940,834)
Income tax expense	$ 3,626,889	$ 3,389,256

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

2022	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
Allowance for bad debt in excess of tax limits	$ 994,942	$ 390,258	$ -	$ 1,385,200
Impairment loss of foreclosed assets	9,798	(2,701)	-	7,097
Unappropriated employee benefit liabilities reserve	745,491	42,609	(230,945)	557,155
Overseas branches and overseas subsidiary	660,866	471,424	58,858	1,191,148
Others	104,366	26,614	26,897	157,877
Deferred tax assets, net	$ 2,515,463	$ 928,204	($ 145,190)	$ 3,298,477
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Increment tax on land value	$ 5,692,710	$ -	$ -	$ 5,692,710
Unrealised gain on financial asset	380,889	460,450	(16,923)	824,416
Others	610,833	46,548	-	657,381
Deferred income tax liabilities, net	$ 6,684,432	$ 506,998	($ 16,923)	$ 7,174,507

2021	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
Allowance for bad debt in excess of tax limits	$ 1,142,156	($ 147,214)	$ -	$ 994,942
Impairment loss of foreclosed assets	12,346	(2,548)	-	9,798
Unappropriated employee benefit liabilities reserve	941,555	(71,900)	(124,164)	745,491
Overseas branches and overseas subsidiary	677,274	(18,097)	1,689	660,866
Others	80,989	23,377	-	104,366
Deferred tax assets, net	$ 2,854,320	($ 216,382)	($ 122,475)	$ 2,515,463

	2021			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Increment tax on land value	$ 5,692,710	$ -	$ -	$ 5,692,710
Unrealised gain on financial asset	432,702	(36,838)	(14,975)	380,889
Others	552,116	58,717	-	610,833
Deferred income tax liabilities, net	$ 6,677,528	$ 21,879	($ 14,975)	$ 6,684,432

D. The Bank's filed income tax returns through 2017 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority. The Bank disagreed with the assessment of income tax returns through 2015 to 2017 and availed of administrative remedy by applying for a review of the administrative action with the Tax Authority, which is currently under assessment.

FCBL's filed income tax returns through 2020 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(37) Basic and Diluted earnings per share

Basic

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

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank (after tax)	$ 20,327,967	$ 17,651,657
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousand shares)	9,472,500	9,472,500
Basic earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank (in dollars) (after tax)	2.15	1.86

Note: The share was retrospectively adjusted due to the effect of share dividend appropriation on August 15, 2022 and recalculated the basic earnings per share in 2021. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, basic earnings per share were equal to diluted earnings per share.

7. Related party transactions

(1) Parent and ultimate controlling company

The Bank is controlled by First Financial Holding Co., Ltd., which holds 100% of the Bank's shareholding, and the Bank's ultimate controlling company is First Financial Holding Co., Ltd.

(2) Details of the related parties

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Bank
Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd. (Bank of Taiwan)	Substantive related parties
Taiwan Business Bank Co., Ltd (Taiwan Business Bank)	Substantive related parties
East Asia Real Estate Management Co., Ltd. (EAREM)	Investee accounted for under the equity method
The First Education Foundation	Over one third of total fund is donated by the Bank
First Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (FFHC)	Parent company of the Bank
First Securities Co., Ltd. (FS)	Affiliated company in the same Group
First Securities Asia, Ltd (FSA)	Affiliated company in the same Group
First Capital Management Co., Ltd. (FCM)	Affiliated company in the same Group
First Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd. (FSIT)	Affiliated company in the same Group
First Private Capital Co., Ltd. (FPC)	Affiliated company in the same Group
First Financial Asset Management Co., Ltd. (FFAM)	Affiliated company in the same Group
First Venture Capital Co., Ltd. (FVC)	Affiliated company in the same Group
First Consulting Co., Ltd. (FFMC)	Affiliated company in the same Group
First Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (FLI)	Affiliated company in the same Group
Mutual funds managed by FSIT	Mutual funds managed by the subsidiary of FFHC
Others	Related parties, Spouses of representatives of the Bank's directors and supervisors, chairman and president, and relatives within second degree of kinship of the Bank's chairman and president

(3) Major balances and transactions with related parties:

A. Call loans to banks

	December 31, 2022		
	Highest balance	Ending balance	Annual interest rate (%)
Other related parties			
Bank of Taiwan	$ 20,000,000	$ -	0.160~1.100
Taiwan Business Bank	8,000,000	-	0.200~0.590
		$ -	

	December 31, 2021		
	Highest balance	Ending balance	Annual interest rate (%)
Other related parties			
Bank of Taiwan	$ 20,000,000	$ 20,000,000	0.080~0.280
Taiwan Business Bank	8,000,000	4,000,000	0.090~0.280
		$ 24,000,000	

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the interest income on above related parties were $29,945 and $20,024, respectively.

Terms and conditions of the related party transactions are not significantly different from those of transactions with third parties.

B. Call loans from banks

	December 31, 2022		
	Highest balance	Ending balance	Annual interest rate (%)
Other related parties			
Taiwan Business Bank	$ 10,000,000	$ -	0.305~0.430

	December 31, 2021		
	Highest balance	Ending balance	Annual interest rate (%)
Other related parties			
Bank of Taiwan	$ 5,000,000	$ -	0.080~0.150
Taiwan Business Bank	3,000,000	2,000,000	0.080~0.480
		$ 2,000,000	

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the interest expense on above related parties were $374 and $266, respectively.

Terms and conditions of the related party transactions are not significantly different from those of transactions with third parties.

C. Due from other banks

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Other related parties		
Bank of Taiwan	$ 682,944	$ 620,237
Taiwan Business Bank	540,759	89,517
	$ 1,223,703	$ 709,754

Terms and conditions of the related party transactions are not significantly different from those of transactions with third parties.

(Blank below)

D. Loans

December 31, 2022

Items	Category of related party (Note 1)	Number or name of related party (Note 2)	Maximum balance for current period	Ending balance	Status of performance		Collateral	Terms Differences Compared to Non-Related Parties
					Performing loans	Non-performing loans		
Consumer loans	Other related parties	47	$ 18,455	$ 15,130	$ 15,130	$ -	None	None
Residential mortgage loans	Other related parties	203	1,182,696	1,034,415	1,034,415	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	Sister company	FFAM	400,000	310,000	310,000	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	Sister company	FS	100,000	-	-	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	Other related parties	10	21,968	2,095	2,095	-	Certificates of deposits of the Bank, land, trust beneficiary rights of the Bank	None

December 31, 2021

Items	Category of related party (Note 1)	Number or name of related party (Note 2)	Maximum balance for current period	Ending balance	Status of performance		Collateral	Terms Differences Compared to Non-Related Parties
					Performing loans	Non-performing loans		
Consumer loans	Other related parties	42	$ 20,012	$ 15,388	$ 15,388	$ -	None	None
Residential mortgage loans	Other related parties	188	1,216,725	1,126,850	1,126,850	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	Sister company	FFAM	620,000	-	-	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	Sister company	FS	10,000	-	-	-	Other collateral	None
Other loans	Other related parties	15	67,411	14,142	14,142	-	Small and Medium Enterprise Credit Guarantee Fund of Taiwan, Certificates of deposits of the Bank, land	None

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the interest income received from the above related parties were $15,123 and $13,185, respectively.
Note 1: None of the ending balances of individual borrowers exceeded 1% of the total ending balance. Hence, the transactions are not listed individually in detail.
Note 2: Account numbers are calculated based on the statistics at the end of the year.

E. Deposits

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Ending balance	Percentage of Deposits(%)	Ending balance	Percentage of Deposits(%)
Parent company				
FFHC	$ 1,568,028	0.05	$ 2,102,773	0.07
Sister company				
FALI	825,044	0.02	777,170	0.03
FS	2,767,121	0.08	1,845,975	0.06
Others	386,058	0.01	325,535	0.01
Other related parties				
Others (Note)	1,811,323	0.05	1,645,168	0.06
Total	$ 7,357,574	0.21	$ 6,696,621	0.23

The interest expense paid to the above related parties for years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were $43,527 and $27,923, respectively.

Note: Staff savings accounts of FCB are provided to the above related parties with interest rate of 13% p.a. and limited to a balance of $480. Deposits exceeding $480 is calculated at demand savings deposit rate. Interest rates for others are the same as those offered to other customers.

F. Derivative instrument

December 31, 2022

Category of related party	Name of related party	Title of derivative instrument contract	Contract period	Nominal principal	Gain (loss) on valuation for current period	Period-end balance: Item	Period-end balance: Balance
Other related parties	A mutual fund managed by FSIT	Foreign exchange contracts	2022/12/19~2023/01/31	$ 98,320	($ 385)	Valuation adjustment for trading liabilities– currency exchange rate	$ 385
Other related parties	Bank of Taiwan	Foreign exchange contracts	2022/02/11~2023/09/28	7,527,625	(63,566)	Valuation adjustment for trading liabilities– currency exchange rate	63,566
Other related parties	Taiwan Business Bank	Foreign exchange contracts	2022/02/08~2023/02/08	1,843,500	(40,230)	Valuation adjustment for trading liabilities– currency exchange rate	40,230

December 31, 2021

Category of related party	Name of related party	Title of derivative instrument contract	Contract period	Nominal principal	Gain (loss) on valuation for current period	Period-end balance: Item	Period-end balance: Balance
Other related parties	A mutual fund managed by FSIT	Foreign exchange contracts	2021/11/18~2022/02/18	$ 724,561	$ 2,886	Valuation adjustment for financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss– currency exchange rate	$ 2,886
Other related parties	Bank of Taiwan	Foreign exchange contracts	2021/03/09~2022/06/23	4,424,800	1,352	Valuation adjustment for financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss– currency exchange rate	1,352
Other related parties	Taiwan Business Bank	Foreign exchange contracts	2021/04/09~2022/10/07	3,871,700	33,819	Valuation adjustment for financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss– currency exchange rate	33,819

Note 1: Gain (loss) on valuation for the current period refers to gains or losses resulting from year-end fair value valuation on derivative instruments as of the balance sheet date.
Note 2: Period-end balance is the year-end balance of those accounted as financial asset or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

G. Current tax assets

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Parent company		
FFHC (Note)	$ 741,710	$ 741,710

Note: Receivable as a result of consolidated income tax return filing of parent company.

H. Current income tax liabilities

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Parent company		
FFHC (Note)	$ 1,912,758	$ 1,717,461

Note: Payable as a result of consolidated income tax return filing of parent company.

I. The Bank leases buildings and structures from FFAM for lease periods from September 1, 2020 to November 30, 2027. The rent expense will be paid at the beginning of each year. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, lease liabilities were $29,659 and $22,372, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, interest expenses recognised were $316 and $406, respectively, and right-of-use assets obtained from FFAM were $37,429 and $0, respectively.

J. Handling charges income and other income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Parent company		
FFHC	$ 29,770	$ 30,024
Sister company		
FS	88,293	101,830
FSIT	86,880	81,643
FALI	751,040	682,809
FCM	1,867	1,877
FFAM	6,206	6,064
Others	2,850	3,052
Other related parties		
Others	2,907	2,895
Total	$ 969,813	$ 910,194

Terms and conditions of the related party transactions are not significantly different from those of transactions with third parties.

K. Other expenses

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Parent company		
FFHC	$ 2,162	$ 2,005
Sister company		
FFAM	69,832	76,214
FS	87,365	102,134
FALI	9	5
Other related parties		
Others	14,777	14,311
Total	$ 174,145	$ 194,669

Terms and conditions of the related party transactions are not significantly different from those of transactions with third parties.

L. Information on salaries and remunerations to the Bank's directors, supervisors, president, vice-president and others:

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	For the years ended December 31, 2021
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 119,571	$ 108,120
Post-employment benefits	2,871	1,961
Other long-term employee benefits	210	201
Total	$ 122,652	$ 110,282

8. Pledged assets

Pledged assets provided by the Bank and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

Items	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Purpose of Pledge
Reserve for deposits-account B	$ -	$ 50,000,000	Guarantee for project loan.
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,473,503	6,271,178	Guarantees deposited with the court for the provisional seizure, guarantees for trust business reserves, foreign branch's guarantee deposited with Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Credit Bank, operating guarantee deposit, etc.
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	40,826,173	40,720,206	Foreign branch's guarantee deposited with Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank, foreign currency settlement overdraft guarantee, Central Bank foreign currency fund lending guarantee, etc.
Refundable deposits	1,043,952	1,686,477	Derivative transaction guarantee deposit, Guarantees deposited with the court for provisional seizure and deposits for the building lease, etc.
	$ 49,343,628	$ 98,677,861	

9. Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contractual commitments

The Bank has the following commitments as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Unused loan commitments	$ 211,002,585	$ 207,357,785
Unused credit commitments for credit cards	112,830,312	108,420,670
Unused letters of credit issued	34,869,999	38,330,671
Guarantees	110,578,438	97,955,244
Collections receivable for customers	99,139,710	110,041,842
Collections payable for customers	322,391,020	281,704,869
Guaranteed notes payable	45,580,622	45,786,751
Trust assets	923,196,338	798,000,497
Customers' securities under custody	614,894,135	653,013,651
Book-entry for government bonds under management	211,934,000	192,990,800
Depository for short-term marketable securities under management	210,390,290	178,173,540

10. Significant losses from disasters: None.

11. Significant subsequent events: None.

12. Others:

(1) Fair value and hierarchy information on financial instruments

A. Scope

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability can be settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Financial instruments are initially recognised by fair value, which is transaction price in most cases. Subsequent recognitions are measured by fair value except that certain financial instruments are recognised by amortised cost. The best evidence of fair value is the quoted market price in an active market. If the market in which financial instruments traded is not active, the Bank then adopts valuation technique or takes reference to Bloomberg, Reuters or the fair value of financial instrument from counterparties.

B. Fair value information of financial instruments

The fair value information of financial instruments measured at fair value is provided in Note 12(1) C and E.

Except for those listed in the table below, the carrying amount of some of the Bank and its subsidiaries' financial instruments (e.g. cash and cash equivalents, due from the central bank and call loans to banks, securities purchased under resell agreements, receivables, discounts and loans, refundable deposits, deposits from the central bank and banks, due to the central bank and banks, notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreement, payables, deposits and remittances, bonds payable, other financial liabilities and guarantee deposits) is approximate to their fair value (Please refer to Note 12 (1) D).

	December 31, 2022			
	Carrying value	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	$ 772,947,239	$ 6,593,286	$ 744,235,142	$ -
	December 31, 2021			
	Carrying value	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	$ 678,547,362	$ 6,651,443	$ 671,170,446	$ -

C. Financial instruments measured at fair value

(A) Determination of the fair value

The quoted market price is used as the fair value when the financial instruments have an active market, such as market prices provided by the Stock Exchange Corporation, Bloomberg and Reuters are all foundation of fair value for listed equity securities and debt instruments with a quoted market price in an active market.

If the market quotation from Stock Exchange Corporation, commission merchants, underwriters or pricing service institutions can be frequently obtained on time, and the price represents the actual and frequent transactions at arm's length, then a financial instrument is deemed to have an active market quotation. If the above condition is not met, the market is deemed inactive. In general, significant price variance between the purchase price and selling price or significantly increasing price variance are both indicators of an inactive market.

In addition to above financial instruments with an active market, other financial instruments at fair value are assessed by evaluation technique with reference to other financial instruments at fair value with similar conditions and characteristics in actual practice, cash flow discounting method and other evaluation technique, including market information obtained by exercising the model at balance sheet date (such as yield curve used in OTC and the Taipei Interbank Offered Rate (Taibor) price curve).

When a financial instrument has no Standardised evaluation and with less complexity involved, such as interest rate swap, currency swap and options. The Bank and its subsidiaries usually adopt the valuation generally accepted by market users. The inputs used in these financial instruments valuation usually are observable information in the market.

For financial instruments with higher complexity, the fair value is assessed through the valuation model developed by general valuation methods and techniques generally accepted by competitors. These kinds of valuation models are usually applicable for derivative instruments, debt instruments with no quoted market price (including debt instrument of embedded derivatives) or other debt instruments with low market liquidity. Certain inputs used in these valuation models are not observable in the market, and the Bank and its subsidiaries need to make appropriate estimates based on the assumptions.

The evaluation of derivatives is based on evaluation models that are widely accepted by market users, such as discount method and option pricing model. Forward exchange contracts are usually evaluated based on the current forward exchange rate. Structured interest rate derivatives are evaluated based on appropriate option pricing models. The output of the evaluation model is always an estimate, and the valuation technique may not reflect all the relevant factors of the financial instruments held by the Bank and its subsidiaries. As a result, the estimate generated by valuation model will be slightly adjusted based on additional inputs, such as model risk, liquidity risk or credit risk of counterparties. According to the Bank and its subsidiaries valuation model management and other related controlling procedures, the adjustment made is adequate and necessary and the balance sheet is believed to present fairly, in all material aspects, the fair value of financial instruments. The pricing information and input are prudently evaluated in the valuation process, and shall be timely adjusted by market condition.

(B) Valuation methods by financial instruments of the Bank and its subsidiaries are shown by types and nature as follows:

a. NTD Central Government Bond: the latest transaction price announced by Electronic Bond Trading System of GTSM or SEC or the yield rates across different contract lengths bulletined by OTC are used.

b. NTD corporate bonds & bank debentures: fair value of different maturities announced by GTSM is adopted. If the fair value is not available, yield rate curve of the corresponding credit rating provided by GTSM is used to compute the theory price.

c. Securitization instruments: prices quoted from Bloomberg.

d. Convertible corporate bond: closing prices bulletined by the GTSM or the latest closing prices is adopted as valuation standard.

e. NTD short-term bills: valuation is based by TAIBOR curve rate from The Bankers Association of the Republic of China, discounted from future cash flows.

f. Foreign securities: prices quoted from Bloomberg, Reuters and the company's system evaluation, if there is no relevant quotation or evaluation, the counterparties' quotation is adopted.

g. Listed stocks: the closing price listed in TSE or OTC is adopted.

h. Beneficiary certificates: closed-end funds use the closing price in an active market as the fair value and open-ended funds use the net asset value of the funds as the fair value.

i. Bank debentures designated at fair value issued by the Bank: valuation is based by TAIBOR curve rate from The Bankers Association of the Republic of China, discounted from future cash flows.

j. Derivatives:

(a) Call (put) warrant, stock index futures, and stock index futures options: prices quoted from an active market are deemed the fair value.

(b) Forward FX, currency swap, interest rate swap and cross currency swap: discounted future cash flows are adopted.

(c) Options: Black-Scholes model is mainly adopted for valuation.

(d) Certain derivatives use the quoted price from counterparties.

k. Unlisted stock: Equity instruments that are not accounted for using the equity method are valued using the market approach, income approach, or net asset approach. The market approach uses the price-to-earnings ratio or the price-to-book ratio of investments with similar characteristics. The income approach includes the discounted cash flow method. The net asset approach includes the net value method.

(C) Adjustments for credit risks

Adjustments for credit risks are mainly credit valuation adjustments and debit valuation adjustments. Definition is as follows:

a. Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) is an adjustment to the valuation of derivatives which are not transacted through the Stock Exchange Market, that is, over the counter (OTC). CVA reflects the possibility of counterparty default and the Company unable to collect the full market value in fair value.

b. Debit valuation adjustment (DVA) is an adjustment to the valuation of derivatives which are not transacted through the Stock Exchange Market, that is, OTC. DVA reflects the possibility of the Company default and unable to pay the full market value in fair value .

CVA is calculated by applying loss given default (LGD) to exposure at default (EAD), along with the consideration of counterparty's probability of default (PD) (under the condition of the Bank does not default). On the other hand, DVA is calculated by applying the Bank's estimated loss to the risk exposure amount, along with the consideration of the Bank's PD (under the condition of the counterparty does not default).

D. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The methods and assumption used by financial instruments not measured at fair value of the Bank and its subsidiaries are as follows:

(A) The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, due from the central bank and call loans to banks, securities purchased under resell agreements, receivables, purchases in remittances, refundable deposits, deposits from the central bank and banks, due to the central bank and banks, notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreement, payables, guarantee deposits and other financial liabilities which have a short maturity period will be considered as their fair value.

