

KGI Bank Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Financial Statements for the
Six Months Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 and
Independent Auditors' Report**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

KGI Bank Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of KGI Bank Co., Ltd. (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2021, December 31, 2020 and June 30, 2020, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 and for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, changes in equity and cash flows for the six months then ended, and the 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 of June 30, 2021, December 31, 2020 and June 30, 2020, and their consolidated financial performance for the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 and for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, and their consolidated cash flows for the six months then ended, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, guidelines issued by authority and International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) of the Republic of China (ROC).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the ROC. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank and its subsidiaries in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the ROC, 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 six months ended June 30, 2021. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30, 2021 are stated as follows:

Impairment of Discounts and Loans

The management assesses impairment of discounts and loans according to the Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans (“the Procedures”) issued by the FSC of the ROC and IFRS 9, respectively and then recognizes the higher estimated amount as a reserve for asset impairment. Under the Procedures, impairment is based on the length of time overdue and the status of the collaterals; and, under IFRS 9, impairment is assessed by considering the probability of default and loss given default estimated based on historical experience, present market situation and forward-looking information. The estimation of impairment requires the use of critical judgments and estimates and impairment has significant impact on the financial statements; therefore, the impairment of discounts and loans is deemed to be a key audit matter for the six months ended June 30, 2021.

Refer to Notes 4, 5 and 46 for the significant accounting policies, critical judgment, estimation uncertainty and related disclosure of the impairment of discounts and loans.

Our key audit procedures performed in respect of the above matter included the following:

We understood the accounting policies and internal controls related to the recognition of impairment. We verified that the impairment assessment procedures including the classification of the credit assets, the length of time overdue and the status of the collaterals complied with the Procedures. We evaluated that the methodology, assumptions and parameters adopted in the impairment model conform to IFRS 9 and had appropriately reflected the actual situation of the discounts and loans. We selected samples of discounts and loans and evaluated the reasonableness of recognized impairment.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of the Bank as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, guidelines issued by authority and International Accounting Standard 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC of the ROC, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability of the Bank and its subsidiaries 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, including the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the ROC 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 financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the ROC, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Bank and its subsidiaries.
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 ability of the Bank and its subsidiaries to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the 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 Bank and its subsidiaries audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Yi-Chun Wu and Jr-Shian Ke.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