(B) Discounts and loans (including overdue receivables and assumed receivables from leasing subsidiary): Considering the nature of the financial industry, the fair value is determined by the market rate (market price). The effective interest rates of loans are generally based on the benchmark interest rate plus or minus certain adjustment (equivalent to floating rate) to reflect the market interest rate. As a result, it is reasonable to assume that the carrying amount, after adjustments of estimated recoverability, approximates the fair value. Fair values for medium-term or long-term loans with fixed interest rates shall be estimated using their discounted values of expected future cash flows. However, as such loans account for only a small portion of all loans, carrying value was used to estimate the fair value.

(C) Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost: When there is a quoted market price available in an active market, the fair value is determined using the market price. If there is no quoted market price for reference, a valuation technique or quoted price offered by the counterparties will be adopted to measure the fair value.

a. NTD Central Government Bond: fair value of bonds of different maturities bulletined by Over-The-Counter (hereinafter OTC).

b. NTD corporate bonds, bank debentures, government bonds and beneficiary bond certificates: future cash flow discounted by the yield curve of OTC is used to measure present valuation.

(D) Deposits and remittances: Considering the nature of the financial industry, the fair value is determined by the market rate (market price) while the deposit transactions usually mature within one year. As a result, the carrying amount is a reasonable basis to estimate the fair value. Fair values of the long-term fixed rate deposits shall be estimated using discounted expected future cash flows. Additionally, as the maturities are less than three years, it is reasonable to use the carrying amount to estimate the fair value.

(E) Bank notes payable: Since the coupon rates of the bank debentures issued by the Bank approximate the market rates, the fair value based on the discounted value of expected future cash flow approximates the carrying value.

E. Hierarchy of fair value estimation of financial instruments

(A) Definition for the hierarchy classification of financial instruments measured at fair value

a. Level 1

Inputs that are quoted prices unadjusted in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. An active market refers to a market in which transactions for an asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of the Bank's and its subsidiaries' investment in listed stocks, beneficiary certificates, on-the-run Taiwan central government bonds and derivative instruments with quoted market prices is included in Level 1.

b. Level 2

Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).The fair value of the Bank and its subsidiaries' investment in off-the-run government bonds, corporate bonds, bank debentures, convertible bonds and most derivative instruments bank debentures issued by the First Group is included in Level 2.

c. Level 3

Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data. The fair value of the Bank and its subsidiaries' investment in the derivatives and certain overseas securities invested by the First Group is included in Level 3.

(Blank below)

(B) Hierarchy of fair value estimation of financial instrument

Assets and Liabilities	December 31, 2022			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Recurring fair value measurements				
Non-derivative instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Short-term notes	$ 74,467,893	$ -	$ 74,467,893	$ -
Stock investments	21,211	21,211	-	-
Bond investments	45,881,479	1,920	45,879,559	-
Others	5,547,567	-	5,116,900	430,667
Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss	15,240,505	-	15,240,505	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stock investments	44,437,790	36,025,136	-	8,412,654
Bond investments	249,965,444	27,959,785	222,005,659	-
Others	4,753,486	695,341	4,058,145	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss	1,137,409	-	1,137,409	-
Derivative instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18,743,158	92,848	18,650,310	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	12,806,522	-	12,806,522	-
Total	$ 473,002,464	$ 64,796,241	$ 399,362,902	$ 8,843,321

Assets and Liabilities	December 31, 2021			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Recurring fair value measurements				
Non-derivative instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Short-term notes	$ 91,689,228	$ -	$ 91,689,228	$ -
Stock investments	99,462	99,462	-	-
Bond investments	46,426,411	14,322	46,412,089	-
Others	7,045,336	-	6,616,329	429,007
Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss	14,766,457	-	14,766,457	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stock investments	46,158,063	37,120,228	-	9,037,835
Bond investments	194,036,390	6,467,022	187,569,368	-
Others	5,863,603	707,859	5,155,744	-
Derivative instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,534,123	96,196	4,437,927	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7,493,438	-	7,493,438	-
Total	$ 418,112,511	$ 44,505,089	$ 364,140,580	$ 9,466,842

(C) Movement of financial assets and liabilities at fair value classified as Level 3

a. Movement of financial assets at fair value classified as Level 3

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Items	Beginning balance	Gain and loss on valuation		Addition		Reduction		Ending balance
		Amount recognised in gain and loss	Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	Purchased or issued	Transferred to Level 3	Sold, disposed or settled	Transferred from Level 3	
Non-derivative instruments								
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 429,007	$ 20,560	$ -	$ -	$ -	($ 18,900)	$ -	$ 430,667
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,037,835	-	(629,836)	4,655	-	-	-	8,412,654

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Items	Beginning balance	Gain and loss on valuation		Addition		Reduction		Ending balance
		Amount recognised in gain and loss	Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	Purchased or issued	Transferred to Level 3	Sold, disposed or settled	Transferred from Level 3	
Non-derivative instruments								
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 468,833	($ 7,426)	$ -	$ -	$ -	($ 32,400)	$ -	$ 429,007
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,952,897	-	1,086,968	-	-	(2,030)	-	9,037,835

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the profit and loss amount of the assets held by the Bank and its subsidiaries which are included in the above gain and loss on valuation recognised in gain or loss were $19,592 and ($6,871), respectively.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the other comprehensive amount of the assets held by the Bank and its subsidiaries which are included in the above gain and loss on valuation recognised in other comprehensive income were ($629,836) and $1,088,505, respectively.

b. Movement of financial liabilities at fair value classified as Level 3

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank and its subsidiaries did not hold any Level 3 financial liabilities.

(D) Material transfers between Level 1 and Level 2

There were no material transfers of the Bank’s and its subsidiaries’ held financial instruments between Level 1 and Level 2 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

(E) <u>Sensitivity analysis of fair value to reasonable possible alternative assumptions for Level 3 fair value measurements</u>

The fair value measurement that the Bank and its subsidiaries made for the financial instruments is deemed reasonable; however, different valuation models or inputs could result in different valuation results. Specifically, if the valuation input of financial instruments classified in the valuation moves to 10%, the effects on gain and loss in the period or the effects on other comprehensive income are as follows:

December 31, 2022	Change in fair value recognised in profit and loss		Change in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income	
	favorable	unfavorable	favorable	unfavorable
Assets				
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 43,067	($ 43,067)	$ -	$ -
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	841,265	(841,265)

December 31, 2021	Change in fair value recognised in profit and loss		Change in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income	
	favorable	unfavorable	favorable	unfavorable
Assets				
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 42,901	($ 42,901)	$ -	$ -
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	903,784	(903,784)

Favorable and unfavorable movements of the Bank and its subsidiaries refer to the fluctuation of fair value, and the fair value is calculated through the valuation technique according to the non-observable inputs to different extent.

If the fair value of a financial instrument is affected by more than one input, the above table only illustrates the effect as a result of one single input, and the correlation and variance among multiple inputs are not listed here.

(F) <u>Quantitative information of fair value measurement for significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)</u>

The Bank's and its subsidiaries' Level 3 fair value measurement are mainly financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – equity instrument without an active market.

The multiple significant unobservable inputs of equity instrument without an active market are independent from each other, thus, they are not correlative.

Table below summarises quantitative information of significant unobservable inputs:

	Fair value as of December 31, 2022	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted-average)	Relationship between inputs and fair value
Items measured at fair value on a repetitive basis					
Non-derivative financial assets					
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Other	$ 430,667	Asset approach – Net asset value	Discount for marketability	15%	The higher discount for marketability is, the lower the fair value is.
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Equity investment	8,412,654	Market approach – Market comparable companies	Price-to-earnings ratio multiple	6.98~23.08	The higher the multiple is, the higher the fair value is.
			Price-to-book ratio multiple	0.44~3.36	The higher the multiple is, the higher the fair value is.
			Enterprise value to EBITA multiple	5.41~13.32	The higher the multiple is, the higher the fair value is.
			Discount for marketability	30%	The higher discount for marketability is, the lower the fair value is
		Income approach – Discounted cash flow	Revenue growth rate	2%	The higher the revenue growth rate is, the higher the fair value is
			Discount Rate	7.65%	The higher discount rate is, the lower the fair value is
			Discount for marketability	10%	The higher discount for marketability is, the lower the fair value is
		Asset approach – Net asset value	Discount for marketability	15%、30%	The higher discount for marketability is, the lower the fair value is

	Fair value as of December 31, 2021	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted-average)	Relationship between inputs and fair value
Items measured at fair value on a repetitive basis					
Non-derivative financial assets					
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Other	$ 429,007	Asset approach – Net asset value	Discount for marketability	15%	The higher discount for marketability is, the lower the fair value is.
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Equity investment	9,037,835	Market approach – Market comparable companies	Price-to-earnings ratio multiple	8.40~33.16	The higher the multiple is, the higher the fair value is.
			Price-to-book ratio multiple	0.45~3.73	The higher the multiple is, the higher the fair value is.
			Enterprise value to EBITA multiple	2.95~15.50	The higher the multiple is, the higher the fair value is.
			Discount for marketability	30%	The higher discount for marketability is, the lower the fair value is
		Income approach – Discounted cash flow	Revenue growth rate	2%	The higher the revenue growth rate is, the higher the fair value is
			Discount Rate	7.35%	The higher discount rate is, the lower the fair value is
			Discount for marketability	10%	The higher discount for marketability is, the lower the fair value is
		Asset approach – Net asset value	Discount for marketability	15%、30%	The higher discount for marketability is, the lower the fair value is

(G) Fair value measurement process for instruments classified in Level 3

The Bank and its subsidiaries' financial instruments within Level 3 are primarily equity investments in unlisted stocks.

In accordance with "First Financial Holding's Regulations for Equity Investment Valuation", the Bank's equity instruments without an active market are valued using the market approach, income approach, or asset approach. By using publicly available information, valuation results are close to market conditions, and sources for information are independent, reliable, in agreement with other sources and represent exercisable prices. Inputs, information and other necessary fair value adjustments for the valuation model are updated periodically to ensure that the valuation results are reasonable. Relevant valuation results are recorded after the Bank’s internal review and approval.

(2) Management objective and policy for financial risk

A. Scope

The Bank’s and its subsidiaries’ financial risk management objective incorporates the general operating strategy and financial targets. It considers risk appetite and external regulations along with other elements, through effective risk management policies, including but not limited to risk identification, evaluation, monitoring and reporting, and takes appropriate measures to control business risks and potential financial losses within an endurable range in order to ensure a sound business development for the Bank and its subsidiaries and accomplish the objective of maintaining a reasonable risk and return, to further increase shareholders’ value.

The primary risks arising from operations of the Bank and its subsidiaries includes but are not limited to credit risks incident upon on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet transactions, market risks, operating risks and liquidity risks. In order to put into effect the risk management culture and strategy, the Bank and its subsidiaries has established a risk management policy, system, process and method. The bank and its subsidiaries abides by relevant regulations and evaluates and adjusts in a timely manner. Through managing risks, prescribing limits on each risk, monitoring and reporting periodically, as well as through the internal control and internal audit mechanisms and monitoring of high level committees, the primary risks are effectively identified, evaluated, monitored, and controlled, in order to abide regulations, accomplish strategic objectives and provide reliable financial reporting information.

For climate risk, the Board of Directors of First Financial Holding Co., Ltd., as the highest supervisory unit of First Financial Group, is responsible for approving, guiding, and ensuring the effective operation of risk policies. The First Financial Group has set up a "Sustainable Development Committee" and a "Risk Management Committee" to oversee important strategies related to the Group climate risks. In addition, the legally compliant unit should ensure that all operations of each unit comply with laws and regulations.

The Bank and its subsidiaries’ Libor-based derivative and non-derivative instruments will be affected by the interest rate benchmark reform. The Bank and its subsidiaries had made the execution plan of interest rate benchmark reform to reflect the risks of financial and non-financial aspects arising from the interest rate benchmark reform. Contract modification, customer communication, effect assessment of finance and business, amendment of internal control system, changes of systems and procedures, risk management and adjustment of valuation model shall be completed before abandonment of Libor.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank and its subsidiaries’ non-derivative instruments which were affected by interest rate benchmark reform and not yet converted to replacement benchmarks are summarised as follows:

	December 31, 2022 Book value	December 31, 2021 Book value
USD LIBOR-linked financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$ 17,399,721	$ 21,984,066
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	31,686,631	38,327,618
Investments in debt instruments at amortised	2,335,100	2,193,871
Loans discounted	64,333,710	136,826,040
Subtotal	115,755,162	199,331,595
GBP LIBOR-linked financial assets		
Loans discounted	444,840	6,046,529
JPY LIBOR-linked financial assets		
Loans discounted	-	965,470
EUR LIBOR-linked financial assets		
Loans discounted	-	287,926
Total	$ 116,200,002	$ 206,631,520

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank and its subsidiaries' derivative instruments which were affected by interest rate benchmark reform and not yet converted to replacement benchmarks are summarised as follows:

	December 31, 2022 Nominal principal	December 31, 2021 Nominal principal
USD LIBOR-linked financial assets		
Interest rate swaps	$ 8,789,439	$ 13,223,736
Cross currency swap contracts	22,183,450	24,391,710
Others	-	32,024
Total	$ 30,972,889	$ 37,647,470

B. Organization structure for risk management

Bank

The Bank's Board of Directors has the ultimate approval right in risk management. Major management risk items include overall risk management policy, risk tolerance limit, and authority which must be approved by the Board of Directors.

Under the Board of Directors, there is a Risk Management Committee (RMC), which is headed by the Bank's President and comprised of several committee members including Executive Vice President. Besides, Credit Review Division, Credit Analysis Division, Loan Asset Management Division, and Legal Affairs Division are required to participate in the committee. Risk Management Division is a business line under Risk Management Committee. It is responsible for handling of overall affairs for the committee. RMC is responsible for integration of review, supervision, reporting and coordinating interaction between each division for firm-wide risk management. Besides, the committee needs to resolve affairs related to risk management policies, system and procedures, risk tolerance limits and authorities, risk measurement methods, assessment procedures and monitoring system, implementation of risk management and status report on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, and then deliver orders to each business segment in accordance with their responsibilities and approval procedures.

RMC also submits regular reports about the risk evaluation of the Bank to the Board of Directors and supervisors.

The Auditing department regularly reviews the execution of risk management based on relevant internal control system to ensure the effective operation for risk management and assessment control, which should be reported to the Board of Directors regularly.

<u>The Subsidiary, FCB Leasing</u>

FCB Leasing's Board of Directors has the ultimate approval right in risk management. Major items of risk control include risk management policy, risk tolerance limit, and authority, which shall all be approved by the Board of Directors. FCB Leasing also set up Department of Management I and II to take charge of implementation and management of overall risk management strategies.

C. Credit risk

(A) Source and definition of credit risk

Financial instruments held by the Bank and its subsidiaries may incur losses if counterparties are not able to fulfill their obligations at the maturity date. Credit risk may happen due to items in or off the balance sheet. For items in the balance sheet, credit risk exposure of the Bank and its subsidiaries mainly comprises of bill discounts and loans and credit card business, leases, deposits and call loans from banks, debt instrument and derivatives, etc. Off balance sheet items include finance guarantee, letter of credit, and loan commitment.

(B) Policy for credit risk management

Risk management program and procedures are as follows:

a. Assessing the credit condition of the counterparty before each transaction; referring to information from domestic and foreign credit rating institutions or establishing its own rating system to set up different credit risk limitation and manage it by different category;

b. Avoiding the concentration risk, that is, limiting the amount of financing to or investing in a single customer, single industry, single conglomerate, single stock, or related parties;

c. Monitoring credit risk by industry, counterparty (individual and group) and country through the limits;

d. Setting up loan approval and review procedure for credit extension business as well as specific review policy for complicated credit extension cases;

e. Establishing policy of loan percentage on collateral, collateral appraisal, management and disposal in relation to credit extension;

f. Reporting to the senior management with regard to the summary of credit risk information.

In addition, each foreign operating entity of the Bank and its subsidiaries sets aside the loss reserve and appraises the assets quality, unless otherwise indicated by competent authorities of the domestic countries in which the subsidiaries reside, in conformity with risk management policy of each operating entity.

The Bank and its subsidiaries classify debt instruments and credit assets into 5 categories by referring to internal ratings and external rating institutions. Comparisons between the internal rating and external long-term rating scales are as follows:

No direct correlation between the internal rating of credit assets and external rating of debt investments has been shown in the following table, but merely shows two different rating scales of the same category.

Credit quality category	Internal rating of credit assets	The Debt investments	
		External rating	Taiwan rating
Low risk	Level 1 to level 7	Above level BB	Above level twBBB+
Medium risk	Level 8 to level 9	Level BB- to level B+	twBBB～twBB+
Medium-high risk	Level 10	Level B (including the debt investments of non rating)	twBB～twBB-
High risk	Level 11 to level 12	Level B- to level C	twB+～twCC
Default	Level 13	Level D	

Procedures and methods used in credit risk management for the core businesses of the Bank and its subsidiaries are as follows:

a. Credit business (including accounts receivable of lease business of the lease subsidiaries, loan commitments and guarantees)

Classification for credit assets and internal risk ratings are as follows:

(a)Credit asset classification

Credit assets are classified into five types. Other than normal credit assets shall be classified as Category One, the remaining unsound assets are assessed based on the collateral provided and the time period of overdue payment as follows: Category Two for assets requiring special mention. Category three for assets deemed recoverable. Category Four for assets that are doubtful. Category Five for assets that are not recoverable. In order to manage credit extension, the Bank and its subsidiaries established Operation Guidelines for Credit Extension Assets Risks, Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Asset Losses Valuation and Non-Performing Loans, Guidelines for Claims Receivables, Standard Procedures for Collection of Overdue receivables as the principles for managing non-performing and overdue payments.

(b)Internal risk rating

In response to the characteristics and scale of business, the Bank and its subsidiaries implement a credit risk internal evaluation module or set up a credit rating table in order to execute risk management.

The Bank and its subsidiaries, mainly by the statistic and professional judgement of expertise and consideration of client information, developed an objective indicator for evaluating client’s credit risk. That is the “Borrower’s risk rating” of the Bank and its subsidiaries, among which 13 thresholds are set up based on the default possibility, and then divided into 5 sub-categories as follows:

I. Low risk: Level 1 to level 7 have a default rate lower than 2%. Clients in this threshold usually have ability to sustain the payment of interest and principal even under the adverse impact of economic environment, and the default rate is low.

II. Medium risk: Level 8 to level 9 have a default rate ranging around 2-5%. Clients in this threshold usually have potential issues and adverse economic environment could damage the borrower's willingness and capacity to make the payment of interest and principal.

III. Medium-high risk: Level 10 has a default rate ranging around 5-10％. Clients' ability to make the payment of interest and principal are relatively lower and easily affected by the economic fluctuation.

IV. High risk: Level 11 to level 12 have a default rate ranging from 10% and above to less than 100%. Clients' ability the make the payment of interest and principal are extremely weak with a high possibility of default.

V. Default: Level 13 has a default rate of 100%. Definition of default includes interest or principal payments that have been overdue for more than 60 days, overdue or non-performing loans transferred, suspended interest, C Chart, debt negotiation records and others.

The Bank should perform credit rating to the corporations at least once a year and to those who sign a mid-long-term credit contract at least once a year during the contract term. It applies to the collective credit extension similarly. Credit rating mainly processed by credit analysis division and regional center that are independent from operating units and only cases with certain amount and below may be processed by operating units.

Petty loans and mortgage loans are assessed through internal credit rating module, and the rest of retail banking are assessed by experts. Methods used in rating credit for petty loans and mortgage loans are as follows:

I. Credit rating for petty loans:

Expected Loss (EL) is calculated by Possibility of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) which are assessed by credit evaluation module of the borrowers. Based on the expected default frequency within the next year, the credit rating results are classified into 3 levels, which are 'low risk', 'medium-high risk' and 'high risk'.

II. Credit rating for mortgage loans:

Possibility of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD) of the borrowers assessed by credit evaluation module are used to calculate the expected loss (EL). The expected loss (EL) together with cost of capital, operation cost, and service fee are integrated into information on cost aspect. In addition, information on income aspect such as interest income and service fee income are assessed based on the credit line and interest rate at the time the borrowers applied for loans to produce 'expected profit' (revenue minus cost). Based on the expected default frequency within the next year, the credit rating results are classified into four levels, which are 'low risk', 'medium risk', 'medium-high risk' and 'high risk', respectively.

b. <u>Deposits and call loans</u>

The Bank regularly reviews the limit (including limit of call loan) set up for every counterparty in the financial industry. The credit approval unit, with reference to credit risk limit granted based on long-term credit rating of external rating institutions and the business capacity of counterparty, is responsible for individual assessment and implementation.

c. <u>Debt investment and derivatives</u>

The risk management of the Bank's and its subsidiaries' debt instruments is based on credit rating of external institutions, credit quality of bonds, condition by geographical location and counterparty risk to identify the credit risk.

The counterparties of the derivative instruments are mostly financial institutions being rated at BB or above, and the credit extension (including the extension of call loan) granted to each financial institution counterparty is regularly reviewed and controlled by the credit granting segment. Those counterparties without credit rating or being rated below BB should apply risk limit to the credit granting segment by case which is then managed and controlled individually. If the counterparties are general clients, controlling is implemented through risk limits and conditions of derivatives as approved by general credit extension procedures to manage credit exposure of counterparties.

(C) Recognition and measurement of expected credit losses

In the assessment of impairment and calculation of expected credit losses, the Bank considers reasonable and supportable information (including forward-looking information) about past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions. The Bank determines at the balance sheet date whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or whether credit impairment has occurred, and recognises expected credit loss according to which stage the asset belongs: no significant increase in credit risk or low credit risk at balance sheet date (Stage 1), significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2), and credit impaired (Stage 3). 12-month expected credit losses are recognised for assets in Stage 1, and lifetime expected credit losses are recognised for assets in Stage 2 and Stage 3.

The definition of and expected credit losses recognised for each stage are as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Definition	There has been no significant deterioration of the credit quality of the financial asset since initial recognition, or the financial asset is considered low-risk at the balance sheet date.	There has been significant deterioration of the credit quality of the financial asset since initial recognition, but the asset is not yet credit impaired.	The financial asset is credit impaired at the financial reporting date.
Expected credit losses recognition	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses

As a result of the COVID-19 outbreak in the beginning of 2020, certain entities and global economic were impacted, and the quality of the credit assets or the amount of revenue of the Bank might be further affected to some extent. However, the actual impact would be determined based on the subsequent control and the duration of the pandemic as well as the affected degree of economic. The various assumptions and parameters of the impairment model and related assessment methodology have taken the historical, current and future available information into consideration for continuous assessment and adjustment. The Bank and its subsidiaries will continually follow the development of the pandemic, assess and positively resolve the related impact on financial conditions and operating performance of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

(a) Credit business

The Bank considers reasonable and supportable information (including forward-looking information) when determining whether there has been significant increase in credit risk. The main indicators that are taken into account are as follows:

I. The borrower is over 30 days past due.

II. Placed on the warning list of the Bank.

III. Both internal and external credit ratings have deteriorated:

   i. Internal rating: The rating on the rating date has dropped more than 3 scales compared to the rating on the initial recognition date.

   ii. External rating: The external rating agency has lowered the rating by more than 2 scales to a non-investment grade.

IV. Record of bad credit after assessment, including the following circumstances:

   i. Approved the delay of principal payments by borrower while continuing the collection of interest payments due to the deterioration of the financial condition of borrower or concern that loan is not recoverable.

   ii. Terms of the loan agreement have been modified, before being classified as non-performing, so that borrower can pay back principal and interest in installments due to the deterioration of the financial condition of the borrower or concern that loan is not recoverable.

   iii. Borrower makes partial interest payments with the unpaid amount recorded as owed.

   iv. The length of the loan is repeatedly extended.

   v. The debtor is on a “debarred customer” list.

   vi. The pledged collateral of the debtor is compulsorily enforced by another bank.

   vii. The debtor is no longer in business.

   viii. The auditor issues an opinion expressing material uncertainty over the company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

   ix. The Bank reported a returned check issued by debtor.

x. The credit of the borrower has deteriorated or subsidiaries, affiliates, or parents of the borrower have ceased operations.

xi. The debtor has other records of bad credit.

If the internal and external credit ratings of a credits asset satisfies the following conditions, it is considered to be "low-risk at the balance sheet date" and assumed to have no significant increase in credit risk.

I. According to internal credit ratings of the Bank, the asset meets the requirements of a "low-risk level" asset, which is estimated to have a default probability less than 2%, and is considered to be "low-risk at the financial reporting date".

II. External credit ratings: investment grade or above.

The Bank will periodically review and assess the appropriateness of the criteria used to determine where there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

(b) Bond investments

If there is a change in a credit risk indicator that crosses a threshold since initial recognition, it is considered to have significant increase in credit risk. The thresholds for changes in the stage of credit risk indicators are as follows:

I. Bonds are over 30 days past due.

II. The final external credit rating has lowered by 2 scales or more, and the bond is rated as non-investment grade at the reporting date.

III. The cost of the financial asset measured at amortised cost compared to its fair value: The market price of the instrument is not more than 50% of its original investment cost, and the decrease is not the result of changes in market interest rates.

IV. Bond is on the Bank's warning list.

A bond investment of the Bank that is not considered to be in Stage 2 or Stage 3 of credit impairment is considered to have no significant increase in credit risk or an asset with low credit risk (Stage 1).

After the impairment assessment of bond investments the associated sales unit will review and confirm the results of the assessment and report to senior management. Data on impairment parameters should be reviewed periodically and updated if necessary; parameters should be updated at least once every year.

a. Definitions of financial assets in default and credit-impaired financial assets

According to the definition stated in Appendix A of IFRS 9, a financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have occurred and have a significant impact on the expected future cash flows of the financial asset.

(a) Credit business

I. Principal or interest payments over 3 months (90 days) past due, or the bank has begun collection procedures or liquidation of collateral.

II. New payment schedule is negotiated so that loan is not classified as non-performing.

III. Non-performing loans in negotiation according to the rules of the Debt Negotiation Mechanism issued by the Bankers Association in 2006 (including pre-mediation).

IV. Loans that have gone through pre-mediation and have signed agreements in accordance with the Consumer Debt Clearance Act (excluding secured loans where the original terms of the loans are enforced).

V. Cases where the court has initiated reorganization or liquidation proceedings.

VI. Declaration of bankruptcy in court.

VII. Reclassified as overdue receivables.

VIII. Special criterion for credit card products: credit card accounts closed by the issuer.

IX. Debtor's loans from other banking institutions have been recognised as non-performing, and reclassified as non-accrual or written off as uncollectible.

X. Debtor has filed for bankruptcy, reorganization, or other debt clearance proceedings.

XI. Debtor renews, extends the length of, and negotiates new payment terms on the loan in accordance with applicable rules issued by the Bankers Association.

XII. Non-performing loans with negotiated payment installment plan.

XIII. Loans classified as "in default" according to the Bank's internal credit rating model.

(b) Bond or bill investments

A bond or bill investment by the Bank is considered credit impaired if any of the following conditions apply:

I. Principal or interest payments are over 3 months (90 days) past due.

II. The S&P credit rating of the bond is "in default" or the equivalent rating is assigned by another credit rating agency.

III. Court has initiated reorganization or liquidation proceedings.

IV. Declaration of bankruptcy in court.

V. Bond or bill issuer has led for bankruptcy, reorganization, or other debt clearance proceedings.

b. Write-off policy

If any of the following conditions apply, the Bank writes off its non-performing and non-accrual loans as uncollectible, after deducted the estimated recoverable amount:

(a) The loan cannot be fully or partially recovered due to the dissolution of, disappearance of, settlement with, or declaration of bankruptcy by the debtor.

(b) The collateral and assets of the primary and secondary debtors cannot be used to recover the loan due to low appraisal value, liquidity preference, or high administrative costs associated with seizure and liquidation.

(c) The collateral and assets of the primary and secondary debtors could not be auctioned off after multiple attempts, and their assumption would bring no financial benefit for the Bank.

(d) The non-performing and non-accrual loans are two years past due, and could not be recovered from collection procedures.

c. Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses (ECL) are calculated from the following three parameters: probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), and exposure at default (EAD).

(a) <u>Credit business</u>

I. Probability of default (PD)

For the estimation of the PD of domestic credit assets, PD parameters categorization is based on the product type and internal credit ratings, and the estimation of one-year PD and multi-year PD are conducted separately.

i. One-year PD: Calculate the actual one-year PD from historical data and use it to estimate the one-year PD parameter.

ii. Multi-year PD: The multi-year PD is estimated using a Markov Chain with a transition matrix constructed from historical one-year credit ratings, assuming the credit rating transition probability remains constant in each period. Applying the multi-year PD to each loan requires to consider the corresponding lifetime. The lifetime of the loan is estimated based on the length of the remaining contract.

II. Loss given default (LGD)

Loans are grouped according to type (corporate or consumer) and the presence of collateral, and the LGD of each group is calculated based on historical recovery experience.

III. Exposure at default (EAD)

i. On balance sheet-Loans and loan receivables: calculated from credit balance.

ii. Off balance sheet-Loan commitments and financial guarantees: off balance sheet figures multiplied by the credit conversion factor (CCF). The credit conversion factor is estimated according to the rules described in the “Calculation Method of Equity Capital and Risky Assets and Accompanying Forms-Credit Risk Standard Rules” and the Bank’s and its subsidiaries’ internal historical information on actual drawn down amount.

(b) Bond or bill investments

I. PD calculated based on external credit ratings, incorporating forward-looking information.

II. LGD: Average LGD published by external credit rating agencies.

III. EAD:

i. Stage 1 and stage 3: Total carrying amount (including interest receivable).

ii. Stage 2: The cash flow is determined by the bond issuance agreement in lifetime.

Total carrying amount is the amortised cost of the financial asset before any adjustment to the loss allowance.

d. Consideration of forward-looking information

(a) Credit business

The Bank incorporates forward-looking information when determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and measuring expected credit loss.

I. Pertaining to significant increase in credit risk

i. The Bank’s credit approval process includes evaluation of forward-looking information such as business potential, financial condition, industry outlook, loan collateral, and ability to repay.

ii. Identify customers with potential risk through the Bank’ s early warning system.

II. Pertaining to measuring expected credit loss

Reflected in the adjustment of model parameters including PD and LGD. Historical data is used to identify the important economic factors that affect the credit risk and expected credit loss of each asset portfolio, including the economic growth rate, inflation, unemployment rate, and real estate prices.

Subsequent predictions of the important economic factors are made, including the best estimates for the economy in the coming year. In addition to the basic economic scenario, the Bank also evaluates other possible economic scenarios and relevant information that is weighted accordingly.

By nature, the predicted values and estimated probabilities are highly uncertain, and the actual results may be very different from the predictions. However, the Bank believes the predictions provide the best estimates of the most probable outcomes.

(b) Bond or bill investments

The forward-looking estimate of PD incorporates changes in the business cycle, which can be measured based on economic growth rates. The overall process of the point-in-time (PIT) framework begins with constructing country-specific models, then the PD derived from the country-specific models are linked to GDP growth factor of each nation through regression modeling. The regression models are then adjusted using correction factors in order to obtain the PD rate for each credit rating level and the term structure of conditional default rate.

(D) Credit risk hedging and mitigation policy

a. Collateral

The Bank and its subsidiaries adopt a series of policies and measures to mitigate credit risks in relation to credit business, and one of the most common methods is requesting the borrower for the collateral. The Bank sets up the scope of collateral that can be recovered and the appraisal, as well as the management and disposing procedures to ensure the credit right. On the other hand, the loan security, terms of collateral, conditions to writing-off are addressed in the credit extending contract. The reduced facility, shortened repayment period or whether or not a loan is deemed matured are all well defined to mitigate credit risk in case that the credit event does incur.

b. Credit risk limit and risk concentration control

The Bank complies with the Banking Act in relation to the provision of business credit to the same individual, the same related parties, or the same affiliated companies as well as residential architecture, corporate architecture. In order to effectively control credit risk concentration, the Bank sets up risk assumption limit by rating, industry types, groups, countries and listed securities based on risk management strategy, change in market environment, business complexity, and report to senior management regularly. Assessment and modification shall be performed to various credit risk assumption limit based on overall economic cycle, finance environment and business development strategy regularly (at least once a year) or irregularly.

c. Net settlement with gross agreement

The transactions of the Bank and its subsidiaries are usually carried out by gross settlement. Despite that, net settlement is signed in a form of agreement with some trading counterparties, and is executed when a default occurs and all transactions are terminated in order to further mitigate credit risk.

d. Other credit enhancements

Primarily refers to guarantees by a third-person or credit providing institutions.

(E) Maximum credit risk exposure and concentration of the Bank and its subsidiaries

Maximum credit risk exposure

The maximum risk exposure of assets in the consolidated balance sheet, without consideration of the collateral or other credit enhancements, is equivalent to the carrying amount. The maximum credit risk exposure relating to accounts off the balance sheet (without consideration of collaterals or the maximum exposure of other credit enhancements) are the unused loan commitments, unused credit commitments for credit cards, unused letters of credit and other guaranteed commitments. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, please see Note 9 for details.

The management of the Bank and its subsidiaries believes that through a series of stringent evaluation procedures and follow-up reviews afterwards, credit risk exposure off the balance sheet of the Bank and its subsidiaries can be minimized and continuously controlled.

The total carrying amount of discounts and loans - The Bank’ s and First Commercial Bank (USA) largest credit risk exposure as follows:

December 31, 2022	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated)	Difference in impairment recognised under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	Total
Level of risk					
Low risk	$ 2,041,864,627	$ 30,544,670	$ -	$ -	$ 2,072,409,297
Medium risk	177,596,205	29,868,869	-	-	207,465,074
Medium-high risk	7,426,278	20,422,432	-	-	27,848,710
High risk	410,471	23,579,088	2,148,179	-	26,137,738
Default	-	-	7,872,103	-	7,872,103
Gross carrying amount of financial assets	2,227,297,581	104,415,059	10,020,282	-	2,341,732,922
Allowance for bad debts (total impairment recognised under IFRS 9)	(6,534,382)	(2,592,758)	(1,777,248)	-	(10,904,388)
Difference in impairment recognised under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	-	-	-	(18,611,288)	(18,611,288)
Net	$ 2,220,763,199	$ 101,822,301	$ 8,243,034	($ 18,611,288)	$ 2,312,217,246

December 31, 2021	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated)	Difference in impairment recognised under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	Total
Level of risk					
Low risk	$ 1,781,465,257	$ 28,159,868	$ -	$ -	$ 1,809,625,125
Medium risk	170,931,381	29,174,013	-	-	200,105,394
Medium-high risk	8,314,631	11,709,450	-	-	20,024,081
High risk	303,234	20,146,091	633,427	-	21,082,752
Default	-	-	10,157,146	-	10,157,146
Gross carrying amount of financial assets	1,961,014,503	89,189,422	10,790,573	-	2,060,994,498
Allowance for bad debts (total impairment recognised under IFRS 9)	(5,891,817)	(2,139,652)	(1,570,123)	-	(9,601,592)
Difference in impairment recognised under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	-	-	-	(15,624,355)	(15,624,355)
Net	$ 1,955,122,686	$ 87,049,770	$ 9,220,450	($ 15,624,355)	$ 2,035,768,551

Credit risk concentration of the credit assets in the balance sheet

The credit risks are deemed significantly concentrated when the financial instrument transactions significantly concentrate on a single person, or when there are multiple trading counterparties engaging in similar business activities with similar economic characteristics making the effects on their abilities of fulfilling the contractual obligation due to economy or other forces similar.

The credit risks of the Bank and its subsidiaries concentrate on accounts in and off balance sheet that occurs through obligation fulfilling or implementation of transactions (either products or services), or through trans-type exposure portfolio, including loans, placements and call loan from the banks, securities investment, receivables and derivatives. The nature that the debtor engages in could be a sign of credit risk concentration. The credit business of bank and its subsidiaries is one of the core businesses; however, the Bank does not significantly carry out transactions with single client or single counterparty, nor does any of total trading volume to a single client or a single counterparty account for more than 5% the balance of discounts and loans and overdue receivable. The credit risk concentration of the bills discounted, overdue receivables and lease business of the Bank and its subsidiaries by industry, location and collateral are shown as follows:

Discounts and loans and overdue receivable of the Bank and its subsidiaries by industry are shown as follows:

Industry	December 31, 2022 Amount	December 31, 2022 %	December 31, 2021 Amount	December 31, 2021 %
Private enterprises	$ 1,205,365,357	51.47	$ 1,055,949,193	51.23
Private individual	785,146,191	33.53	724,787,106	35.17
Overseas and others	326,083,013	13.92	259,497,375	12.59
Government institutions	9,645,672	0.41	11,648,907	0.56
State-owned enterprises	11,640,715	0.50	5,496,791	0.27
Non-profit organizations	3,880,222	0.17	3,630,034	0.18
Total	$ 2,341,761,170	100.00	$ 2,061,009,406	100.00

Discounts and loans and overdue receivable of the Bank and its subsidiaries by location (Note) are shown as follows:

Geographical location	December 31, 2022 Amount	December 31, 2022 %	December 31, 2021 Amount	December 31, 2021 %
Asia	$ 2,169,243,901	92.63	$ 1,930,143,531	93.65
North America	102,624,916	4.38	73,995,575	3.59
Oceania	47,662,353	2.04	42,902,773	2.08
Europe	22,230,000	0.95	13,967,527	0.68
Total	$ 2,341,761,170	100.00	$ 2,061,009,406	100.00

Note: the above geographical location is made on the basis of the branch of debtor.

Discounts and loans and overdue receivable of the Bank and its subsidiaries by collateral are shown as follows:

Collateral type	December 31, 2022 Amount	December 31, 2022 %	December 31, 2021 Amount	December 31, 2021 %
Unsecured loans	$ 572,631,366	24.45	$ 468,792,289	22.74
Secured loans				
-Real estate	1,221,110,303	52.14	1,108,799,958	53.80
-Guarantee	154,303,626	6.59	163,586,156	7.94
-Financial collateral	69,962,606	2.99	53,621,061	2.60
-Other collateral	17,732,844	0.76	14,221,475	0.69
Overseas and others	306,020,425	13.07	251,988,467	12.23
Total	$ 2,341,761,170	100.00	$ 2,061,009,406	100.00

The affected financials from collateral, net settled master netting arrangements and other credit enhancement for the Bank and its subsidiaries assets exposed to credit risk are as follows:

Expressed: In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

December 31, 2022	Collateral	Net settled master netting arrangements	Other credit enhancement	Total
On balance sheet items				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Debt instruments	$ -	$ -	$ 21,330,598	$ 21,330,598
Derivative instruments	5,992,393	8,441,994	-	14,434,387
Receivables				
Credit card business	8,274	-	-	8,274
Others	4,738,595	-	285,362	5,023,957
Discounts and loans	1,539,633,003	-	171,657,584	1,711,290,587
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Bond investment	-	-	11,155,918	11,155,918
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost				
Bond investment	-	-	40,211,930	40,211,930
Off-balance sheet items				
Irrevocable loan commitments	5,733,246	-	298,781	6,032,027
Unused letters of credit issued	6,364,167	-	3,510,280	9,874,447
All types of guarantees	19,516,595	-	9,815,086	29,331,681
Total	$ 1,581,986,273	$ 8,441,994	$ 258,265,539	$ 1,848,693,806

Expressed: In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

December 31, 2021	Collateral	Net settled master netting arrangements	Other credit enhancement	Total
On balance sheet items				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Debt instruments	$ -	$ -	$ 16,722,999	$ 16,722,999
Derivative instruments	880,120	2,740,653	-	3,620,773
Receivables				
Credit card business	11,113	-	-	11,113
Others	3,255,953	-	276,961	3,532,914
Discounts and loans	1,342,129,213	-	170,554,682	1,512,683,895
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Bond investment	-	-	13,785,207	13,785,207
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost				
Bond investment	-	-	32,344,649	32,344,649
Other financial assets				
Others	301	-	-	301
Off-balance sheet items				
Irrevocable loan commitments	5,606,189	-	294,479	5,900,668
Unused letters of credit issued	4,912,673	-	3,437,877	8,350,550
All types of guarantees	15,762,212	-	7,150,048	22,912,260
Total	$ 1,372,557,774	$ 2,740,653	$ 244,566,902	$ 1,619,865,329

Note 1:“Collateral” refers to fixed and non-fixed asset liens, as well as non-fixed asset or equity pledges and guarantees; Collateral for credit assets refer to the lower of appraisal value and maximum exposure.