August 19, 2021

Notice to Readers

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

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

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	June 30, 2021		December 31, 2020		June 30, 2020	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Notes 6 and 42)	\$ 6,215,291	1	\$ 9,819,976	1	\$ 8,936,986	1
DUE FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND CALL LOANS TO BANKS (Notes 7 and 43)	34,459,520	5	31,864,661	4	45,220,553	6
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 4, 8, 16, 42 and 43)	52,950,871	7	71,917,709	9	101,876,332	13
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Notes 4, 9, 11, 16 and 43)	204,151,441	27	201,829,447	26	164,354,826	21
DEBT INVESTMENTS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST (Notes 4 and 10)	13,472,853	2	11,526,785	2	11,321,334	1
FINANCIAL ASSETS FOR HEDGING (Notes 4 and 11)	161,329	-	102,479	-	19,688	-
SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESELL AGREEMENTS (Note 12)	20,390,068	3	30,168,313	4	35,599,006	5
RECEIVABLES, NET (Notes 4, 13, 42 and 43)	26,574,497	3	30,475,774	4	27,268,382	4
DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET (Notes 4, 14 and 42)	375,621,821	50	374,887,143	48	364,019,860	47
INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD, NET (Note 15)	1,641,442	-	863,660	-	787,220	-
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS, NET (Notes 17 and 43)	2,155,750	-	1,095,775	-	1,048,950	-
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET (Notes 18 and 43)	5,596,701	1	5,768,985	1	5,968,235	1
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS, NET (Notes 19 and 42)	3,924,245	-	1,746,636	-	1,848,297	-
INVESTMENT PROPERTY, NET (Notes 20 and 43)	1,395,063	-	1,183,527	-	1,067,922	-
INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET	906,460	-	962,464	-	924,357	-
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (Notes 4 and 40)	925,801	-	1,042,964	-	1,578,632	-
OTHER ASSETS, NET (Notes 21, 42 and 43)	<u>6,263,704</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9,444,126</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9,253,528</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	\$ 756,806,857	100	\$ 784,700,424	100	\$ 781,094,108	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
LIABILITIES						
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks (Note 22)	\$ 21,516,986	3	\$ 11,426,738	1	\$ 18,757,306	3
Due to the Central Bank and banks	97,870	-	76,030	-	15,850	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 8 and 42)	47,606,367	6	71,033,649	9	86,898,965	11
Financial liabilities for hedging (Notes 4 and 11)	301,767	-	641,307	-	944,494	-
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements (Notes 8, 9, 10 and 23)	52,150,895	7	59,286,757	8	57,528,983	7
Payables (Notes 24 and 42)	6,208,633	1	6,672,979	1	5,942,843	1
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4, 40 and 42)	961,784	-	644,352	-	666,437	-
Deposits and remittances (Notes 25 and 42)	507,574,462	67	513,289,589	65	494,835,556	63
Bank debentures payable (Notes 11 and 26)	25,332,612	3	20,351,293	3	15,468,206	2
Principal received on structured notes	15,270,378	2	21,640,763	3	20,878,722	3
Commercial paper payable, net (Note 27)	3,063,577	-	2,433,803	-	2,333,968	-
Other borrowings (Note 28)	1,574,697	-	1,546,127	-	1,527,070	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	66,667	-
Provisions (Note 29)	492,970	-	455,564	-	431,256	-
Lease liabilities (Notes 19 and 42)	4,025,120	1	1,765,615	-	1,864,859	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 40)	19,946	-	19,831	-	463,663	-
Other liabilities (Notes 31 and 42)	<u>4,688,632</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6,223,747</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10,753,466</u>	<u>2</u>
Total liabilities	<u>690,886,696</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>717,508,144</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>719,378,311</u>	<u>92</u>
EQUITY (Note 32)						
Equity attributable to owners of parent						
Capital						
Common stock	<u>46,061,623</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>46,061,623</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>46,061,623</u>	<u>6</u>
Capital surplus						
Additional paid-in capital	7,245,723	1	7,245,723	1	7,245,723	1
Other capital surplus	<u>5,583</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,583</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,583</u>	<u>-</u>
Total capital surplus	<u>7,251,306</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7,251,306</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7,251,306</u>	<u>1</u>
Retained earnings						
Legal reserve	7,333,228	1	6,161,355	1	6,161,355	1
Special reserve	42,319	-	42,605	-	42,605	-
Unappropriated earnings	<u>3,556,041</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3,906,244</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,521,532</u>	<u>-</u>
Total retained earnings	<u>10,931,588</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10,110,204</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7,725,492</u>	<u>1</u>
Other equity	<u>1,473,537</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,563,611</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>477,375</u>	<u>-</u>
Total equity of parent company	<u>65,718,054</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>66,986,744</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>61,515,796</u>	<u>8</u>
Non-controlling interests	<u>202,107</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>205,536</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>200,001</u>	<u>-</u>
Total equity	<u>65,920,161</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>67,192,280</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>61,715,797</u>	<u>8</u>
TOTAL	\$ 756,806,857	100	\$ 784,700,424	100	\$ 781,094,108	100

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

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30				For the Six Months Ended June 30			
	2021		2020		2021		2020	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
INTEREST REVENUE (Notes 33 and 42)	\$ 2,846,303	95	\$ 2,938,377	93	\$ 5,716,107	99	\$ 6,161,161	115
INTEREST EXPENSE (Notes 19, 33 and 42)	(609,637)	(20)	(1,155,495)	(37)	(1,215,870)	(21)	(2,500,663)	(47)
NET INTEREST	2,236,666	75	1,782,882	56	4,500,237	78	3,660,498	68
NET REVENUE OTHER THAN INTEREST								
Service fee income, net (Notes 34 and 42)	473,367	16	409,634	13	977,435	17	920,622	17
Gain (loss) on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, net (Note 35)	(81,454)	(3)	726,596	23	13,097	-	962,867	18
Realized gain on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 36)	275,226	9	168,083	5	379,387	7	267,092	5
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	106,027	4	(5,490)	-	(99,401)	(2)	(488,207)	(9)
Reversal of impairment loss (impairment loss) on assets, net (Note 37)	8,423	-	(5,122)	-	4,244	-	(19,278)	(1)
Share of the profit (loss) of associates accounted for using equity method	(61,319)	(2)	52,737	2	(46,470)	(1)	(13,776)	-
Rental revenue	39,698	1	47,865	1	78,019	1	97,308	2
Other non-interest loss, net	(4,112)	-	(9,674)	-	(9,223)	-	(8,087)	-
Total net revenue other than interest	755,856	25	1,384,629	44	1,297,088	22	1,718,541	32
TOTAL NET REVENUE	2,992,522	100	3,167,511	100	5,797,325	100	5,379,039	100
REVERSAL OF ALLOWANCE (ALLOWANCE) FOR BAD DEBTS EXPENSE, COMMITMENT AND GUARANTEE LIABILITY PROVISION	(12,841)	(1)	(178,474)	(6)	66,623	1	(167,799)	(3)
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 19, 30, 38, 39 and 42)								
Employee benefits expense	(950,811)	(32)	(937,323)	(30)	(1,920,839)	(33)	(1,828,920)	(34)
Depreciation and amortization expense	(229,282)	(8)	(203,397)	(6)	(462,054)	(8)	(425,408)	(8)
Other general and administrative expenses	(405,217)	(13)	(421,988)	(13)	(804,360)	(14)	(839,549)	(16)
Total operating expenses	(1,585,310)	(53)	(1,562,708)	(49)	(3,187,253)	(55)	(3,093,877)	(58)