Note 2: Details of improvement to net settlement master netting arrangements and other credits are provided in Note 12(2) C.(d).

The Bank and subsidiaries closely monitor the value of collateral of financial instruments, taking into account credit-impaired financial assets for which impairment should be recognised. Information on credit-impaired financial assets and the value of collateral that can offset potential losses was as follows:

December 31, 2022	Gross carrying amount	Total impairment recognised under IFRS 9	Total risk exposure (amortised cost)	Fair value of collateral
Impaired financial assets				
On balance sheet items				
Receivables				
Credit card business	$ 172,178	$ 53,112	$ 119,066	$ 100
Discounts and loans	10,020,282	1,777,248	8,243,034	5,441,400
Off-balance sheet items				
Irrevocable loan commitments	1,574	632	942	-
All types of guarantees	9,891	9,417	474	-
Total	$ 10,203,925	$ 1,840,409	$ 8,363,516	$ 5,441,500

December 31, 2021	Gross carrying amount	Total impairment recognised under IFRS 9	Total risk exposure (amortised cost)	Fair value of collateral
Impaired financial assets				
On balance sheet items				
Receivables				
Credit card business	$ 166,781	$ 74,320	$ 92,461	$ 100
Discounts and loans	10,790,573	1,570,123	9,220,450	6,684,012
Off-balance sheet items				
Irrevocable loan commitments	1,170	472	698	-
All types of guarantees	1,291	18	1,273	-
Total	$ 10,959,815	$ 1,644,933	$ 9,314,882	$ 6,684,112

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank’s written-off financial assets that are still under recourse procedures amounted to $4,280,607 and $4,926,933, respectively.

(F) The changes in the Bank's and its subsidiaries' allowance for bad debt, accumulative impairment and provision for financial assets are as follows:

a. Credit business

(a) For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the reconciliation of the balance of allowance for uncollectible accounts from expected credit losses was as follows:

I. Discounts and loans

For the year ended December 31, 2022	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated)	Total impairment recognised under IFRS 9	Difference in impairment recognised under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	Allowance for bad debts
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 5,891,817	$ 2,139,652	$ 1,570,123	$ 9,601,592	$ 15,624,355	$ 25,225,947
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:						
-Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	40,265	(40,233)	(32)	-	-	-
-Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(964,124)	973,379	(9,255)	-	-	-
-Transferred to credit-impaired financial asset	(207,995)	(216,551)	424,546	-	-	-
-Additional provision and reversal	772,022	(388,964)	330,367	713,425	-	713,425
Originated or purchased	3,475,773	423,206	17,386	3,916,365	-	3,916,365
Derecognised	(2,577,072)	(322,571)	(108,132)	(3,007,775)	-	(3,007,775)
Difference in impairment recognised under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	-	-	-	-	2,986,933	2,986,933
Write-off of uncollectible amount	(7,317)	(4,532)	(483,908)	(495,757)	-	(495,757)
Foreign exchange and other changes	111,013	29,372	36,153	176,538	-	176,538
Balance at the end of the period	$ 6,534,382	$ 2,592,758	$ 1,777,248	$ 10,904,388	$ 18,611,288	$ 29,515,676

For the year ended December 31, 2021	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated)	Total impairment recognised under IFRS 9	Difference in impairment recognised under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	Allowance for bad debts
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 5,951,571	$ 2,669,039	$ 1,858,423	$ 10,479,033	$ 13,452,082	$ 23,931,115
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:						
-Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	54,010	(53,995)	(15)	-	-	-
-Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(842,768)	844,007	(1,239)	-	-	-
-Transferred to credit-impaired financial asset	(300,010)	(265,269)	565,279	-	-	-
-Additional provision and reversal	674,141	(581,898)	(22,537)	69,706	-	69,706
Originated or purchased	3,050,715	332,097	(19,987)	3,362,825	-	3,362,825
Derecognised	(2,657,844)	(559,835)	(182,406)	(3,400,085)	-	(3,400,085)
Difference in impairment recognised under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	-	-	-	-	2,172,273	2,172,273
Write-off of uncollectible amount	(1,267)	(226,591)	(622,755)	(850,613)	-	(850,613)
Foreign exchange and other changes	(36,731)	(17,903)	(4,640)	(59,274)	-	(59,274)
Balance at the end of the period	$ 5,891,817	$ 2,139,652	$ 1,570,123	$ 9,601,592	$ 15,624,355	$ 25,225,947

II. Receivables

For the year ended December 31, 2022	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated)	Total impairment recognised under IFRS 9	Difference in impairment recognised under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	Allowance for bad debts
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 106,979	$ 54,965	$ 268,529	$ 430,473	$ 230,161	$ 660,634
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:						
-Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	755	(750)	(5)	-	-	-
-Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(4,289)	4,331	(42)	-	-	-
-Transferred to credit-impaired financial asset	(8,630)	(18,280)	26,910	-	-	-
-Additional provision and reversal	11,638	15,522	(32,464)	(5,304)	-	(5,304)
Originated or purchased	37,245	1,768	(3,652)	35,361	-	35,361
Derecognised	(95,617)	(17,648)	(29,396)	(142,661)	-	(142,661)
Difference in impairment recognised under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	-	-	-	-	374,468	374,468
Write-off of uncollectible amount	(33)	(691)	(12,430)	(13,154)	-	(13,154)
Foreign exchange and other changes	(73)	4,974	24	4,925	-	4,925
Balance at the end of the period	$ 47,975	$ 44,191	$ 217,474	$ 309,640	$ 604,629	$ 914,269

For the year ended December 31, 2021	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated)	Total impairment recognised under IFRS 9	Difference in impairment recognised under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	Allowance for bad debts
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 57,988	$ 139,759	$ 209,303	$ 407,050	$ 90,840	$ 497,890
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:						
-Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	534	(530)	(4)	-	-	-
-Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(5,137)	5,178	(41)	-	-	-
-Transferred to credit-impaired financial asset	(8,580)	(12,334)	20,914	-	-	-
-Additional provision and reversal	10,290	7,442	(12,146)	5,586	-	5,586
Originated or purchased	98,814	9,739	80,960	189,513	-	189,513
Derecognised	(46,751)	(12,478)	(19,314)	(78,543)	-	(78,543)
Difference in impairment recognised under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	-	-	-	-	139,321	139,321
Write-off of uncollectible amount	(73)	(83,162)	(11,130)	(94,365)	-	(94,365)
Foreign exchange and other changes	(106)	1,351	(13)	1,232	-	1,232
Balance at the end of the period	$ 106,979	$ 54,965	$ 268,529	$ 430,473	$ 230,161	$ 660,634

III. Provision for loan commitments, provision for guarantee liabilities, and other provisions

For the year ended December 31, 2022	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated)	Total impairment recognised under IFRS 9	Difference in impairment recognised under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	Allowance for bad debts
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 576,338	$ 78,131	$ 727	$ 655,196	$ 1,147,156	$ 1,802,352
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:						
-Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	5,108	(5,108)	-	-	-	-
-Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(9,592)	9,593	(1)	-	-	-
-Transferred to credit-impaired financial asset	(342)	(9,716)	10,058	-	-	-
-Additional provision and reversal	(54,167)	(15,642)	(461)	(70,270)	-	(70,270)
Originated or purchased	395,349	23,923	94	419,366	-	419,366
Derecognised	(312,027)	(4,564)	(159)	(316,750)	-	(316,750)
Difference in impairment recognised under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	-	-	-	-	501,586	501,586
Foreign exchange and other changes	2,205	15	-	2,220	-	2,220
Balance at the end of the period	$ 602,872	$ 76,632	$ 10,258	$ 689,762	$ 1,648,742	$ 2,338,504

For the year ended December 31, 2021	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated)	Total impairment recognised under IFRS 9	Difference in impairment recognised under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	Allowance for bad debts
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 535,211	$ 35,994	$ 2,235	$ 573,440	$ 756,070	$ 1,329,510
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:						
-Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	1,632	(1,631)	(1)	-	-	-
-Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(17,936)	17,938	(2)	-	-	-
-Transferred to credit-impaired financial asset	(308)	(217)	525	-	-	-
-Additional provision and reversal	(29,044)	140	(573)	(29,477)	-	(29,477)
Originated or purchased	414,812	37,545	127	452,484	-	452,484
Derecognised	(327,583)	(11,570)	(1,584)	(340,737)	-	(340,737)
Difference in impairment recognised under "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans"	-	-	-	-	391,086	391,086
Write-off of uncollectible amount	(16)	-	-	(16)	-	(16)
Foreign exchange and other changes	(430)	(68)	-	(498)	-	(498)
Balance at the end of the period	$ 576,338	$ 78,131	$ 727	$ 655,196	$ 1,147,156	$ 1,802,352

(b) Material changes to the total carrying amount for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Material changes to the total carrying amount of allowance for uncollectible accounts for discounts and loans are described as follows:

The Board of Directors approved the write-off of uncollectible accounts for discounts and loans in the amounts of $4,338,532 and $4,310,140 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Changes to the gross amount of discounts and loans is as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2022	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 1,961,014,503	$ 89,189,422	$ 10,790,573	$ 2,060,994,498
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:				
-Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	18,961,470	(18,937,773)	(23,697)	-
-Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(39,827,785)	40,149,862	(322,077)	-
-Transferred to credit-impaired financial asset	(2,508,545)	(1,232,772)	3,741,317	-
-Additional provision and reversal	(66,895,626)	(4,297,504)	(519,171)	(71,712,301)
Originated or purchased	1,079,065,727	25,255,489	440,065	1,104,761,281
Derecognised discounts and loans	(736,844,086)	(26,518,158)	(1,032,860)	(764,395,104)
Write-off of uncollectible amount	(924,534)	(112,859)	(3,301,139)	(4,338,532)
Foreign exchange and other changes	15,256,457	919,352	247,271	16,423,080
Balance at the end of the period	$ 2,227,297,581	$ 104,415,059	$ 10,020,282	$ 2,341,732,922

For the year ended December 31, 2021	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 1,832,253,519	$ 86,926,328	$ 10,415,095	$ 1,929,594,942
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:				
-Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	16,925,081	(16,889,551)	(35,530)	-
-Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(35,950,626)	36,010,323	(59,697)	-
-Transferred to credit-impaired financial asset	(1,700,560)	(2,725,100)	4,425,660	-
-Additional provision and reversal	(74,184,490)	(4,001,592)	(524,123)	(78,710,205)
Originated or purchased	925,211,009	23,980,438	479,401	949,670,848
Derecognised discounts and loans	(695,514,403)	(31,804,610)	(1,461,018)	(728,780,031)
Write-off of uncollectible amount	(254,859)	(1,607,572)	(2,447,709)	(4,310,140)
Foreign exchange and other changes	(5,770,168)	(699,242)	(1,506)	(6,470,916)
Balance at the end of the period	$ 1,961,014,503	$ 89,189,422	$ 10,790,573	$ 2,060,994,498

(c) The simplification of expected credit losses of loans, accounts receivable, contract assets and lease receivables

The Bank and FCBL included loans and accounts receivable in the impairment assessment, and the results were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2022	Overdue day of Loans and receivables					
	Not overdue	Overdue for 1–90 days	Overdue for 91-180 days	Overdue for 181-360 days	Overdue for more than 361 days	
Percentage of expected credit losses	1%	3%	10%	50%	100%	Total
Gross amount	$ 6,039,428	$ 13,790	$ 28,580	$ 11,802	$ 7,454	$ 6,101,054
Amount of expected credit losses	(92,255)	(522)	(2,858)	(5,901)	(7,454)	(108,990)
Net value of loans and receivables	$ 5,947,173	$ 13,268	$ 25,722	$ 5,901	$ -	$ 5,992,064

For the year ended December 31, 2021	Overdue day of Loans and receivables					
	Not overdue	Overdue for 1–90 days	Overdue for 91-180 days	Overdue for 181-360 days	Overdue for more than 361 days	
Percentage of expected credit losses	1%	3%	10%	50%	100%	Total
Gross amount	$ 4,837,251	$ 10,878	$ 42,700	$ 18,238	$ 27,604	$ 4,936,671
Amount of expected credit losses	(89,627)	(326)	(4,270)	(9,119)	(27,604)	(130,946)
Net value of loans and receivables	$ 4,747,624	$ 10,552	$ 38,430	$ 9,119	$ -	$ 4,805,725

b. Debt instruments

(a) The reconciliation of the balance of the cumulative impairment for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

I. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive Income

For the year ended December 31, 2022	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated)	Total impairment recognised under IFRS 9	Other equity
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 58,510	$ -	$ -	$ 58,510	$ 58,510
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:					
-Additional provision and reversal	(3,224)	-	-	(3,224)	(3,224)
Originated or purchased	12,792	-	-	12,792	12,792
Derecognised	(9,120)	-	-	(9,120)	(9,120)
Foreign exchange and other changes	(920)	-	-	(920)	(920)
Balance at the end of the period	$ 58,038	$ -	$ -	$ 58,038	$ 58,038

For the year ended December 31, 2021	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated)	Total impairment recognised under IFRS 9	Other equity
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 79,413	$ -	$ -	$ 79,413	$ 79,413
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:					
-Additional provision and reversal	(8,207)	-	-	(8,207)	(8,207)
Originated or purchased	21,615	-	-	21,615	21,615
Derecognised	(29,849)	-	-	(29,849)	(29,849)
Foreign exchange and other changes	(4,462)	-	-	(4,462)	(4,462)
Balance at the end of the period	$ 58,510	$ -	$ -	$ 58,510	$ 58,510

II. Investments in debt instruments carried at amortised cost

For the year ended December 31, 2022	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated)	Total impairment recognised under IFRS 9	Accumulated impairment
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 18,821	$ -	$ -	$ 18,821	$ 18,821
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:					
-Additional provision and reversal	1,141	-	-	1,141	1,141
Originated or purchased	10,372	-	-	10,372	10,372
Derecognised	(999)	-	-	(999)	(999)
Foreign exchange and other changes	770	-	-	770	770
Balance at the end of the period	$ 30,105	$ -	$ -	$ 30,105	$ 30,105

For the year ended December 31, 2021	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets that were neither purchased nor originated)	Total impairment recognised under IFRS 9	Accumulated impairment
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 60,655	$ -	$ -	$ 60,655	$ 60,655
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning of the period:					
-Additional provision and reversal	(15,591)	-	-	(15,591)	(15,591)
Originated or purchased	11,132	-	-	11,132	11,132
Derecognised	(36,856)	-	-	(36,856)	(36,856)
Foreign exchange and other changes	(519)	-	-	(519)	(519)
Balance at the end of the period	$ 18,821	$ -	$ -	$ 18,821	$ 18,821

(b) There have been no material changes to the cumulative impairment of debt instruments for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

(G) Policy for assumed collateral management

The collaterals assumed by the Bank and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are of the nature of land and property and the carrying amounts were both $0.

The assumed collateral shall be disposed once it is disposable and the proceeds of disposal shall be used to offset the remaining unpaid loan. Collaterals are classified under other assets in the consolidated balance sheet.

(Blank below)

(H)Disclosures made in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks

a. Asset quality

Date & year			December 31, 2022				
Business / Items			Non-performing loans (Note 1)	Gross loans	Non-performing loan ratio (%) (Note 2)	Allowance for bad debts	Coverage ratio (Note 3)
Corporate Banking	Secured loans		$ 2,834,116	$ 811,914,734	0.35%	$ 9,501,128	335.24%
	Unsecured loans		687,200	852,914,278	0.08%	10,528,305	1532.06%
Consumer Banking	Residential mortgage loans (Note 4)		427,936	578,266,227	0.07%	8,351,895	1951.67%
	Cash cards		-	168	-	18	-
	Micro credit loans (Note 5)		14,835	17,863,663	0.08%	195,436	1317.40%
	Others (Note 6)	Secured	156,580	61,528,947	0.25%	648,335	414.06%
		Unsecured	-	39,951	-	414	-
Gross loans business			$ 4,120,667	$ 2,322,527,968	0.18%	$ 29,225,531	709.24%
			Non-performing loans	Balance of receivables	Non-performing loan ratio (%)	Allowance for bad debts	Coverage ratio
Credit card services			10,337	9,424,551	0.11%	79,027	764.51%
Without recourse factoring (Note 7)			-	1,243,459	-	12,621	-
Date & year			December 31, 2021				
Business / Items			Non-performing loans (Note 1)	Gross loans	Non-performing loan ratio (%) (Note 2)	Allowance for bad debts	Coverage ratio (Note 3)
Corporate Banking	Secured loans		$ 2,776,321	$ 748,704,682	0.37%	$ 8,694,336	313.16%
	Unsecured loans		625,417	698,503,598	0.09%	8,000,582	1279.24%
Consumer Banking	Residential mortgage loans (Note 4)		534,984	523,439,761	0.10%	7,533,989	1408.26%
	Cash cards		-	246	-	23	-
	Micro credit loans (Note 5)		7,344	12,305,045	0.06%	136,039	1852.38%
	Others (Note 6)	Secured	88,489	62,133,657	0.14%	649,048	733.48%
		Unsecured	-	25,512	-	278	-
Gross loans business			$ 4,032,555	$ 2,045,112,501	0.20%	$ 25,014,295	620.31%
			Non-performing loans	Balance of receivables	Non-performing loan ratio (%)	Allowance for bad debts	Coverage ratio
Credit card services			4,581	8,359,579	0.05%	98,625	2152.91%
Without recourse factoring (Note 7)			-	7,372,788	-	74,036	-

Note:

1. The amount recognised as non-performing loans is in compliance with the “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans”. The amount included in overdue accounts for credit cards is in compliance with the Jin-Guan-Yin (4) Letter No. 0944000378 dated July 6, 2005.

2. Non-performing loan ratio=non-performing loans/gross loans. Non-performing loan ratio of credit cards ＝Non-performing loans of credit cards /balance of accounts receivable.

3. Coverage ratio for allowance for bad debts of loans=allowance for bad debts of loans/non-performing loans. Coverage ratio for allowance for bad debts of accounts receivable of credit cards＝allowance for bad debts for accounts receivable of credit cards/ Non-performing loan of credit cards.

4. For residential mortgage loans, the borrower provides his/her (or spouse’s or minor child’s) house as collateral in full and mortgages it to the financial institution for the purpose of obtaining funds to purchase or add improvements to own house.

5. Small amount of credit loans applies to the norms of the Jin-Guan-Yin (4) Letter No. 09440010950 dated December 19, 2005, excluding credit card and cash card services.

6. Other consumer banking is specified as secured or unsecured consumer loans other than residential mortgage loans, cash card services and small amount of credit loans, and excluding credit card services.

7. Pursuant to the Jin-Guan-Yin-Wai Letter No. 09850003180 dated August 24, 2009 amount of without recourse factoring will be recognised as overdue accounts within three months after the factor or insurance company resolves not to compensate the loss.

b. Non-performing loans and overdue receivables exempted from reporting to the competent authority

	December 31, 2022	
	Total amount of non-performing loans exempted from reporting to the competent authority	Total amount of overdue receivables exempted from reporting to the competent authority
Amounts exempted from reporting to the competent authority under debt negotiation and the contract (Note 1)	$ 371	$ 4,620
Perform in accordance with debt liquidation program and restructuring program (Note 2)	6,346	134,703
Total	$ 6,717	$ 139,323

	December 31, 2021	
	Total amount of non-performing loans exempted from reporting to the competent authority	Total amount of overdue receivables exempted from reporting to the competent authority
Amounts exempted from reporting to the competent authority under debt negotiation and the contract (Note 1)	$ 191	$ 5,967
Perform in accordance with debt liquidation program and restructuring program (Note 2)	2,556	137,233
Total	$ 2,747	$ 143,200

Note:

1. The Bank disclosed the total amount of non-performing loans and overdue receivables exempted from reporting to the competent authority as debt negotiation in accordance with the Jin-Guan-Yin (1) Letter No. 09510001270 of the FSC dated April 25, 2006.

2. The supplementary disclosure about credit reporting and information disclosure is pursuant to provisions relating to cases such as preliminary negotiation, preliminary conciliation, restructuring and liquidation led by banks under the “Customer Debt Clearance Act”, as regulated in Jin-Guan-Yin-(I)-Zi Letter No. 09700318940 on September 15, 2008 and Jin-Guan-Yin-Fa Letter No. 10500134790 on September 20, 2016.

c. Profile of concentration of credit risk and credit extensions of the Bank

December 31, 2022			
Ranking (Note 1)	Type of industry (Note 2)	Total outstanding loan amount (Note 3)	Total outstanding loan amount/FCB net worth of the current year (%)
1	Group A–Iron and Steel Refining	$ 33,423,955	14.47%
2	Group B–Real Estate	19,590,669	8.48%
3	Group C–Real Estate Rental and Sales	18,529,224	8.02%
4	Group D–Real Estate Development	17,733,442	7.68%
5	Group E–Other Financial Services	16,605,646	7.19%
6	Group F–Retail Sale of Other Integrated	16,068,692	6.96%
7	Group G–Iron and Steel Rolls over Extends and Crowding	12,094,553	5.24%
8	Group H–Financial leasing	11,689,296	5.06%
9	Group I–Manufacture of Liquid Crystal Panel and Components	11,517,618	4.99%
10	Group J–Other Transportation Leasing	11,078,392	4.80%

December 31, 2021			
Ranking (Note 1)	Type of industry (Note 2)	Total outstanding loan amount (Note 3)	Total outstanding loan amount/FCB net worth of the current year (%)
1	Group A–Other Holding Companies	$ 28,815,982	12.89%
2	Group B–Real Estate Development	19,529,972	8.74%
3	Group C–Retail sale of Other Integrated	13,531,644	6.05%
4	Group D–Real Estate	12,521,854	5.60%
5	Group E–Iron and Steel Rolls over Extends and Crowding	12,163,727	5.44%
6	Group F–Electronic Components Manufacturing	8,827,230	3.95%
7	Group G–Cardboard Manufacturing	8,529,391	3.82%
8	Group H–Real Estate Development	8,525,406	3.81%
9	Group I–Department Store	8,472,235	3.79%
10	Group J–Manufacture of Integrated Circuits	8,397,122	3.76%

Note:

1. Ranking the top 10 enterprise groups other than government and government enterprise according to their total outstanding loan amount.

2. Definition of enterprise group is based on the Article 6 of Supplementary Provisions to the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation Rules for Review of Securities Listings.

3. Total outstanding loan amount is the sum of balances of all types of loans (including import negotiation, export negotiation, bills discounted, overdraft, short-term unsecured loan, short-term secured loan, margin loans receivable, medium-term unsecured loan, medium-term secured loan, long-term unsecured loan, long-term secured loan and overdue loan), purchases in remittances, without recourse factoring, acceptance receivable and guarantees.

D. Liquidity risk

(A) Definition and resource of liquidity risk

The liquidity risk of the Bank and its subsidiaries refer to a financial loss when assets are not convertible or not enough financing aid can be obtained to inject fund for the financial liabilities soon to be matured. For instance, the client terminates the deposit contract in advance, or financing channel of call loan becomes difficult due to market influence, or deterioration on the credit default rate giving rise to unusual fund collection, difficulty in converting the financial instrument and interest sensitive insurer exercise the right to terminate contract in advance. Above events may mitigate the cash inflows from loan origination, transactions and investing activities from the lease subsidiaries.

Liquidity risk exists in the Bank's operation, which may be given rise by specific event of various industries or overall market movement, such as liquidation protocol of deposit or call loan payment, source of loan or time required for asset liquidation are affected by various industries or certain overall market events, including but not limited to insufficient depth of market, market disorder, low liquidity on funds, credit event, merging or acquisition activities, systematic impact and natural disasters.

Working capital of FCBL is sufficient, therefore there is no liquidity risk regarding inability to raise fund for meeting contractual obligations.

(B) Procedures and evaluation method used for liquidity risk management

In order to prevent liquid risk that gives rise to operating risk, crisis reaction procedures have been set up in relation to liquidity risk and fund liquidity gap shall be monitored on a regular basis.

Management procedure and evaluation method for the liquidity risk of the Bank and its subsidiaries are as follows:

Procedure

In consideration of the operating demand, the sources of fund need to be diverse and stable. The use of fund should avoid high concentration, and the liquid assets held should take precedence of highly liquid earning assets of high quality.

In accordance with the "Management policy of assets and liabilities" and "Management principle of liquidity and interest risk", risk management division is the investigation unit for liquidity risk indicator. Finance division is the execution unit for fund transferring. Also, attention needs to be paid on the movement of market condition and day-to-day capital liquidity to ensure appropriate liquidity and long-term profitability. Unless otherwise indicated by offshore branches, sufficient liquidity shall be maintained in accordance with the local competent authorities.

Risk management division sets up liquid position or indicator limit by the duration and implements after obtaining the approval from assets and liabilities management committee and Board of Directors. Each liquidity risk monitoring indicator are assessed and appraised regularly in the meeting of assets and liabilities management committee.

Risk management division is responsible for reporting the liquidity risk and other monitoring result regularly to the asset and liability management committee, risk management committee and Board of Directors.

Evaluation method

The content of the liquidity risk report mainly used to estimate cash flow from various business line and the effects on fund transferring so that early warning area and target goal can be set up for cash gap and relevant indicator in order to control both under the tolerable risk limit.

Risk Management Division regularly makes "Analysis table for cash flow gap" and "Adjustment table for cash flow gap" to ensure that the cash flow gap is within the granted limit and reports to the management in relation to fund liquidity matters. Given that the limit has been reached or an obvious deteriorated indicator shown internally or externally, immediate escalation should be made to the assets and liabilities management committee for further response action and report to the Board of Directors. Given the liquidity risk, action shall be taken in accordance with "Contingent plan for liquidity risk".

(C) Duration analysis for the financial assets and liabilities held for liquidity risk management are as follows:

a. Financial assets held for the management of liquidity risk

The Bank and its subsidiaries hold cash and highly liquid, high quality interest generating assets to support payment obligations and potential emergency fund demands in the market. Assets hold for the management of liquidity risk include: cash and cash equivalents, due from the central bank and call loans to banks, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investments in debt instruments at amortised cost, securities purchased under resell agreements, receivables and discounts and loans etc.

b. Duration analysis for the financial assets and liabilities held for liquidity risk management

The following table illustrates the cash inflow and outflow of financial assets and liabilities of the Bank and its subsidiaries held for liquidity risk management based on the remaining maturity from the balance sheet date to the contract expiration date. While the amounts disclosed in the table are not discounted by contract cash flow, certain accounts may differ from the responding accounts in the balance sheet.

December 31, 2022	0 - 30 days	31 - 90 days	91 - 180 days	181 days – 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
1.Primary capital inflow upon maturity						
Non-derivative instruments						
Cash and due from other banks	$ 113,889,722	$ 9,016,976	$ 5,474,689	$ 12,063,726	$ 49,170,735	$ 189,615,848
Call loans and overdrafts	96,972,998	48,555,905	13,059,378	3,967,678	-	162,555,959
Securities investment	547,407,786	72,868,624	49,157,736	70,287,694	478,293,694	1,218,015,534
Discounts and loans	198,156,277	303,216,275	237,211,422	232,744,267	1,370,586,249	2,341,914,490
Other capital inflow upon maturity	80,798,339	8,749,911	3,129,824	2,632,246	3,886,755	99,197,075
Derivative instruments	2,927,691	5,968,508	3,633,697	2,605,097	3,608,165	18,743,158
Total	1,040,152,813	448,376,199	311,666,746	324,300,708	1,905,545,598	4,030,042,064
2.Primary capital outflow upon maturity						
Non-derivative instruments						
Call loans, overdrafts and due to other banks	147,649,778	109,725,012	14,320,709	458,183	-	272,153,682
Demand deposits	78,830,136	84,338,836	80,900,558	181,129,897	1,510,924,576	1,936,124,003
Time deposits	287,730,974	397,877,006	244,328,924	387,150,143	57,649,704	1,374,736,751
Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss-non-derivative instruments	1,137,409	-	-	-	-	1,137,409
Bank notes payable	-	1,000,000	-	-	50,850,000	51,850,000
Lease liabilities	63,756	120,654	152,406	317,210	1,726,144	2,380,170
Other capital outflow upon maturity	78,527,608	22,428,171	9,019,422	3,404,637	70,050,655	183,430,493
Derivative instruments	3,093,863	4,128,874	980,357	1,016,566	3,586,862	12,806,522
Total	597,033,524	619,618,553	349,702,376	573,476,636	1,694,787,941	3,834,619,030
3.Gap upon maturity	$ 443,119,289	($ 171,242,354)	($ 38,035,630)	($ 249,175,928)	$ 210,757,657	$ 195,423,034

December 31, 2021	0 - 30 days	31 - 90 days	91 - 180 days	181 days – 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
1.Primary capital inflow upon maturity						
Non-derivative instruments						
Cash and due from other banks	$ 88,102,845	$ 9,263,765	$ 4,888,753	$ 9,287,137	$ 46,337,137	$ 157,879,637
Call loans and overdrafts	141,727,800	45,519,779	15,628,609	1,904,539	-	204,780,727
Securities investment	484,947,035	35,702,902	40,560,755	146,298,926	381,176,894	1,088,686,512
Discounts and loans	201,223,673	224,468,579	206,236,398	201,980,848	1,227,207,556	2,061,117,054
Other capital inflow upon maturity	66,133,020	6,453,665	3,138,390	2,251,505	4,046,459	82,023,039
Derivative instruments	890,713	701,378	1,313,155	656,816	972,061	4,534,123
Total	983,025,086	322,110,068	271,766,060	362,379,771	1,659,740,107	3,599,021,092
2.Primary capital outflow upon maturity						
Non-derivative instruments						
Call loans, overdrafts and due to other banks	166,342,583	55,770,195	7,630,307	25,210,903	-	254,953,988
Demand deposits	79,314,840	82,049,788	74,075,719	123,969,799	1,582,454,008	1,941,864,154
Time deposits	171,982,531	234,980,050	223,852,654	350,631,359	34,873,042	1,016,319,636
Bank notes payable	-	650,000	-	6,800,000	40,350,000	47,800,000
Lease liabilities	54,706	115,510	153,047	329,726	1,647,004	2,299,993
Other capital outflow upon maturity	69,395,707	12,772,882	7,055,649	3,005,747	44,432,701	136,662,686
Derivative instruments	1,552,683	2,528,347	1,057,357	1,175,745	1,179,306	7,493,438
Total	488,643,050	388,866,772	313,824,733	511,123,279	1,704,936,061	3,407,393,895
3.Gap upon maturity	$ 494,382,036	($ 66,756,704)	($ 42,058,673)	($ 148,743,508)	($ 45,195,954)	$ 191,627,197

Note: Derivative instruments and financial liabilities are disclosed at present value.

Maturity analysis for above demand deposits is amortised to each period based on historical experience of banking subsidiary. Given that all the demand deposits have to be paid in the shortest period, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the payment on period of 0-30 days will be increased by $1,857,293,867 and $1,862,549,314, respectively.

(D)Maturity analysis for items off the balance sheet

The loans, loan commitment and letters of credit include unused loan commitments and unused letters of credit issued. Financial guarantee contract refers that the Bank and its subsidiaries represent a guarantor or the issuer of the guaranteed letter of credit.

Please refer to the below table for maturity analysis for items off the balance sheet of the Bank and its subsidiaries:

Financial instruments contracts	December 31, 2022		
	Within one year	More than one year	Total
Unused loan commitments (Note)	$ 16,164,354	$ 194,838,231	$ 211,002,585
Unused credit commitments for credit cards	112,830,312	-	112,830,312
Unused letters of credit issued	33,985,302	884,697	34,869,999
Guarantees	47,118,472	63,459,966	110,578,438
Total	$ 210,098,440	$ 259,182,894	$ 469,281,334

Financial instruments contracts	December 31, 2021		
	Within one year	More than one year	Total
Unused loan commitments (Note)	$ 12,940,022	$ 194,417,763	$ 207,357,785
Unused credit commitments for credit cards	108,420,670	-	108,420,670
Unused letters of credit issued	37,377,034	953,637	38,330,671
Guarantees	33,761,117	64,194,127	97,955,244
Total	$ 192,498,843	$ 259,565,527	$ 452,064,370

Note: Above unused loan commitments are irrevocable loan commitment.

(E)Disclosure required by the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks

a. Structure analysis of NTD time to maturity of the Bank

Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

	December 31, 2022						
	Total	0~10 days	11~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181 days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year
Primary capital inflow upon maturity	$ 3,252,444,077	$ 429,475,068	$ 431,458,214	$ 444,345,089	$ 280,909,429	$ 271,057,931	$1,395,198,346
Primary capital outflow upon maturity	(4,265,696,280)	(177,225,297)	(231,773,302)	(678,289,126)	(673,939,714)	(797,103,156)	(1,707,365,685)
Gap	($1,013,252,203)	$ 252,249,771	$ 199,684,912	($ 233,944,037)	($ 393,030,285)	($ 526,045,225)	($ 312,167,339)

	December 31, 2021						
	Total	0~10 days	11~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181 days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year
Primary capital inflow upon maturity	$3,080,742,041	$ 363,486,281	$ 471,478,131	$ 281,648,586	$ 317,442,980	$ 357,147,402	$1,289,538,661
Primary capital outflow upon maturity	(4,013,614,619)	(154,938,036)	(250,989,387)	(654,774,175)	(588,586,935)	(710,469,867)	(1,653,856,219)
Gap	($ 932,872,578)	$ 208,548,245	$ 220,488,744	($ 373,125,589)	($ 271,143,955)	($ 353,322,465)	($ 364,317,558)

b. Structure analysis of USD time to maturity of the Bank

Expressed In Thousands of US Dollars

	December 31, 2022					
	Total	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181 days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year
Primary capital inflow upon maturity	$ 46,046,653	$ 15,092,279	$ 13,409,597	$ 4,777,639	$ 4,358,599	$ 8,408,539
Primary capital outflow upon maturity	(51,483,222)	(14,967,108)	(12,116,850)	(8,247,706)	(9,403,315)	(6,748,243)
Gap	($ 5,436,569)	$ 125,171	$ 1,292,747	($ 3,470,067)	($ 5,044,716)	$ 1,660,296

	December 31, 2021					
	Total	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181 days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year
Primary capital inflow upon maturity	$ 48,614,781	$ 13,657,784	$ 13,949,108	$ 6,370,174	$ 5,561,420	$ 9,076,295
Primary capital outflow upon maturity	(53,292,164)	(13,425,162)	(9,376,244)	(10,319,808)	(10,387,049)	(9,783,901)
Gap	($ 4,677,383)	$ 232,622	$ 4,572,864	($ 3,949,634)	($ 4,825,629)	($ 707,606)

E. Market risk

(A) Market risk definition

Market risk occurs when the market price fluctuates leading to movement in fair value of financial instrument held by the Bank and its subsidiaries in or off the balance sheet or the future cash flow. The risk factors that could give rise to market price movement usually include interest rate, exchange rate, equity securities and instrument price. Any movement in above risk factors could result in risk of fluctuation on net profit or value of investment portfolio held by the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The market risks that the Bank and First Commercial Bank (USA) faces mainly are equity securities, interest rate and exchange rate risk. Market risk position of equity securities mainly include domestic listed stocks, domestic stock index options and stock index futures and call and put warrants, etc. Positions with interest rate risk mainly include: bonds and interest-derivative instruments, such as fixed and floating interest swap and bond option, etc. Positions with exchange rate risk mainly include: the consolidated positions invested by the subsidiaries, indirect subsidiaries of the Bank and its subsidiaries, such as various derivatives denominated in foreign currency, credit-linked bonds, US government bonds, and other foreign bonds, etc.

(B) Goal of market risk management

The Bank and First Commercial Bank (USA) conduct various market risk management policies, standards, key points and the regulations from competent authorities and the Bank to comply.

The Bank sets up “Management policy for market risk”, “Management standards for market risk”, “Management standards for liquidity and interest rate risk” and “Management guidelines for market risk” and others in an attempt to effectively regulate market risk and ensure that the market risk is under the Bank and the First Commercial Bank (USA)’s bearable capacity.

The Bank divided market risk management into trading book and banking book. Interest rate risk management in relation to trading book and banking book is provided in Note 12(2)E(F), (G) and (H). ‘Trading book’ refers to :

a. positions held with an intention to earn profit from interest rate movement or price variance between the purchase price and selling price,

b. positions held for hedging purpose, and

c. interest rate related instruments positions and equity securities positions held for brokerage or proprietary trading on which regular market value assessment and capital provision against market risk shall be made. Financial instrument positions not classified as trading book are classified into the scope of ‘banking book’.

(C) Policy and procedure for market risk management

In order to identify, evaluate, control and monitor market risks that the Bank and its subsidiaries faces and strengthen managing mechanism for market risks, management policies and procedures have been set up to effectively manage market risk and ensure that market risk is controlled under a bearable capacity.

<u>Policy</u>

The Board of the bank is the highest command and supervisory unit in charge of the granting of risk management policy, major risk bearing limit and relevant authorization. The Risk Management Committee under the Board of Directors executes various risk management implementations as resolved and granted by the Board and performs risk supervision. In addition, risk management division set up independent from the business unit is responsible for establishing market risk management structure for the market risk management.

<u>Procedures</u>

The risk management division of the Bank assesses various risk indicators regularly as required by the policies and monitors various risk indicators to be within the limits authorised by the Board of Directors. Any excess over the limits and the usage level of risk limits are summarised and reported to the Board of Directors, risk management committee, president, executive vice president and other related segments.

Business unit, before the engagement in new transaction or developing new market, should identify and evaluate risk in compliance with related procedures. The evaluation module before adoption should be verified through module testing technicians in order to effectively identify various market risks. For financial instruments that cannot be assessed by market price or module evaluation, the risks should be transferred by back-to-back method to avoid that the Bank may assume uncertain market risk.

(D) Management procedure for market risk

The Bank's management procedure for market risk of interest rate risk, exchange risk and equity securities are as follows:

a. Identification and evaluation

Risk identification: When there is any new product, market or currency of a financial instrument, market risk factors and market risk source should first be identified before the underwriting is permitted.

Risk evaluation: Establish appropriate risk indicators and prescribe risk limits for management. The significant risk indicators of the subsidiaries include, but are not limited to positions, gains and losses, and sensitivity measures (PV01, Delta, Vega, and Gamma). The evaluation of investment portfolios are affected by interest risk, exchange rate risk and equity securities.

b. Monitor and report

For financial instrument evaluated by the market price, the information of independent source should be assessed at least once a day. For those evaluated by modules, the assumption and input used in the evaluation module as provided by the market data of Reuters and Bloomberg, after the module experience is tested and granted, the calculation on evaluation and sensitivity may be carried on, which is used to control the risk incurred through investment portfolio.

The Bank establishes risk reporting programs and procedures. The risk management division should regularly present the daily report, monthly report and other risk management report to the Board of Directors and senior management based on the needs of segment heads, president, chairperson or the Board of Directors to report interest risk, exchange risk and equity securities exposure, including gain and loss, trading position, various risk indicators, risk limit usage, all limit excess or fault and so on, and regularly follow-up and send out warning reminder to ensure corrective action has been taken in a timely manner and in compliance with regulations.

(E) Risk evaluation method (market risk evaluation technique)

In order to effectively evaluate the market risks, the Bank establishes appropriate risk indicators and measurement instruments based on each investment portfolio and business characteristics of trading book and banking book. Meanwhile, by setting up risk limits and controlling mechanism, risk limit control is regularly reported to each responsible segment and reported to the Board of Directors. Above risk indicators include positions, gains and losses, sensitivity indexes (PV01, Delta, Gamma, Vega), stress losses and others.

Definitions of various indicators:

PV01: It is the relative change in the value of interest rate instrument when the interest rate moves by 1 basis point (1bp = 0.01%).

Delta: When the price of underlying asset moves by 1 unit that leads to related movement in Delta ratio of the derivative, by which is multiplied the nominal amount to measure to Delta position.