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KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30				For the Six Months Ended June 30			
	2021		2020		2021		2020	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	\$ 1,394,371	46	\$ 1,426,329	45	\$ 2,676,695	46	\$ 2,117,363	39
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 40)	<u>(209,383)</u>	<u>(7)</u>	<u>(209,851)</u>	<u>(7)</u>	<u>(403,628)</u>	<u>(7)</u>	<u>(334,134)</u>	<u>(6)</u>
NET INCOME	<u>1,184,988</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>1,216,478</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>2,273,067</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>1,783,229</u>	<u>33</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME								
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of tax								
Gain (loss) on equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(178,307)	(6)	249,619	8	812,444	14	(322,253)	(6)
Share of other comprehensive gain (loss) of associates accounted for using equity method	(16,741)	(1)	16,595	-	544	-	(127,122)	(2)
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(103,271)	(3)	-	-	(174,387)	(3)	-	-
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of tax								
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(15,865)	-	(17,645)	-	79,046	1	58,179	1
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates accounted for using equity method	(20,279)	(1)	(17,764)	(1)	(19,556)	-	(13,484)	-
Gain (loss) on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	758,005	25	3,584,012	113	(1,571,075)	(27)	(215,195)	(4)
Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(8,284)	-	5,305	-	(4,097)	-	19,381	-
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	<u>(36,136)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(79,839)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>75,497</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(33,437)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	<u>379,122</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3,740,283</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>(801,584)</u>	<u>(14)</u>	<u>(633,931)</u>	<u>(12)</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX	<u>\$ 1,564,110</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>\$ 4,956,761</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>\$ 1,471,483</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>\$ 1,149,298</u>	<u>21</u>

(Continued)

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30				For the Six Months Ended June 30			
	2021		2020		2021		2020	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
NET PROFIT								
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:								
Owners of parent	\$ 1,182,251	39	\$ 1,214,265	38	\$ 2,267,724	39	\$ 1,778,824	33
Non-controlling interests	<u>2,737</u>	-	<u>2,213</u>	-	<u>5,343</u>	-	<u>4,405</u>	-
	<u>\$ 1,184,988</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>\$ 1,216,478</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>\$ 2,273,067</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>\$ 1,783,229</u>	<u>33</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME								
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:								
Owners of parent	\$ 1,561,200	52	\$ 4,954,548	156	\$ 1,465,967	25	\$ 1,144,893	21
Non-controlling interests	<u>2,910</u>	-	<u>2,213</u>	-	<u>5,516</u>	-	<u>4,405</u>	-
	<u>\$ 1,564,110</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>\$ 4,956,761</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>\$ 1,471,483</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>\$ 1,149,298</u>	<u>21</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS; Note 41)								
Basic	<u>\$ 0.26</u>		<u>\$ 0.26</u>		<u>\$ 0.49</u>		<u>\$ 0.39</u>	

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

(Concluded)

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of Parent					Other Equity		Total Equity Attributable to Owners of the Parent	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings		Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Financial Statements	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income			
			Legal Reserve	Special Reserve						
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2020	\$ 46,061,623	\$ 7,251,306	\$ 5,130,089	\$ 1,437,043	\$ 3,437,555	\$ (84,330)	\$ 938,344	\$ 64,171,630	\$ 204,598	\$ 64,376,228
Appropriation of earnings										
Legal reserve	-	-	1,031,266	-	(1,031,266)	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(1,394,438)	1,394,438	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends - common stock	-	-	-	-	(3,800,727)	-	-	(3,800,727)	-	(3,800,727)
Disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(257,292)	-	257,292	-	-	-
Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2020	-	-	-	-	1,778,824	-	-	1,778,824	4,405	1,783,229
Other comprehensive income(loss) for the six months ended June 30, 2020, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	44,695	(678,626)	(633,931)	-	(633,931)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the six months ended June 30, 2020	-	-	-	-	1,778,824	44,695	(678,626)	1,144,893	4,405	1,149,298
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,002)	(9,002)
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2020	\$ 46,061,623	\$ 7,251,306	\$ 6,161,355	\$ 42,605	\$ 1,521,532	\$ (39,635)	\$ 517,010	\$ 61,515,796	\$ 200,001	\$ 61,715,797
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2021	\$ 46,061,623	\$ 7,251,306	\$ 6,161,355	\$ 42,605	\$ 3,906,244	\$ (141,646)	\$ 3,705,257	\$ 66,986,744	\$ 205,536	\$ 67,192,280
Appropriation of earnings										
Legal reserve	-	-	1,171,873	-	(1,171,873)	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(286)	286	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends - common stock	-	-	-	-	(2,734,657)	-	-	(2,734,657)	-	(2,734,657)
Disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	1,288,317	-	(1,288,317)	-	-	-
Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2021	-	-	-	-	2,267,724	-	-	2,267,724	5,343	2,273,067
Other comprehensive income(loss) for the six months ended June 30, 2021, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	59,490	(861,247)	(801,757)	173	(801,584)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the six months ended June 30, 2021	-	-	-	-	2,267,724	59,490	(861,247)	1,465,967	5,516	1,471,483
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,945)	(8,945)
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2021	\$ 46,061,623	\$ 7,251,306	\$ 7,333,228	\$ 42,319	\$ 3,556,041	\$ (82,156)	\$ 1,555,693	\$ 65,718,054	\$ 202,107	\$ 65,920,161