Vega: It is the relative change in the value of derivative instrument when the value of underlying asset moves by 100 basis point.

Gamma: It is the relative change in Delta when the underlying asset value moves by 1 unit.

Interest rate-sensitive instruments are the relative change in the amount of PV01 that incurred to the interest rate instrument when interest rate moves by 1 basis point.

Exchange rate-sensitive instruments are the relative change in the amount of Delta that incurred to the exchange rate instrument when exchange rate moves by 1% of the unit.

Stress loss: Provided that all other conditions remain constant, it is the effects from ±150bp interest rate movement, ±15% overall market movement of equity securities, ±5% exchange rate fluctuation on New Taiwan Dollars versus major currencies and other currencies.

(F) Policy and procedures of trading book risk management

Trading book includes financial instruments held for trading or financial instruments and physical commodity positions held for hedging purposes against trading book positions. Positions of financial instruments held for trading refers to positions held for a short-term period with the intention of selling or with the intention of profiting or fixing arbitrage profits from actual or expected short-term price fluctuations. For example, proprietary positions, agency positions (such as transaction match-making brokerage) or positions generated through market making transaction, or positions held to offset all or the majority of risks of asset or portfolio positions on the trading book. Positions not included in the above trading book positions are banking book position.

The Bank establishes specific policies and procedures for their trading strategy of trading book position in order to manage the potential market risk of trading positions and control the risk within limits.

a. Strategy

In order to effectively control market risk and ensure the mobility and adaptability of the trading strategy implemented by sale units, market risk limit of the trading book is set at the level of “investment portfolio” to carry out various assessments and controls. In addition, risk limits of each portfolio are set up according to the trading strategy, types of trading instruments and annual profit objective for better management.

b. Policy and procedure of risk management

In principle, management policy is carried out based on annually revised risk limits of each investment portfolio.

c. Evaluation policy and procedure

Generally, financial instruments are assessed through Mark-to-Market, however, Mark-to-Model may be adopted if there is no fair value in the market. Nonetheless, the model should be independently verified before adoption and relevant guideline model management needs to be set up and implemented accordingly.

Evaluation procedure: The risk management unit confirms that the risk evaluation is consistent with the position information posted on the evaluation system at day-end and the market data adopted. In addition, the risk management unit monitors daily evaluation and risk limit and regularly report risk quota usage and limit exceeding event.

d. Evaluation method

The Bank executes stress testing on ±150bps interest rate movement, ±15% equity securities movement, ±5% exchange rate fluctuation on a monthly basis and reports to the risk management committee regularly.

(G) Interest risk management for trading book

Risk management on the interest rate of trading book for the Bank is as follows:

a. Interest risk definition

Interest risk occurs when there is an adverse movement of interest rate resulting in change in fair value of trading book position held.

b. Management objective

The management objective of interest risk lies in effective identification, evaluation, controlling and monitoring of interest rate to enhance managing mechanism of market risk.

c. Management policy and procedure

In principle, annual risk limits are controlled based on investment portfolio of trading book with interest rate revised annually.

d. Evaluation method

Evaluation is calculated based on the risk-sensitive index verified by system calculation. In addition, stress testing is performed based on +/-150bps annual interest rate movement and reported to the risk management committee regularly.

(H) Risk management for banking book interest

Interest risk is the risk that a bank suffers from an adverse movement of interest rate or financial condition of the Bank. Interest movement might change the Bank's net interest revenue and other interest-sensitive incomes which further affects the Bank's earnings. Meanwhile, interest movement could also affect positions in and off the Bank's balance sheet.

The banking book risk management of the Bank is as follows:

a. Strategy

The objective of interest rate management is to improve banks' adaptability so that the earnings and economic value in the balance sheet can be assessed and managed through avoiding the impact from interest rate movement.

b. Policy and procedure of risk management

According to "Management policy of asset and liability" and "Management guideline for liquidity and interest risk" of the Bank, risk management division is the monitoring unit that is responsible for interest risk index, analysis and monitoring interest-sensitive position, and regular reporting the monitoring result of interest risk to the asset and liability management committee, risk management committee and Board of Directors.

If various interest risk indexes and stress testing results fall in the warning threshold, risk management division should issue warning notice to the asset and liability management committee. However, if interest risk index exceed the planned threshold, it should be reported to the asset and liability management committee for discussing the responding measures, which is followed by relevant business unit and reported to the Board of Directors.

c. Evaluation method

The interest rate risk of the Bank is mainly the repricing gap risk resulting from the difference between maturities and repricing date of banking book assets and liabilities and off balance sheet accounts. In order to stabilize long-term profit and business development at the same time, Risk Management Division sets up various monitoring indicators for interest rate of most common period and executes stress testing, and calculates the effects on net interest revenue and equity economic value within one year based on the circumstances of "Banking Book Interest Rate Risk Standard"(IRRBB) and the program in public version both issued by competent authority. Every interest rate risk indicator and stress testing result should be reported to management for review.

(I) Risk management for foreign exchange

a. Definition of foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk occurs when the net foreign position held fluctuates with the currency exchange rate giving rise to an exchange gain or loss. The foreigner exchange risks of financial instruments held by the Bank and its subsidiaries mainly include foreign investment position, spot exchange and forward contract, FX option and other derivative or non-derivative instruments. Major currencies involving foreign exchange risks include: USD, EUR, JPY, HKD, AUD, CAD, RMB, etc.

b. Objective

The objective of foreign exchange lies in effective identification, evaluation, controlling and monitoring foreign exchange risk of the Bank and enhancement of management mechanism for market risk.

c. Management policy and procedure

Management policy for market risk is adjusted based on the annual risk limit revised by foreign exchange trading investment portfolio annually.

d. Evaluation method

Through risk sensitive indicators calculated by the validated system as a benchmark, the Bank regularly carries out testing and reports the results to the risk management committee given that the major currency and other currency movement are provided at +/-5%.

(J) Risk management for equity securities

a. Definition of equity securities risk

The market risk of the equity securities held by the Bank includes the individual risk resulting from market price movement of each equity securities and general market risk resulting from overall market price movement.

b. Risk management objective

The objective for equity risk management lies in effective identification, evaluation, risk controlling and monitoring for the equity securities of the Bank and its subsidiaries and enhancement of managing mechanism for market risk.

c. Management policy

Management policy for market risk is adjusted based on the annual risk limit revised by stock trading investment portfolio annually.

d. Evaluation method

The Bank executes stress testing on +/-15% weighted average index of Taiwan stock movement on a monthly basis and reports to the risk management committee regularly.

(K) Market risk assessment techniques

Vale at Risk (VaR)

The VaR model is utilised to measure the maximum potential loss, caused by changes in market risk factors, for investment portfolios under a specific time frame and confidence level. For transaction positions, the Bank utilise the VaR model as an instrument to control market risk. Currently, the Bank’s standard of measuring market risk is electing the historical simulation method to estimate VaR and setting the maximum potential loss under a 99% confidence interval. The VaR of the Bank continually undertakes back testing in order to assess the accuracy of the model. The Board of Directors of the Bank resets the limit for the VaR every year, which is controlled daily by the Bank's risk management department.

Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

	December 31, 2022		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Foreign exchange VaR	$ 64,790	$ 107,469	$ 42,296
Interest VaR	39,221	116,359	4,349
Equity securities VaR	4,450	13,977	55

Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

	December 31, 2021		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Foreign exchange VaR	$ 46,672	$ 106,950	$ 16,732
Interest VaR	31,342	49,623	23,100
Equity securities VaR	7,250	16,159	1,607

(L) Foreign exchange risk gap

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the following table summarises financial instruments of foreign denominated assets and liabilities by currency of which the foreign exchange exposure is presented by the carrying amount:

Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

	December 31, 2022	
	USD	RMB
Foreign dominated financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 16,394,976	$ 2,210,860
Due from the central bank and call loans to other banks	103,214,562	47,661,665
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	47,795,855	4,673,618
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	69,104,475	7,967,282
Discounts and loans	289,398,025	21,835,357
Receivables	23,923,537	1,974,984
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	90,433,763	28,204,003
Other financial assets	1,332	3,087,700
Subtotal- foreign dominated financial assets	$ 640,266,525	$ 117,615,469
Foreign dominated financial liabilities		
Due to central bank and others	$ 144,321,666	$ 19,792,186
Deposits and remittances	847,372,869	49,708,744
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,529,753	14,172
Other financial liabilities	23,215,448	1,063,748
Payables	27,724,319	1,038,982
Subtotal- foreign dominated financial liabilities	$ 1,044,164,055	$ 71,617,832

Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

	December 31, 2021	
	USD	RMB
Foreign dominated financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 14,350,585	$ 4,580,010
Due from the central bank and call loans to other banks	124,766,460	38,482,465
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	38,717,194	4,511,548
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	46,908,200	9,920,074
Discounts and loans	260,469,086	20,699,046
Receivables	27,371,213	911,791
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	53,287,508	25,914,946
Other financial assets	2,497	1,736,400
Subtotal- foreign dominated financial assets	$ 565,872,743	$ 106,756,280
Foreign dominated financial liabilities		
Due to central bank and others	$ 123,962,477	$ 5,539,191
Deposits and remittances	747,505,007	52,678,889
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	454,502	7,063
Other financial liabilities	8,745,530	1,305,547
Payables	18,707,388	1,886,289
Subtotal- foreign dominated financial liabilities	$ 899,374,904	$ 61,416,979

Note: As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the exchange rate of USD to NTD were 30.725 and 27.655, respectively. In addition, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the exchange rate of RMB to NTD were 4.411 and 4.341, respectively.

(M) Sensitivity analysis

a. Interest rate risk

If the market yield curve shifts upwards or downwards by 20 bps, it could affect the assessed fair value and interest income. Items being assessed include all assets of the trading book position and banking book position, of which the interest income of banking book assets that could be affected is one year.

The Bank and its subsidiaries assume that yield curve is the only variable when all the other interest curves remain constant and sums up the gain and loss resulting from changes in each yield curve. According to the above estimated net interest revenue and assessed gain and loss on fair value, sensitivity analysis is as follows:

b. Foreign exchange risk

Assuming that all the other variables remain constant, for the year ended December 31, 2022, if NTD to USD depreciates/appreciates by 3%; EUR depreciates/appreciates by 3%; RMB and other currencies depreciates/appreciates by 4%; and for the year ended December 31, 2021, if NTD to USD depreciates/appreciates by 3%; EUR depreciates/appreciates by 3%; RMB and other currencies depreciates/appreciates by 4%; then the gain or loss sensitivity analysis for the Bank holding the above foreign exchange net positions is as the table below.

c. Equity securities risk

Assuming that all the other variables remain constant, if equity prices rise/fall by 5% (the average rate of rises or falls in the Taiwan Stock Exchange Market Index in the most recent three years); then fair value valuation gains or losses of investment positions in listed and over-the-counter stocks in the trading book held by the Bank are as the table below.

d. Sensitivity analysis is summarised as follows:

December 31, 2022 (Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Main risk	Movements	Effect on gain or loss	Effect on equity
Foreign exchange risk	NTD to USD depreciate by 3%, NTD to EUR depreciate by 3%, NTD to RMB and other currencies depreciate by 4%.(Note 1)	$ 60,151	$ -
Foreign exchange risk	NTD to USD appreciate by 3%, NTD to EUR appreciate by 3%, NTD to RMB and other currencies appreciate by 4%.(Note 2)	(60,151)	-
Interest rate risk	Main interest rate curve increases by 20 bps	(720,847)	(2,384,697)
Interest rate risk	Main interest rate curve decreases by 20 bps	743,711	2,447,223
Equity securities risk	Weighted average index of Taiwan Stock Exchange Market rises by 5%.	723	700,852
Equity securities risk	Weighted average index of Taiwan Stock Exchange Market falls by 5%.	(723)	(700,852)

December 31, 2021 (Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Main risk	Movements	Effect on gain or loss	Effect on equity
Foreign exchange risk	NTD to USD depreciate by 3%, NTD to EUR depreciate by 3%, NTD to RMB and other currencies depreciate by 4%.(Note 1)	$ 112,650	$ -
Foreign exchange risk	NTD to USD appreciate by 3%, NTD to EUR appreciate by 3%, NTD to RMB and other currencies appreciate by 4%.(Note 2)	(112,650)	-
Interest rate risk	Main interest rate curve increases by 20 bps	(703,866)	(2,445,337)
Interest rate risk	Main interest rate curve decreases by 20 bps	673,672	2,510,744
Equity securities risk	Weighted average index of Taiwan Stock Exchange Market rises by 5%.	5,339	906,594
Equity securities risk	Weighted average index of Taiwan Stock Exchange Market falls by 5%.	(5,339)	(906,594)

Note 1: NTD to USD depreciate by 3%, NTD to EUR depreciate by 3%, NTD to RMB and other currencies respectively depreciate by 4%, the effects on profit (loss) will be ($20,048), ($13,697), ($78,609) and $172,505, respectively.

Note 2: NTD to USD appreciate by 3%, NTD to EUR appreciate by 3%, NTD to RMB and other currencies respectively appreciate by 4%, the effects on profit (loss) will be $20,048, $13,697, $78,609 and ($172,505), respectively.

Note 3: NTD to USD depreciate by 3%, NTD to EUR depreciate by 3%, NTD to RMB and other currencies respectively depreciate by 4%, the effects on profit (loss) will be $24,378, ($10,882), ($43,272) and $142,426, respectively.

Note 4: NTD to USD appreciate by 3%, NTD to EUR appreciate by 3%, NTD to RMB and other currencies respectively appreciate by 4%, the effects on profit (loss) will be ($24,378), $10,882, $43,272 and ($142,426), respectively.

(N) Disclosure made in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks

Sensitivity analysis of interest rate for assets and liabilities (NTD)
December 31, 2022
(Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

Item	1~90 days	91~180 days	181 days~1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Interest-rate-sensitive assets	$2,476,215,904	$ 62,454,059	$ 67,270,991	$ 246,169,206	$2,852,110,160
Interest-rate-sensitive liabilities	610,968,276	1,565,281,740	125,492,732	57,387,241	2,359,129,989
Interest-rate-sensitive gap	1,865,247,628	(1,502,827,681)	(58,221,741)	188,781,965	492,980,171
Net					230,922,206
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to interest-rate-sensitive liabilities (%)					120.90%
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive gap to stockholders' equity (%)					213.48%

Sensitivity analysis of interest rate for assets and liabilities (NTD)
December 31, 2021
(Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

Item	1~90 days	91~180 days	181 days~1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Interest-rate-sensitive assets	$2,195,375,522	$ 50,916,507	$ 147,650,170	$ 217,056,033	$2,610,998,232
Interest-rate-sensitive liabilities	420,973,593	1,514,520,961	165,399,734	49,277,482	2,150,171,770
Interest-rate-sensitive gap	1,774,401,929	(1,463,604,454)	(17,749,564)	167,778,551	460,826,462
Net					223,539,719
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to interest-rate-sensitive liabilities (%)					121.43%
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive gap to stockholders' equity (%)					206.15%

The amounts listed above represent the items denominated in NTD for the Bank, excluding contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

Sensitivity analysis of interest rate for assets and liabilities (USD)
December 31, 2022
(Expressed In Thousands of USD, %)

Item	1~90 days	91~180 days	181 days~1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Interest-rate-sensitive assets	$ 17,658,967	$ 1,422,889	$ 406,128	$ 3,672,842	$ 23,160,826
Interest-rate-sensitive liabilities	21,311,904	11,636,512	2,922,294	2,986	35,873,696
Interest-rate-sensitive gap	(3,652,937)	(10,213,623)	(2,516,166)	3,669,856	(12,712,870)
Net					7,515,776
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to interest-rate-sensitive liabilities (%)					64.56%
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive gap to stockholders' equity (%)					-169.15%

Sensitivity analysis of interest rate for assets and liabilities (USD)
December 31, 2021
(Expressed In Thousands of USD, %)

Item	1~90 days	91~180 days	181 days~1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Interest-rate-sensitive assets	$ 16,853,511	$ 2,131,479	$ 457,963	$ 2,550,231	$ 21,993,184
Interest-rate-sensitive liabilities	14,546,774	15,062,045	4,278,415	2,680	33,889,914
Interest-rate-sensitive gap	2,306,737	(12,930,566)	(3,820,452)	2,547,551	(11,896,730)
Net					8,083,157
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to interest-rate-sensitive liabilities (%)					64.90%
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive gap to stockholders' equity (%)					-147.18%

The amounts listed above represent the items denominated in USD for the Bank, excluding contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

Note：

A. Interest-rate-sensitive assets and liabilities are those interest earned assets and interest-bearing liabilities, revenues and costs which are sensitive to changes in interest rates.

B. Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to interest-rate-sensitive liabilities =Interest-rate-sensitive assets / interest-rate-sensitive liabilities.

C. Interest-rate-sensitive gap = Interest-rate-sensitive assets － interest-rate-sensitive liabilities.

F. Transfer of financial assets

Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety.

During the Bank's and its subsidiaries' activities, the transferred financial assets that do not meet derecognition conditions are mainly debt instruments with purchase agreements. The cash flow of the contract has been transferred and related liabilities of transferred financial assets that will be repurchased at a fixed price in the future have been reflected. The Bank and its subsidiaries may not use, sell or pledge the transferred financial assets during the valid period of the transaction. The financial assets were not derecognised as the Bank and its subsidiaries are still exposed to interest rate risk and credit risk.

December 31, 2022 Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Category of financial asset	Carrying amount of transferred financial assets	Carrying amount of related financial liabilities
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Repurchase agreement	$ 306,217	$ 287,801
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Repurchase agreement	8,117,974	7,672,357
Debt instruments at amortised cost		
Repurchase agreement	6,842,804	5,693,300

December 31, 2021 Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Category of financial asset	Carrying amount of transferred financial assets	Carrying amount of related financial liabilities
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Repurchase agreement	$ 292,487	$ 286,727
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Repurchase agreement	3,534,008	3,321,294
Debt instruments at amortised cost		
Repurchase agreement	5,638,177	5,397,666

G. Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The Bank and its subsidiaries have financial instruments that meet the offsetting criteria in paragraph 42 of IAS 32, the gross financial liability is set off against the gross financial asset, resulting in the presentation of a net amount presented in the balance sheet.

The Bank and its subsidiaries have transactions that do not meet the offsetting criteria but follow the net settled master netting arrangements or other similar arrangements, i.e. global master repurchase agreement, global securities lending agreement or similar agreement with repurchase agreements or reverse repurchase agreement. The above transactions are settled on a net basis after offsetting financial assets with financial liabilities if both parties of the transaction choose to use net settlement; the above transactions are settled on a gross basis if both parties do not choose to use net settlement. However, if one party breaches the contract, the counterparty can choose to use net settlement.

The offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities are set as below:

(Blank below)

December 31, 2022 Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Financial assets that are offset, or can be settled under agreements of net settled master netting arrangements or similar arrangements						
Description	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets (a)	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet (b)	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Not set off in the balance sheet (d)		Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	
Derivative instruments	$ 18,650,310	$ -	$ 18,650,310	$ 8,441,994	$ 5,992,393	$ 4,215,923
Resell agreements	6,450,000	-	6,450,000	-	6,450,000	-
Total	$ 25,100,310	$ -	$ 25,100,310	$ 8,441,994	$ 12,442,393	$ 4,215,923

(Note) Including net settled master netting arrangements and non-cash collaterals.

Financial liabilities that are offset, or can be settled under agreements of net settled master netting arrangements or similar arrangements						
Description	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets (a)	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet (b)	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Not set off in the balance sheet (d)		Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	
Derivative instruments	$ 12,806,522	$ -	$ 12,806,522	$ 8,441,994	$ 629,357	$ 3,735,171
Repurchase agreements	13,653,458	-	13,653,458	13,653,458	-	-
Total	$ 26,459,980	$ -	$ 26,459,980	$ 22,095,452	$ 629,357	$ 3,735,171

(Note) Including net settled master netting arrangements and non-cash collaterals.

December 31, 2021 | Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Financial assets that are offset, or can be settled under agreements of net settled master netting arrangements or similar arrangements						
Description	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets (a)	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet (b)	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Not set off in the balance sheet (d)		Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	
Derivative instruments	$ 4,437,927	$ -	$ 4,437,927	$ 2,740,653	$ 880,120	$ 817,154
Total	$ 4,437,927	$ -	$ 4,437,927	$ 2,740,653	$ 880,120	$ 817,154

(Note) Including net settled master netting arrangements and non-cash collaterals.