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

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	\$ 2,676,695	\$ 2,117,363
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	365,710	337,528
Amortization expense	96,344	87,880
(Reversal of allowance) allowance for bad debts expense, commitments and guarantee liability provisions	(66,623)	167,799
Net gain on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	(11,347)	(961,846)
Interest expense	1,215,870	2,500,663
Interest income	(5,716,107)	(6,161,161)
Dividend income	(79,664)	(33,498)
Share of loss of associates accounted for using equity method	46,470	13,776
(Reversal of impairment loss) impairment loss on financial assets	(4,244)	19,278
Others	(135)	(210)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	(2,636,333)	(1,033,916)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9,105,404	41,665,394
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(3,497,780)	(28,703,707)
Debt investments measured at amortized cost	(1,945,836)	(185,160)
Receivables	4,034,911	(6,009,601)
Discounts and loans	(728,937)	(21,635,233)
Other financial assets	(1,059,975)	935,280
Other assets	3,262,792	(755,624)
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	10,090,248	(4,207,954)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(13,554,500)	(54,319,615)
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	(7,135,862)	38,779,142
Payables	(665,413)	(134,839)
Deposits and remittances	(5,715,127)	73,518,299
Other financial liabilities	(6,370,385)	(9,369,795)
Other liabilities	(1,548,945)	4,729,566
Cash (outflow) inflow generated from operations	(19,842,769)	31,359,809
Interest received	5,750,901	6,029,116
Dividends received	37,010	30,651
Interest paid	(1,006,083)	(4,908,745)
Income taxes paid	(67,834)	(90,699)
Net cash flows (used in) generated from operating activities	<u>(15,128,775)</u>	<u>32,420,132</u>

(Continued)

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	\$ (865,127)	\$ -
Acquisition of property and equipment	(219,797)	(87,182)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	19,036	29,653
Acquisition of intangible assets	(40,340)	(105,554)
Other investing activities	<u>14</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(1,106,214)</u>	<u>(163,083)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
(Decrease) increase in short-term borrowings	(31,609)	149,343
Increase in due to the Central Bank and banks	21,840	15,850
Increase (decrease) in commercial paper payable	629,774	(387,693)
Issuance of bank debentures payable	5,000,000	6,000,000
Repayments of bank debentures payable	-	(1,000,000)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	60,179	499,928
Payments of lease liabilities	(124,097)	(142,378)
Cash dividends paid	(2,734,657)	(3,800,727)
Changes in non-controlling interests	<u>(8,945)</u>	<u>(9,002)</u>
Net cash flows generated from financing activities	<u>2,812,485</u>	<u>1,325,321</u>
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>(1,899)</u>	<u>(1,603)</u>
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(13,424,403)	33,580,767
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	<u>58,751,650</u>	<u>44,039,819</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	<u>\$ 45,327,247</u>	<u>\$ 77,620,586</u>

(Continued)

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Reconciliation of the amounts in the consolidated statements of cash flows with the equivalent items reported in the consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2021 and 2020:

	<u>June 30</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheets	\$ 6,215,291	\$ 8,936,986
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks qualifying as cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7 endorsed by FSC	18,721,888	33,084,594
Securities purchased under agreements to resell qualifying as cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7 endorsed by FSC	<u>20,390,068</u>	<u>35,599,006</u>
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of cash flows	<u>\$ 45,327,247</u>	<u>\$ 77,620,586</u>

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

(Concluded)

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 AND 2020 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

KGI Bank Co., Ltd. (the “Bank”) engages in banking operations regulated by the Banking Act of the Republic of China (the “Banking Act”).

As of June 30, 2021, the Bank had a main office, an international banking department, a trust department, an insurance department, various major departments, an offshore banking unit (OBU), and 51 domestic branches.

On April 8, 2014, the Bank’s extraordinary shareholders’ meeting resolved to the exchange 0.2 share of China Development Financial Holding Corporation (CDFH) and NT\$13.4 for one share of the Bank. On August 11, 2014, the Bank’s board of directors approved September 15, 2014 as the date of the share swap after this transaction was approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC). Upon completion of the share swap, the Bank became CDFH’s wholly owned subsidiary and the trading of the Bank’s shares on the Taiwan Stock Exchange was terminated.