Financial liabilities that are offset, or can be settled under agreements of net settled master netting arrangements or similar arrangements						
Description	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets (a)	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet (b)	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Not set off in the balance sheet (d)		Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	
Derivative instruments	$ 7,493,438	$ -	$ 7,493,438	$ 2,740,653	$ 1,164,509	$ 3,588,276
Repurchase agreements	9,005,687	-	9,005,687	9,005,687	-	-
Total	$ 16,499,125	$ -	$ 16,499,125	$ 11,746,340	$ 1,164,509	$ 3,588,276

(Note) Including net settled master netting arrangements and non-cash collaterals.

(3)Capital management

In addition, in order to establish evaluation process for capital adequacy and maintain proper self-owned capital structure, also to develop business and control risk on both sides for better improvement of capital utilization, the Bank has established capital management policies to implement the strategies of senior management and the related information shall be disclosed or reported accordingly.

The management objectives and procedures for capital management of the Bank are as follows:

A. Objective of capital management

(A) To comply with statutory minimum requirement of eligible capital, and statutory minimum self-owned capital and risk assets ratio as shown in “Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks” of competent authority.

(B) To attain capital requirement for the business plan, to have sufficient capital for acceptance of various risks including credit risk, market risk, and operating risk, and to manage risk through capital allocation to realise risk-adjusted performance management and optimal capital allocation.

(C) To have sufficient capital and provisions in response to possible losses in stress scenario while performing regular stress testing in accordance with relevant regulations by competent authority.

B. Capital management procedures

The Board of Directors of the Bank is the highest capital management authority of the Bank. The president supervises all units of the head office to ensure the implementation of the Board of Directors’ capital strategy. The responsible segments of significant banking effectively identify, evaluate, monitor and control credit risk, market risk, and operating risk, banking book interest rate risk, liquidity risk, legal and compliance risk, and disclose relevant information according to the requirements of the competent authorities with an attempt to reflect evaluation and management situation on the capital required. The Bank also sets up separately a team for capital planning and holds a meeting to ensure the implementation of the Board’s capital strategies every month in respect of capital adequacy managing objectives, fund gap, responding measures that could impose an effect on risk assets or qualifying self-owned capital and so on.

Major procedures of evaluation on capital included:

(A) Before the start of each fiscal year, the Bank follows the business plan to set up capital adequacy ratio target in compliance with relevant regulations. The target will be implemented upon approval of the Board of Directors.

(B) To assess capital requirements for various key risks according to the capital adequacy ratio target on a monthly basis.

(C) To perform regular stress testing in order to assess whether current capital and provisions that have been made are sufficient to cope with possible losses in stress scenario.

(D) Besides, to estimate impact on self-owned capital, risk-weighted assets, and capital adequacy ratio target based on significant capital utilization, changes in market and business, and plans such as capital increase/reduction or bonds issuance in order to take countermeasures timely.

C. Capital adequacy ratio

Combined capital adequacy ratio

Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Items			December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Self-owned capital	Tier 1 Capital of common equity		$ 217,716,517	$ 205,620,609
	Other Tier 1 Capital		37,000,000	32,000,000
	Tier 2 Capital		42,277,591	36,682,276
	Self-owned capital		296,994,108	274,302,885
Total risk - weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardised Approach	2,021,779,490	1,769,952,705
		Internal Ratings Based Approach	-	-
		Asset securitization	2,937,880	2,180,151
	Operation risk	Basic Indicator Approach	-	-
		Standardised Approach/Alternative Standardised Approach	92,983,530	87,156,996
		Advanced Measurement Approaches	-	-
	Market risk	Standardised Approach	45,377,633	36,178,430
		Internal Models Approach	-	-
	Total risk-weighted assets		2,163,078,533	1,895,468,282
Capital adequacy ratio			13.73%	14.47%
Total risk assets based Tier 1 Capital of Common equity, net Ratio			10.07%	10.85%
Total risk assets based Tier 1 Capital, net Ratio			11.78%	12.54%
Leverage ratio			5.95%	6.18%

Note 1: The self-owned capital, risk-weighted assets and exposures amount in the table above should be filled in accordance with “Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks” and “the method for calculating Bank’s regulatory capital and risk weighted assets”.

Note 2: The relevant formulas are as follows:

(1) Self-owned capital = Tier 1 Capital of Common equity + Other Tier 1 Capital + Tier 2 Capital

(2) Total risk-weighted assets = credit risk-weighted assets + (operation risk + market risk) * 12.5

(3) Capital adequacy ratio = Self-owned capital / Total risk-weighted assets

(4) Total risk assets based Tier 1 Capital of Common equity Ratio＝ Tier 1 Capital of Common equity / Total risk-weighted assets

(5) Total risk assets based Tier 1 Capital Ratio＝(Tier 1 Capital of Common equity + Other Tier 1 Capital) / Total risk-weighted assets

(6) Leverage ratio = Tier 1 capital/ exposures amount

(4) Profitability

Units：%

Items		For the years ended December 31,	
		2022	2021
Return on total assets (%)	Before tax	0.63	0.60
	After tax	0.53	0.50
Return on stockholders' equity (%)	Before tax	10.54	9.50
	After tax	8.95	7.97
Net profit margin ratio (%)		36.79	37.19

Note 1: Return on total assets = Income before (after) income tax/average total assets.
Note 2: Return on stockholders' equity = Income before (after) income tax / average stockholders' equity.
Note 3: Net profit margin ratio = Income after income tax / net revenue.
Note 4: The term "Income before (after) income tax" represents net income from January 1 to the balance sheet date of the reporting period.

(5) Content and amount of investment trust business in accordance with Trust Enterprise Act

Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Balance Sheet of Trust Accounts

Trust assets	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Bank deposits	$ 44,708,048	$ 37,382,435
Bonds	3,973,264	2,943,624
Stocks	8,476,886	5,602,641
Mutual funds	236,598,668	210,686,002
Structured notes	4,107,183	2,620,000
Real estate(Net)		
Land	60,615,129	27,485,534
Buildings and structures	15,291	15,291
Construction in progress	7,823,316	4,865,868
Customers' securities under custody	556,878,552	506,399,102
Total	$ 923,196,337	$ 798,000,497
Trust liabilities		
Payables-customers securities under custody	$ 556,878,552	$ 506,399,102
Payables	265	219
Trust capital	365,729,052	291,168,586
Various reserves and accumulated profit or loss		
Net income	185,597	138,434
Accumulated profit or loss	447,551	319,703
Deferred transferred amount	(44,680)	(25,547)
Total	$ 923,196,337	$ 798,000,497

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Offshore Banking Unit had book balance of $4,601,961 and $3,790,920 for designated money trust funds investing in foreign securities; the Offshore Banking Unit had book balance of $722,105 and $661,327 for designated money trust funds investing in local securities, respectively.

Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Property List of Trust Accounts

Investment items	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Bank deposits	$ 44,708,048	$ 37,382,435
Bonds	3,973,264	2,943,624
Stocks	8,476,886	5,602,641
Mutual funds	236,598,668	210,686,002
Structured notes	4,107,183	2,620,000
Real estate(Net)		
Land	60,615,129	27,485,534
Buildings and structures	15,291	15,291
Construction in progress	7,823,316	4,865,868
Customers' securities under custody	556,878,552	506,399,102
Total	$ 923,196,337	$ 798,000,497

Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Income Statement of Trust Accounts

	For the years ended December 31,	
Trust revenues	2022	2021
Interest income	$ 72,388	$ 54,098
Dividend income	118,209	51,617
Realised gain on bonds	-	5,354
Realised gain on stocks	13,118	15,315
Realised gain on mutual funds	14,860	35,875
Total trust revenues	218,575	162,259
Trust expenses		
Management fee	(6,508)	(3,050)
Other expense	(1,256)	(635)
Service fee	(2,104)	(4,910)
Realised loss on bonds	(4,055)	(2,502)
Realised loss on stocks	(2,258)	(471)
Realised loss on mutual funds	(16,661)	(12,228)
Total trust expenses	(32,842)	(23,796)
Profit before tax	185,733	138,463
Income tax expense	(136)	(29)
Profit	$ 185,597	$ 138,434

In accordance with Zhong-Tuo-Cha-Zi Letter No. 1100002097 issued by Trust Association of Republic of China on October 20, 2021, "the operating specifications for the establishment, classification and contents of trust account items, financial reports and business reports of the trust industry ", since 2022, the "Specific Money Trust - Business without Decision-making" shall be recorded at cost when purchasing funds; when redeeming funds, it shall be written off as "trust capital" and there is no need to record any other accounting entries. At the same time, the amount of "Trust Account Balance Sheet" and "Trust Account Income Statement" in 2021 should be retrospectively adjusted.

(6) Information with respect to the transferring of financial assets and extinguishing of liabilities:

Please refer to Note 12(2) F for the transfer of financial assets.

(7) Adjustment of key organization and significant change in regulatory system:

None.

(8) Significant impact arising from changes in government laws and regulations:

None.

(9) Information with respect to the subsidiary holding the capital stock of parent company:

None.

(10) Information for private placement securities:

None.

(11) Information for discontinued operations:

None.

(12) Major operating assets or liabilities transferred from (or to) other financial institutions:

None.

(13) Information of the Bank's and its subsidiaries' engagement in co-marketing:

The Bank has entered to co-marketing contracts with First Life Insurance Co., Ltd., First Securities Inc., First Venture Capital Co., Ltd., First Consulting Co., Ltd., First Financial Asset Management Co., Ltd., and FCB Leasing Co., Ltd. The contracts are effective from the respective contract dates but are not allowed to be terminated except with the written consent of FFHC. The contracts cover joint usage of operation sites and facilities as well as the arrangement of personnel for co-marketing affairs. Expenses arising from joint usage of operation sites or facilities are allocated in accordance with separate agreements of the contracting parties. Remuneration apportionment and expenses allocation for co-marketing personnel follow the provisions under the "First Financial Group Integrated Co-marketing Scope and Remuneration Rules".

The Bank has entered to cooperative contracts with First Financial Holding Co., Ltd., First Life Insurance Co., Ltd., and First Financial Asset Management Co., Ltd. for the joint usage of information equipment and the planning, development, implementation, operation, maintenance and management of information systems. Calculation methodologies for remuneration apportionment and expenses allocation have also been established.

(Blank below)

13. Supplementary disclosures

(1) Significant transaction information

A. Cumulative purchases or sales of the same investee's capital stock over the amount of NT $300 million dollars or 10% of issued capital stock as of December 31, 2022:

None.

B. Acquisition of real estate over the amount of NT $300 million dollars or 10% of issued capital stock as of December 31, 2022:

None.

C. Disposal of real estate over the amount of NT $300 million dollars or 10% of issued capital stock as of December 31, 2022:

None.

D. Handling fee discounts for transactions with related parties over the amount of NT $5 million dollars as of December 31, 2022:

None.

E. Receivables from related parties over the amount of NT $300 million dollars or 10% of issued capital stock as of December 31, 2022:

The company listed current income tax assets	Counterparty	Relationship	Accounts receivable from related party as of December 31, 2022	Turnover rate	Amount overdue		Accounts receivable from related party	Amount of allowance
					Amount	Action taken		
FCB	FFHC	Parent company of the Bank	$ 741,710	-	$ -	-	$ -	$ -

F. Information regarding non-performing loans of subsidiaries:

Transaction date	Counterparty	Composition of creditor's rights	Book value (Note)	Sale price	Gain (loss) on disposal	Additional terms	Relationship between counterparty and bank
December 16, 2022	Merrill Lynch International	Unsecured	$ -	$ 67,569	$ 67,569	None	Non-related parties
December 16, 2022	Merrill Lynch International	Unsecured	-	74,785	74,785	None	Non-related parties

Note: Book value is the balance after deducting the amount of the allowance for doubtful debts to the original creditor's rights.

G. Information and categories of securitized assets which are approved by authority pursuant to Financial Asset Securitization Act or the Real Estate Securitization Act :

None.

H. Significant transactions between parent company and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2022:

(Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Company	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Details of transactions			
				Account	Amount	Conditions	Percentage (%) of total consolidated net revenues or assets (Note 3)
0	FCB	First Commercial Bank (USA)	1	Nostro account	$ 37,057	No significant difference from general customers	0.00%
0	FCB	First Commercial Bank (USA)	1	Vostro account	241	No significant difference from general customers	0.00%
0	FCB	First Commercial Bank (USA)	1	Interest income	1,361	No significant difference from general customers	0.00%
1	First Commercial Bank (USA)	FCB	2	Nostro account	241	No significant difference from general customers	0.00%
1	First Commercial Bank (USA)	FCB	2	Vostro account	37,057	No significant difference from general customers	0.00%
1	First Commercial Bank (USA)	FCB	2	Interest expense	1,361	No significant difference from general customers	0.00%
0	FCB	FCBL	1	Receivables	99	No significant difference from general customers	0.00%
0	FCB	FCBL	1	Other assets	150,000	No significant difference from general customers	0.00%
0	FCB	FCBL	1	Deposits and remittances	482,517	No significant difference from general customers	0.01%
0	FCB	FCBL	1	Payables	63	No significant difference from general customers	0.00%
0	FCB	FCBL	1	Lease liabilities	681	No significant difference from general customers	0.00%

(Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Company	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Details of transactions			
				Account	Amount	Conditions	Percentage (%) of total consolidated net revenues or assets (Note 3)
0	FCB	FCBL	1	Interest income	$ 746	No significant difference from general customers	0.00%
0	FCB	FCBL	1	Interest expense	490	No significant difference from general customers	0.00%
0	FCB	FCBL	1	Net service fee revenue	252	No significant difference from general customers	0.00%
0	FCB	FCBL	1	Net other revenue other than interest income	7,526	No significant difference from general customers	0.01%
2	FCBL	FCB	2	Cash and cash equivalents	482,517	No significant difference from general customers	0.01%
2	FCBL	FCB	2	Receivables	63	No significant difference from general customers	0.00%
2	FCBL	FCB	2	Payables	99	No significant difference from general customers	0.00%
2	FCBL	FCB	2	Other liabilities	150,000	No significant difference from general customers	0.00%
2	FCBL	FCB	2	Interest income	477	No significant difference from general customers	0.00%
2	FCBL	FCB	2	Interest expense	746	No significant difference from general customers	0.00%
2	FCBL	FCB	2	Net service fee revenue	28	No significant difference from general customers	0.00%
2	FCBL	FCB	2	Net other revenue other than interest income	1,299	No significant difference from general customers	0.00%
2	FCBL	FCB	2	Other general and administrative expense	7,750	No significant difference from general customers	0.01%

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:

(1) Parent company is ‘0’.

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from ‘1’.

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following two categories:

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company.

Note 3: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

I. Other significant transactions that may affect the decisions made by financial statement users as of December 31, 2022:

None.

(2) Information on investees

A. Loans to others:

The Bank's subsidiary, First Commercial Bank (USA), engages in banking businesses regulated under The Banking Act of The Republic of China, belonging to financial industry. Thus, it is not applicable to this form; in addition, aside from those of the following table, other subsidiaries of the Bank have not provided loan to others.

(Expressed In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Number	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the year ended December 31, 2022	Balance at December 31, 2022	Actual amount drawn down	Interest Rate (%)	Nature of Loan (Note)	Amount of transactions with the borrower	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral		Limit on loans granted to a single party	Ceiling on total loans granted
													Item	Value		
1	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	DA CHENG LI Construction Co., Ltd.	Other receivables-direct financing	N	$ 100,000	$ 100,000	$ 100,000	2.50~3.50	Short-term financing	$ -	Operation turnover	$ -	Real estate	$ 328,629	$ 416,404	$ 2,498,423
2	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	Syuyue Steel Co., Ltd.	Other receivables-direct financing	N	4,066	1,042	1,042	4.50~5.50	Short-term financing	-	Operation turnover	-	None	-	416,404	2,498,423
3	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	UNITARY ENTERPRISE Co., Ltd.	Other receivables-direct financing	N	17,847	4,569	4,569	4.00~5.00	Short-term financing	-	Operation turnover	-	Deposit	4,000	416,404	2,498,423
4	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	Fengxin Development Co., Ltd.	Other receivables-direct financing	N	20,000	17,800	17,800	4.59~5.59	Short-term financing	-	Operation turnover	-	None	-	416,404	2,498,423
5	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	Shangcheng Industrial Co., Ltd	Other receivables-direct financing	N	100,000	100,000	100,000	3.25~4.25	Short-term financing	-	Operation turnover	-	Real estate	120,000	416,404	2,498,423

(Expressed In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Number	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the year ended December 31, 2022	Balance at December 31, 2022	Actual amount drawn down	Interest Rate	Nature of Loan (Note)	Amount of transactions with the borrower	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral		Limit on loans granted to a single party	Ceiling on total loans granted
													Item	Value		
6	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	Chong Yu International Co., Ltd.	Other receivables-direct financing	N	$ 100,000	$ 16,685	$ 16,685	6.14~7.14	Short-term financing	$ -	Operation turnover	$ -	Real estate	$ 24,000	$ 416,404	$ 2,498,423
7	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	Dynacard Co., Ltd	Other receivables-direct financing	N	30,016	30,016	30,016	5.19~6.19	Short-term financing	-	Operation turnover	-	None	-	416,404	2,498,423
8	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	Jinfeng Development Co., Ltd	Other receivables-direct financing	N	10,000	7,302	7,302	5.50~6.50	Short-term financing	-	Operation turnover	-	None	-	416,404	2,498,423
9	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	He-tzung Construction Co., Ltd.	Other receivables-direct financing	N	275,000	275,000	275,000	4.55~5.55	Short-term financing	-	Operation turnover	-	Real estate	330,000	416,404	2,498,423
10	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	Qiaoding Investment Co., Ltd	Other receivables-direct financing	N	131,625	109,125	109,125	3.10~4.10	Short-term financing	-	Operation turnover	-	Stock	42,000	416,404	2,498,423
11	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	UNI-WAGON MARINE CO., LTD	Other receivables-direct financing	N	290,000	232,000	232,000	4.65~5.65	Short-term financing		Operation turnover	-	None	-	416,404	2,498,423
12	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	Xinyi Dentist	Other receivables-direct financing	N	5,329	3,016	3,016	3.86~4.86	Short-term financing	-	Operation turnover	-	Chattel estate	3,543	416,404	2,498,423
13	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	Ruitian Development Co., Ltd	Other receivables-direct financing	N	30,000	30,000	30,000	3.51~4.51	Short-term financing	-	Operation turnover	-	Stock	9,000	416,404	2,498,423
14	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	JI - GI SHOE CO., LTD.	Other receivables-direct financing	N	31,033	27,338	27,338	4.99~5.99	Short-term financing	-	Operation turnover	-	Real estate	77,190	416,404	2,498,423
15	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	Yuguan Construction Co., Ltd.	Other receivables-direct financing	N	79,900	76,500	76,500	3.52~4.52	Short-term financing	-	Operation turnover	-	Real estate	120,000	416,404	2,498,423
16	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	Suntory Construction Co., Ltd.	Other receivables-direct financing	N	19,000	-	-	5.29~6.29	Short-term financing	-	Operation turnover	-	Real estate	78,000	416,404	2,498,423

(Expressed In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Number	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the year ended December 31, 2022	Balance at December 31, 2022	Actual amount drawn down	Interest Rate	Nature of Loan (Note)	Amount of transactions with the borrower	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral		Limit on loans granted to a single party	Ceiling on total loans granted
													Item	Value		
17	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	Guang Xuan Construction & Development Co., Ltd.	Other receivables-direct financing	N	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	3.35~4.35	Short-term financing	$ -	Operation turnover	$ -	Real estate	$ 46,509	$ 416,404	$ 2,498,423
18	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	CHAO-CHI PROPERTY MANAGEMENT CONSULTING CO., LTD.	Other receivables-direct financing	N	20,000	1,703	1,703	4.27~5.27	Short-term financing	-	Operation turnover	-	Deposit	2,000	416,404	2,498,423
19	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	Dun-Qian Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd	Other receivables-direct financing	N	53,526	6,756	6,756	4.44~5.44	Short-term financing	-	Operation turnover	-	None	-	416,404	2,498,423
20	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	Shiners Zone Enterprise Co., Ltd	Other receivables-direct financing	N	20,000	6,789	6,789	5.93~6.93	Short-term financing	-	Operation turnover	-	Deposit	2,000	416,404	2,498,423
21	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	Baoding Investment Co., Ltd	Other receivables-direct financing	N	50,000	37,679	37,679	5.59~6.59	Short-term financing	-	Operation turnover	-	None	-	416,404	2,498,423
22	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	Xiang-Hao Fishery Co., Ltd	Other receivables-direct financing	N	86,320	49,889	49,889	3.48~4.48	Short-term financing	-	Operation turnover	-	Vessel	144,000	416,404	2,498,423
23	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	KUO YANG ENVIRONMENT TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Other receivables-direct financing	N	53,526	13,675	13,675	3.88~4.88	Short-term financing	-	Operation turnover	-	None	-	416,404	2,498,423
24	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	JING SHENG Co., Ltd	Other receivables-direct financing	N	5,000	-	-	5.18~6.18	Short-term financing	-	Operation turnover	-	Real estate	5,012	416,404	2,498,423
25	FCB Leasing Co. Ltd.	Ming Feng Aquatic Products Co., Ltd	Other receivables-direct financing	N	12,000	8,714	8,714	5.54~6.54	Short-term financing	-	Operation turnover	-	Deposit	400	416,404	2,498,423

Note: 1. The amount of loans granted to individual companies or firms due to business transactions shall not exceed 10% of the Bank's subsidiaries' net asset value of its latest financial statements. The total amount of loans granted due to business transactions shall not exceed 40% of the Bank's subsidiaries' net value of its latest financial statements.