On October 9, 2014, under the approval of the board of directors, who had been authorized to exercise the functions of the shareholders’ meeting, Cosmos Bank’s name became KGI Bank Co., Ltd since January 2015. The FSC approved the name change on November 10, 2014.

On March 2, 2015 and April 13, 2015, the Bank’s board of directors again exercised the functions of the shareholders’ meeting and approved the transfer to the Bank from CDIB Capital Group (formerly China Development Industrial Bank) of (a) the assets and liabilities associated with the commercial banking business of CDIB Capital Group and (b) CDIB Capital Group’s holdings of shares in leasing subsidiaries and in the Taiwan Financial Asset Service Corporation. On April 16, 2015, the transaction was approved by the FSC, and the chairman was authorized by the board of directors to approve the date of transfer of business on May 1, 2015.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Bank’s board of directors and authorized for issue on August 19, 2021.

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

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

Except for the following, the initial application of the amendments to the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have any material impact on the Bank and its subsidiaries’ accounting policies:

- 1) Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2”

The Bank and its subsidiaries elected to apply the practical expedient provided in the amendments to deal with the changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows of financial assets or financial liabilities resulting from the interest rate benchmark reform. The changes are accounted for by updating the effective interest rate at the time the basis is changed, provided the changes are necessary as a direct consequence of the reform and the new basis is economically equivalent to the previous basis.

For the hedging relationships that are subject to the reform, the Bank and its subsidiaries applies the following temporary exceptions:

- a) The changes to the hedging relationship that are needed to reflect the changes required by the reform are treated as a continuation of the existing hedging relationship.
- b) If an alternative benchmark rate that is reasonably expected to be separately identifiable within a period of 24 months, the Bank and its subsidiaries designates the rate as a non-contractually specified risk component.
- c) The Bank and its subsidiaries allocates the hedged items of a group hedge that is subject to the reform to subgroups based on whether the hedged items have been changed to reference an alternative benchmark rate, and designates the hedged benchmark rate separately.

Upon initial application of the aforementioned amendments, it does not have a significant impact on the assets, liabilities and equity items of the Bank and its subsidiaries as of January 1, 2021. For other explanations related to the change in interest rate indicators, please refer to Note 46.

- 2) Amendment to IFRS 16 “Covid-19 - Related Rent Concessions beyond June 30, 2021”

The Bank and its subsidiaries applied the amendment from January 1, 2021. The Bank and its subsidiaries elected to apply the amendment that extends the availability of the practical expedient to lease payments due on or before June 30, 2022. Refer to the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 for the relevant accounting policies of the practical expedient.

- b. The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2022

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
“Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020”	January 1, 2022 (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”	January 1, 2022 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use”	January 1, 2022 (Note 3)
Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”	January 1, 2022 (Note 4)

Note 1: The amendments to IFRS 9 are applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges of financial liabilities that occur on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 2: The amendments are applicable to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 3: The amendments are applicable to property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after January 1, 2021.

Note 4: The amendments are applicable to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations on January 1, 2022.

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Bank and its subsidiaries are continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of the above standards and interpretations will have on the Bank and its subsidiaries’ financial position and financial performance, and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

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

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between An Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”	January 1, 2023 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”	January 1, 2023 (Note 3)
Amendments to IAS 12 “Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction”	January 1, 2023 (Note 4)

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

Note 2: The amendments will be applied prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 3: The amendments are applicable to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 4: Except for deferred taxes that will be recognized on January 1, 2022 for temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations, the amendments will be applied prospectively to transactions that occur on or after January 1, 2022.

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Bank and its subsidiaries are continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of the above standards and interpretations will have on the Bank and its subsidiaries' financial position and financial performance, and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, guidelines issued by authority and IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed by the FSC. Disclosure information included in the accompanying interim financial report is less than that required for a full set of annual financial reports.

Basis of Preparation

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

The operating cycle in the Banking industry cannot be reasonably identified; thus, asset and liability accounts were not classified as current or noncurrent. Nevertheless, these accounts were properly categorized in accordance with the nature of each account and sequenced according to their liquidity. Please refer to Note 46 for the maturity analysis of assets and liabilities.

Principles for Preparing Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries. All significant intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses have been eliminated in full upon consolidation.

The consolidated entities were as follows:

Investor	Subsidiary	Main Business	Percentage of Ownership (%)		
			June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
The Bank	CDIB Management Consulting Corporation	Management and consulting	100.00	100.00	100.00
CDIB Management Consulting Corporation	CDC Finance & Leasing Corporation	Leasing	76.04	76.04	76.04
	CDIB International Leasing Corporation	Leasing	100.00	100.00	100.00

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Bank and its subsidiaries become a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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

Financial assets

All regular way transactions of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way transactions are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

a. Classification and measurement

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

1) Financial assets at FVTPL

A financial asset is classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is mandatorily classified or it is designated as at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at FVTOCI and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria. A financial asset may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition, if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising from any dividends or interest earned and remeasurement on the financial assets recognized in net revenues other than interest. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 45.

2) Financial assets at amortized cost

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

- a) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for that has subsequently become credit-impaired, is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

3) Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

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

- a) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both the collecting of contractual cash flows and the selling of the financial assets; and
- b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

4) Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

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

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

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

b. Impairment of financial assets

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognize a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost, investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI, installment accounts and lease receivables.

For the financial assets, the Bank and its subsidiaries recognize lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank and its subsidiaries measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

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

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

In addition to the analysis of impairment mentioned above, based on the Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual loans, credit assets classified as normal (this balance should be net of the balance of borrowings by ROC government agencies from the Bank), special mention, substandard, with doubtful collectability and uncollectable or loss incurring are evaluated on the basis of the borrowers'/clients' financial condition and delinquency record on interest and principal payments, and these assets have allowances at 1%, 2%, 10%, 50% and 100%, respectively, of outstanding credit. The doubtful accounts of credit cards receivables are evaluated on the basis of the Regulations Governing Institutions Engaging In Credit Card Business. The above is listed the minimum allowance for credit assets on or off balance sheet.

Based on Order No. 10300329440 issued by the FSC, for the Bank to have an enhanced risk coverage, the minimum provision for the loan loss reserve is 1.5% of the mortgage and construction loans that have been classified as normal assets, excluding policy-based loan, be effective from January 1, 2011. Based on Order No. 10410001840 issued by the FSC, for the Bank to have an enhanced control of the exposure to the risk in mainland China, the minimum provision for credit loss reserve is 1.5% of the credit, which includes short-term trade financing that were granted to companies based in mainland China and classified as normal assets.

Credit deemed uncollectable may be written off under the approval of the board of directors.

c. Derecognition of financial assets

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

Equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Bank and its subsidiaries are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments issued by the Bank and its subsidiaries are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

The repurchase of the Bank's own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted directly from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the Bank's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

a. Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial liabilities at FVTPL

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

A financial liability may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition when doing so results in more relevant information and if:

- 1) Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- 2) The financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and has performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Bank and its subsidiaries' documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- 3) The contract contains one or more embedded derivatives so that the entire hybrid (combined) contract can be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities held for trading are stated at fair value, and remeasurement gains or losses on such financial liabilities are recognized in net revenue other than interest. For a financial liability designated as at FVTPL, the amount of changes in fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in other comprehensive income and will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. The gain or loss accumulated in other comprehensive income will be transferred to retained earnings when the financial liability is derecognized. If this accounting treatment related to credit risk would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch, all changes in the fair value of the liability are presented in profit or loss.

b. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments

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

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

Other Significant Accounting Policy

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 for the significant accounting policies, except for those described below.

Retirement Benefits

Pension cost for an interim period is calculated on a year-to-date basis by using the actuarially determined pension cost rate at the end of the prior financial year, adjusted for significant market fluctuations since that time and for significant plan amendments, settlements, or other significant one-off events.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. Interim period income taxes are assessed on an annual basis and calculated by applying to an interim period's pre-tax income the tax rate that would be applicable to expected total annual earnings. The effect of a change in tax rate resulting from a change in tax law is recognized consistent with the accounting for the transaction itself which gives rise to the tax consequence, and is recognized in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or directly in equity in full in the period in which the change in tax rate occurs.

Modification of Financial Instruments

When a financial instrument is modified, the Bank and its subsidiaries assesses whether the modification will result in derecognition. If modification of a financial instrument results in derecognition, it is accounted for as derecognition of financial assets or liabilities. If the modification does not result in derecognition, the Bank and its subsidiaries recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortized cost of the financial liability based on the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate with any modification gain or loss recognized in profit or loss. The cost incurred is adjusted to the carrying amount of the modified financial asset or financial liability and amortized over the modified remaining period.