2. The amount of necessary short-term facilitations to individual companies or firms which do not have business transactions with the Bank's subsidiaries shall not exceed 30% of the Bank's subsidiaries' net asset value of its latest financial statements. The amount of necessary short-term facilitations to individual companies or firms with business transactions with the Bank's subsidiaries shall not exceed 40% of the Bank's subsidiaries' net asset value of its latest financial statements. If the borrower of the loan is a subsidiary, the amount of loans shall not exceed 40% of the Bank's subsidiaries' net asset value of its latest financial statements.

3. The total amount of loans of the above two shall not exceed 60% of the Bank's subsidiaries' net asset value of its latest financial statements.

B. Endorsements and guarantees provided for others:

The Bank’s subsidiary, First Commercial Bank (USA), engages in banking businesses regulated under The Banking Act of The Republic of China, belonging to financial industry. Thus, it is not applicable to this form; in addition, aside from those of the following table, other subsidiaries of the Bank have not provided endorsements and guarantees to others.

No.	Endorsing and guarantee company	Endorsed and guaranteed company		Limit for endorsement and guarantee for single enterprise	Maximum balance accumulated as of the month	Ending balance of endorsement and guarantee	Actual used amount	Property-backed endorsement and guarantee	The ratio of accumulated endorsement and guarantee amount and the net value of the latest financial statements	Maximum limit	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China
		Name of company	Relationship										
1	FCB Leasing Co., Ltd.	FCBL Capital International (B.V.I) Ltd.	Subsidiary	$ 12,492,117	$ 2,898,000	$ 2,648,495	$ -	None	63.60%	$ 41,640,390	N	N	N
2	FCB Leasing Co., Ltd.	FCB International Leasing Ltd.	Sub-Subsidiary	12,492,117	1,794,400	1,644,850	255,022	None	39.50%	41,640,390	N	N	Y
3	FCB Leasing Co., Ltd.	FCB Leasing (Xiamen) Ltd.	Sub-Subsidiary	12,492,117	200,880	198,495	41,675	None	4.77%	41,640,390	N	N	Y
4	FCB Leasing Co., Ltd.	FCB Leasing (Chengdu) Ltd.	Sub-Subsidiary	12,492,117	1,337,600	1,337,600	224,079	None	32.12%	41,640,390	N	N	Y

Note: Subsidiaries of the Bank, for business needs, may resolve through its Board of Directors to provided guarantees for external parties.

(Blank below)

C. Securities held at the end of period:

The Bank's subsidiary, First Commercial Bank (USA), belongs to financial industry. Thus, it is not applicable to this form. Other subsidiaries of the Bank held securities at the end of the period are as follows:

(Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Investor	Name Of Investee And Type Of Securities		Relationship	Account	Shares / Units (in thousands)	Carrying value	Ownership Percentage (%)	Market Value (Note 1)	Note
FCBL	FCBL Capital International (B.V.I) Ltd.	Stocks	An investee of FCBL under the equity method	Equity investments accounted for under the equity method	60,050	$ 2,141,288	100	$ 2,141,288	Note 2
FCBL	First Financial Assets Management (B.V.I) Ltd.	Stocks	An investee of FCBL under the equity method	Equity investments accounted for under the equity method	30,000	621,651	100	621,651	Note 2
FCBL Capital International (B.V.I) Ltd	FCB International Leasing Ltd.	Stocks	An investee of FCBL Capital International (B.V.I) Ltd under the equity method	Equity investments accounted for under the equity method	USD30,000 (thousands)	735,969	100	735,969	Note 2
FCBL Capital International (B.V.I) Ltd	FCB Leasing (Xiamen) Ltd.	Stocks	An investee of FCBL Capital International (B.V.I) Ltd under the equity method	Equity investments accounted for under the equity method	USD30,000 (thousands)	1,002,450	100	1,002,450	Note 2
First Financial Assets Management (B.V.I.) Ltd	FCB Leasing (Chengdu) Ltd.	Stocks	An investee of First Financial Assets Management (B.V.I.) Ltd under the equity method	Equity investments accounted for under the equity method	USD30,000 (thousands)	622,949	100	622,949	Note 2

Note 1：No transactions in active market, no clear market price.

Note 2：Long-term investments in the above table remain free of pledge or guarantee.

D. Cumulative purchases or sales of the marketable securities up to NT$300 million or over 10% of the issued capital stock:

The Bank's subsidiary, First Commercial Bank (USA), belongs to financial industry. Thus, it is not applicable to this form. Other subsidiaries and indirect investment subsidiaries have no such situation.

E. Information of derivative instrument transactions:

None.

F. Information regarding reinvested business and consolidated stock holdings:

Name of investee company (Note1)	Address	Major operating activities	Percentage of ownership (%) at the end of current period	Carrying value of investment	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for current period	The combined ownership of the investee company's common shares held by the Bank and its related parties (Note 1): Number of owned shares (in thousands)	Number of pro forma shares (Note 2)	Total: Number of shares (in thousands)	Total: Percentage of ownership (%)
FIRST COMMERCIAL BANK(USA)	200 East Main Street, Alhambra, CA91801, USA	Note 3	100	$ 4,846,571	$ 314,696	7,000	-	7,000	100
FCBL	4F, No. 38, Yanping S. Rd., Taipei City 100001, Taiwan	Note 4	100	4,161,748	118,800	400,000	-	400,000	100
EAREM	9F, 94, ChungHsiaoE.Road., Sec.2, Taipei, Taiwan	Note 5	30	16,863	3,270	1,500	-	1,500	30
FCBL Capital International (B.V.I) Ltd.	Kingston Chambers, P. O. Box 173, Road Town, Tortola, Virgin Islands, British	Note 4	100	2,141,288	-	60,050	-	60,050	100
FFAM (B.V.I) Ltd.	Portcullis Chambers, 4th Floor, Ellen Skelton Building, 3076 Sir Francis Drake Highway, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands VG1110	Note 4	100	621,651	-	30,000	-	30,000	100
FCB International Leasing Ltd.	Rm. 1008, Jianwu Building, No. 188, Wangdun Rd., Suzhou, China	Note 4	100	735,969	-	USD 30,000 (thousands)	-	USD 30,000 (thousands)	100
FCB Leasing (Xiamen) Ltd.	Rm. 1401, No.619, Sishui Road, Huli District, Xiamen City, China	Note 4	100	1,002,450	-	USD 30,000 (thousands)	-	USD 30,000 (thousands)	100
FCB Leasing (Chengdu) Ltd.	04~05F., 18F., No.7, Guang Hua St., Jin Jiang Dist., Chengdu City, Sihchuan, China	Note 4	100	622,949	-	USD 30,000 (thousands)	-	USD 30,000 (thousands)	100

Note 1: All the owned shares and pro forma shares of investee company held by the Bank, directors, supervisors, president, executive vice presidents, and its related parties defined under the R.O.C. Company Law shall be included.

Note 2:(1) Pro forma shares are those shares obtained through a transfer, on the assumption of share transfer, from equity securities purchased or derivative instrument contracts have not yet signed linked to Investee Company's equity based on agreed transaction terms and undertaking intention, and for the purpose of investing in company under the provisions of Article 74 of the R.O.C. Company Law.

(2) The equity securities mentioned above are referred to as those securities under the provision of Article 11, Item 1 of the bylaws to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law, for example, convertible bond and warrant.

(3) The derivative instrument contracts mentioned above are specified as those derivative instruments defined by the IFRS9, for example, stock option.

Note 3: Banking industry.

Note 4: Leasing, investment consulting, and business consulting.

Note 5: Examination and advisory on construction plans and certification of contracts.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Information on the Bank's investment in Shanghai branch:

(Expressed In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars/ Thousands Of US Dollars/ Thousands Of CNY)

Investee Company	Major Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Profit of investee	Percentage of Ownership	Investment gains (losses) recognised by the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2022 (Note 2)
					Outflow	Inflow				
First Commercial Bank Shanghai Branch	Banking businesses approved by local government	$ 4,676,508 (CNY 1,000,000)	(1)	$ 4,676,508 (USD 157,440)	$ -	$ -	$ 4,676,508 (USD 157,440)	$ 274,345	N/A	$ 274,345 2(A)

Carrying value as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Investment Amounts Authorised by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
$ 6,307,611	$ -	$ 4,676,508 (USD 157,440)	$ 4,676,508 (USD 157,440)	$ 138,553,324

B. Information on the Bank's investment in Chengdu branch:

(Expressed In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars/ Thousands Of US Dollars/ Thousands Of CNY)

Investee Company	Major Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Profit of investee	Percentage of Ownership	Investment gains (losses) recognised by the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2022 (Note 2)
					Outflow	Inflow				
First Commercial Bank Chengdu Branch	Banking businesses approved by local government	$ 4,896,697 (CNY 1,000,000)	(1)	$ 4,896,697 (USD 162,269)	$ -	$ -	$ 4,896,697 (USD 162,269)	$ 238,438	N/A	$ 238,428 2(A)

Carrying value as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Investment Amounts Authorised by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
$ 5,679,309	$ -	$ 4,896,697 (USD 162,269)	$ 4,896,697 (USD 162,269)	$ 138,553,324

C. Information on the Bank's investment in Xiamen branch:

(Expressed In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars/ Thousands Of US Dollars/ Thousands Of CNY)

Investee Company	Major Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Profit of investee	Percentage of Ownership	Investment gains (losses) recognised by the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2022 (Note 2)
					Outflow	Inflow				
First Commercial Bank Xiamen branch	Banking businesses approved by local government	$ 5,132,801 (CNY 1,000,000)	(1)	$ 5,132,801 (USD 162,946)	$ -	$ -	$ 5,132,801 (USD 162,946)	$ 241,305	N/A	$ 241,305 2(A)

Carrying value as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Investment Amounts Authorised by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
$ 5,614,398	$ -	$ 5,132,801 (USD 162,946)	$ 5,132,801 (USD 162,946)	$ 138,553,324

D. Information on the Bank's investment in FCB International Leasing Ltd. through the indirect subsidiary-FCBL Capital International (B.V.I.) Ltd.:

(Expressed In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars/ Thousands Of US Dollars)

Investee Company	Major Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Profit of investee	Percentage of Ownership	Investment gains (losses) recognised by the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2022 (Note 2)
					Outflow	Inflow				
FCB International Leasing Ltd.	Financial Leasing	$ 886,103 (USD 30,000)	(2)	$ 886,103 (USD 30,000)	$ -	$ -	$ 886,103 (USD 30,000)	$ 21,116	100%	$ 21,116 2(A)

Carrying value as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Investment Amounts Authorised by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
$ 735,969	$ -	$ 886,103 (USD 30,000)	$ 886,103 (USD 30,000)	$ 2,498,423

E. Information on the Bank's investment in FCB Leasing (Xiamen) Ltd. through the indirect subsidiary-FCBL Capital International (B.V.I) Ltd.:

(Expressed In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars/ Thousands Of US Dollars)

Investee Company	Major Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Profit of investee	Percentage of Ownership	Investment gains (losses) recognised by the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2022 (Note 2)
					Outflow	Inflow				
FCB Leasing (Xiamen) Ltd	Financial Leasing	$ 903,495 (USD 30,000)	(2)	$ 903,495 (USD 30,000)	$ -	$ -	$ 903,495 (USD 30,000)	$ 18,141	100%	$ 18,141 2(A)

Carrying value as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Investment Amounts Authorised by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
$ 1,002,450	$ -	$ 903,495 (USD 30,000)	$ 903,495 (USD 30,000)	$ 2,498,423

F. Information on the Bank's investment in FCB Leasing (Chengdu) Ltd through the indirect subsidiary-FFAM (B.V.I.) Ltd.:

(Expressed In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars/ Thousands Of US Dollars)

Investee Company	Major Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Profit of investee	Percentage of Ownership	Investment gains (losses) recognised by the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2022 (Note 2)
					Outflow	Inflow				
FCB Leasing (Chengdu) Ltd	Financial Leasing	$ 908,634 (USD 30,000)	(2)	$ 908,634 (USD 30,000)	$ -	$ -	$ 908,634 (USD 30,000)	$ 22,822	100%	$ 22,822 2(A)

Carrying value as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Investment Amounts Authorised by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
$ 622,949	$ -	$ 908,634 (USD 30,000)	$ 908,634 (USD 30,000)	$ 2,498,423

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

(1) Directly invest in a company in Mainland China.

(2) Through investing in an existing company in the third area (FCBL Capital International (B.V.I.) Ltd. and FFAM (B.V.I) Ltd.), which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.

(3) Others.

Note 2: In the 'Investment gains (losses) recognised by the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2021' column:

(1)It should be indicated if the investee was still in the incorporation arrangements and had not yet any profit during this period.

(2)Indicate the basis for investment income (loss) recognition in the number of one of the following three categories:

A. The financial statements that are audited and attested by international accounting firm which has cooperative relationship with accounting firm in R.O.C.(For interim and annual financial reports. For quarterly financial reports, they are financial statements that are reviewed by international accounting firm which has cooperative relationship with accounting firm in R.O.C.)

B. The financial statements that are audited and attested by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.(For interim and annual financial reports. For quarterly financial reports, they are financial statements that are reviewed by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.)

C. Others.

Note 3: The numbers in this table are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars.

(4) Major shareholders information

Not applicable.

14. Disclosure of financial information by segments

(1) General information

The Bank’s and its subsidiaries’ operation segment reports are consistent with the internal reports provided to the chief operating decision-maker (“CODM”). The CODM is a team that allocates resources to operating segments and evaluates their performance. The Bank’s CODM is the Bank’s Board of Directors.

Inter-segmental transactions are arm’s length transactions, and gains or losses arising from such transactions are eliminated by the parent company upon the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Gain or loss directly attributable to each segment has been considered when segment performance is being evaluated.

The operating segments of the Bank comprise of loan businesses, deposit businesses, wealth management businesses, treasury businesses, overseas business (excluding OBU), and other businesses. The operating results are reviewed by the Bank’s Board of Directors (CODM) regularly and are referenced when allocating resources and evaluating operational performances.

The Bank and its subsidiaries have a global market, comprising six major business segments; there was no change in the reporting segments during the period.

The operating results of the Bank’s operating segments are from interest income and the Bank’s Board of Directors evaluates segment performance based on the net interest revenue. Therefore, performance of all reporting segments is presented by the net value of interest income less interest expense. Income from external clients provided for the CODM to review is measured on the same basis of the statement of comprehensive income.

Adjustments of internal pricing and transfer pricing are reflected in segment performance evaluation. Income from external clients has been allocated based on the regulated allocation standard between segments.

The internal management’s operating reports are prepared based on net operating profit, including net interest revenue, net service fee revenue, recovered bad debts (provision), and loan impairment loss, net gain (loss) on financial instruments and other operating gain (loss). Measurement basis does not include non-recurring items, e.g. litigation expenses.

Segment information is mainly based on the internal management reports provided by each operating segment to the CODM, including segmental gains (losses), segmental assets, segmental liabilities and other related information.

(2)Information about segment gains (losses), assets and liabilities:

Financial information of the Bank and its subsidiaries by business for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2022						
	Loan business	Deposit business	Wealth management business	Treasury business	Overseas business (excluding OBU)	Other businesses	Consolidated
Net interest revenue	$ 17,555,359	$ 6,047,593	$ -	($ 4,088,874)	$ 8,043,859	$ 8,560,798	$ 36,118,735
Net service fee revenue	2,453,799	2,090	4,251,048	(370)	626,670	805,270	8,138,507
Net financial instruments income	38,384	449,307	24,839	7,885,132	194,058	2,024,618	10,616,338
Other net revenue	177	8,872	(142)	21,123	9,927	341,136	381,093
Bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee liability provision	(1,934,219)	-	-	-	(1,583,578)	(3,057,578)	(6,575,375)
Operating gross margin after provision	$ 18,113,500	$ 6,507,862	$ 4,275,745	$ 3,817,011	$ 7,290,936	$ 8,674,244	48,679,298
Operating expense							(24,724,442)
Net profit before tax after provision							$ 23,954,856

	For the year ended December 31, 2021						
	Loan business	Deposit business	Wealth management business	Treasury business	Overseas business (excluding OBU)	Other businesses	Consolidated
Net interest revenue	$ 13,261,244	$ 5,383,444	$ -	$ 4,127,308	$ 6,646,017	$ 3,661,481	$ 33,079,494
Net service fee revenue	2,216,696	1,507	4,373,003	(40,993)	667,137	781,578	7,998,928
Net financial instruments income	36,467	434,688	41,388	5,026,532	(94,236)	599,138	6,043,977
Other net revenue	(1,386)	7,300	239	11,073	750	326,815	344,791
Bad debts expense, commitment and guarantee liability provision	(1,911,332)	-	-	-	(1,464,590)	(245,545)	(3,621,467)
Operating gross margin after provision	$ 13,601,689	$ 5,826,939	$ 4,414,630	$ 9,123,920	$ 5,755,078	$ 5,123,467	43,845,723
Operating expense							(22,804,810)
Net profit before tax after provision							$ 21,040,913

	December 31, 2022						
	Loan business	Deposit business	Treasury business	Overseas business (excluding OBU)	Other businesses	Reconciliation and elimination	Consolidated
Segment assets	$ 2,037,565,852	$ -	$ 1,624,590,589	$ 433,811,228	$ 227,685,707	($ 285,055,790)	$ 4,038,597,586
Segment liabilities	926,094	3,137,958,847	430,955,784	367,296,049	146,589,334	(276,050,728)	3,807,675,380

	December 31, 2021						
	Loan business	Deposit business	Treasury business	Overseas business (excluding OBU)	Other businesses	Reconciliation and elimination	Consolidated
Segment assets	$ 1,817,186,121	$ -	$ 1,446,780,308	$ 366,033,572	$ 200,291,020	($ 218,896,390)	$ 3,611,394,631
Segment liabilities	7,070,588	2,829,393,383	335,934,972	307,824,036	118,366,201	(210,734,268)	3,387,854,912

(3) Geographical information

The Bank and its subsidiaries' geographical information for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2022	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Taiwan	$ 45,810,521	$ 39,848,281
Asia	5,669,708	4,632,171
North America	2,537,301	1,790,421
Others	1,237,143	1,196,317
Total	$ 55,254,673	$ 47,467,190

(4) Information on products

The Bank and its subsidiaries' information on products is consistent with their segment, please refer to Note 14(2).

(5) Major customer information

No single external customer is deemed significant by its transactions with the Bank generating revenues which accounted for more than 10% of the net profit of the Bank and its subsidiaries.