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

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The Bank and its subsidiaries considers the recent development of the COVID-19 in Taiwan and its economic environment implications when making its critical accounting estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed by the Banks' management on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Impairment of Discounts and Loans

The Bank and its subsidiaries review loans portfolios in accordance with IFRS 9 to assess impairment periodically. To determine whether an impairment loss should be recognized, the management exercises its judgments on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk or there is any indication of credit impairment. For the purpose of impairment assessment, the management determines the expected future cash flows based on past events, present conditions and future economic circumstances of the assets with similar credit risks. The management also reviews periodically the methodology and assumptions adopted for both expected future cash flow and its timing to decrease the difference between estimated and actual amount of impairment. Also, the management should consider the specifications of the Procedures to make sure that it is in compliance with the minimum eligibility criteria. Furthermore, the estimate of the probability of default is subject to greater uncertainties in 2021 due to impact on credit risk of financial assets arising from the uncertainty on COVID-19 pandemic and volatility in financial markets.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Due from banks	\$ 4,242,421	\$ 7,868,405	\$ 6,912,082
Cash on hand	1,488,179	1,476,539	1,490,759
Excess margin from futures	241,641	120,667	330,400
Cash in banks	125,847	122,475	70,245
Checks for clearing	<u>117,203</u>	<u>231,890</u>	<u>133,500</u>
	<u>\$ 6,215,291</u>	<u>\$ 9,819,976</u>	<u>\$ 8,936,986</u>

Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2020 as shown in the consolidated statements of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the consolidated balance sheets as follows; please refer to the consolidated statement of cash flows for the reconciliation information as of June 30, 2021 and 2020:

	December 31, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheets	\$ 9,819,976
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks qualifying as cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7 endorsed by FSC	18,763,361
Securities purchased under agreements to resell qualifying as cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7 endorsed by FSC	<u>30,168,313</u>
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of cash flows	<u>\$ 58,751,650</u>

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

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Call loans to banks	\$ 13,632,108	\$ 10,982,290	\$ 27,512,880
Deposit reserve - demand accounts	11,870,968	10,886,761	10,162,143
Deposit reserve - checking accounts	5,387,553	7,835,775	5,571,714
Due from the Central Bank - interbank settlement funds	3,418,394	2,005,892	1,813,652
Deposit reserve - foreign currencies	<u>150,497</u>	<u>153,943</u>	<u>160,164</u>
	<u>\$ 34,459,520</u>	<u>\$ 31,864,661</u>	<u>\$ 45,220,553</u>

Under a directive issued by the Central Bank of the ROC, New Taiwan dollar - denominated deposit reserves are determined monthly at prescribed rates based on average balance of the Bank's deposits. Deposit reserve - demand account should not be used, except for adjusting the deposit reserve monthly.

In addition, separate foreign-currency deposit reserves are determined at prescribed rates based on balances of foreign-currency deposits. These reserves may be withdrawn anytime at no interest.

For the information on due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks pledged as collaterals by the Bank and its subsidiaries, please refer to Note 43.

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
<u>Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL</u>			
Derivative instruments			
Interest rate swap contracts	\$ 19,243,731	\$ 34,160,508	\$ 54,691,602
Currency swap contracts	8,982,280	12,847,613	5,430,117
Option contracts	6,476,813	8,100,588	11,807,345
Others	<u>417,219</u>	<u>397,175</u>	<u>560,914</u>
	<u>35,120,043</u>	<u>55,505,884</u>	<u>72,489,978</u>
Non-derivative financial assets			
Commercial papers	12,363,103	11,935,774	10,100,603
Bank debentures	2,064,894	524,949	2,102,900
Government bonds	1,603,069	2,299,771	1,964,340
Others	<u>1,429,731</u>	<u>1,273,819</u>	<u>707,810</u>
	<u>17,460,797</u>	<u>16,034,313</u>	<u>14,875,653</u>
	<u>52,580,840</u>	<u>71,540,197</u>	<u>87,365,631</u>
<u>Financial assets designated as at FVTPL</u>			
Government bonds	202,758	206,349	11,107,474
Corporate bonds	-	-	2,649,848
Others	<u>167,273</u>	<u>171,163</u>	<u>753,379</u>
	<u>370,031</u>	<u>377,512</u>	<u>14,510,701</u>
Financial assets at FVTPL	<u>\$ 52,950,871</u>	<u>\$ 71,917,709</u>	<u>\$ 101,876,332</u>

(Continued)

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
<u>Financial liabilities held for trading</u>			
Derivative instruments			
Interest rate swap contracts	\$ 21,535,106	\$ 35,307,916	\$ 49,244,672
Currency swap contracts	8,763,264	13,843,642	6,444,968
Option contracts	6,283,723	10,173,449	16,627,489
Others	<u>382,305</u>	<u>631,241</u>	<u>466,075</u>
	<u>36,964,398</u>	<u>59,956,248</u>	<u>72,783,204</u>
<u>Financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL</u>			
Bank debentures payable	10,618,281	11,077,401	14,115,761
Others	<u>23,688</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>10,641,969</u>	<u>11,077,401</u>	<u>14,115,761</u>
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	<u>\$ 47,606,367</u>	<u>\$ 71,033,649</u>	<u>\$ 86,898,965</u> (Concluded)

As of June 30, 2021, December 31, 2020 and June 30, 2020, bank debentures issued by the Bank and designated as at FVTPL were as follows:

Name	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020	Issuance Period	Method of Paying Principal and Interests	Interest Rate
P16KGIB3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,372,800	2016.11.08-2046.11.08 (Note 1)	Principal due on maturity	0%
P18KGIB1	5,574,000	5,701,600	5,932,000	2018.01.30-2048.01.30 (Note 2)	Principal due on maturity	0%
P18KGIB2	<u>4,459,200</u>	<u>4,561,280</u>	<u>4,745,600</u>	2018.02.27-2048.02.27 (Note 2)	Principal due on maturity	0%
	10,033,200	10,262,880	13,050,400			
Valuation adjustments	<u>585,081</u>	<u>814,521</u>	<u>1,065,361</u>			
	<u>\$ 10,618,281</u>	<u>\$ 11,077,401</u>	<u>\$ 14,115,761</u>			

Note 1: Based on 100% of the carrying value of each bond principal plus the interest; the Bank may redeem all the debentures after two years from the issue date (inclusive).

Note 2: Based on 100% of the carrying value of each bond principal plus the interest; the Bank may redeem all the debentures after five years from the issue date (inclusive).

The contract (notional) amounts of the Bank and its subsidiaries' outstanding derivative financial instruments as of June 30, 2021, December 31, 2020 and June 30, 2020 were summarized as follows:

	Contract Amount		
	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Currency swap contracts	\$ 1,392,997,657	\$ 1,443,249,768	\$ 1,394,108,968
Interest rate swap contracts	760,728,330	852,162,566	975,783,414
Option contracts	589,639,851	572,909,998	600,157,577
Forward exchange contracts	19,240,689	29,257,021	21,785,594
Cross-currency swap contracts	13,980,310	18,552,506	19,595,011
Futures contracts	8,561,870	185,302	465,976
Non-deliverable forward contracts	6,210,569	4,208,050	25,065,397
Asset swap contracts	44,500	189,524	240,580
Commodity swap contracts	2,345	69,665	96,300

As of June 30, 2021, December 31, 2020 and June 30, 2020, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss with aggregate carrying values of \$239,997 thousand, \$767,528 thousand and \$5,822,810 thousand, respectively, had been sold under repurchase agreements (recognized as notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements).

For the information on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged as collateral for the Bank and its subsidiaries, please refer to Note 43.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	\$ 193,597,939	\$ 194,166,054	\$ 162,262,921
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI	<u>10,553,502</u>	<u>7,663,393</u>	<u>2,091,905</u>
	<u>\$ 204,151,441</u>	<u>\$ 201,829,447</u>	<u>\$ 164,354,826</u>

a. Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Government bonds	\$ 71,410,338	\$ 66,824,439	\$ 43,568,667
Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank	64,722,309	64,927,048	65,647,739
Corporate bonds	44,400,178	47,051,727	39,854,452
Bank debentures	12,566,717	14,863,819	13,192,063
Treasury bills	<u>498,397</u>	<u>499,021</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 193,597,939</u>	<u>\$ 194,166,054</u>	<u>\$ 162,262,921</u>

As of June 30, 2021, December 31, 2020 and June 30, 2020, investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI, with aggregate carrying values of \$51,513,751 thousand, \$58,248,403 thousand and \$51,424,403 thousand, respectively, had been sold under repurchase agreements (recognized as notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements).

There was no significant increase in the credit risk of investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI of the Bank and its subsidiaries; therefore, the impairment loss was assessed based on 12 months expected credit losses. An adjustment in the investment portfolio resulted in the recognition of impairment loss of \$32,769 thousand, \$36,865 thousand and \$35,820 thousand on June 30, 2021, December 31, 2020 and June 30, 2020, respectively.

b. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Listed and OTC stocks	\$ 9,593,133	\$ 6,574,254	\$ 1,001,600
Unlisted stocks	<u>960,369</u>	<u>1,089,139</u>	<u>1,090,305</u>
	<u>\$ 10,553,502</u>	<u>\$ 7,663,393</u>	<u>\$ 2,091,905</u>

For the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, the Bank and its subsidiaries sold its shares in order to manage its investment portfolio. The sold shares had a fair value of \$5,664,308 thousand and \$2,127,592 thousand and the Bank and its subsidiaries transferred gain of \$1,288,317 thousand and loss of \$257,292 thousand from other equity related-unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income to retained earnings.

For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, dividend income were \$65,664 thousand, \$18,502 thousand, \$77,914 thousand and \$32,477 thousand, respectively, and those related to investments held as of June 30, 2021 and 2020 were \$43,372 thousand and \$26,502 thousand, and those related to investments derecognized as of June 30, 2021 and 2020 were \$34,542 thousand and \$5,975 thousand, respectively.

For the information on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged as collateral for the Bank and its subsidiaries, please refer to Note 43.

10. DEBT INVESTMENTS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Foreign bank debentures	\$ 12,918,210	\$ 10,959,614	\$ 10,731,180
Domestic bank debentures	<u>557,400</u>	<u>570,160</u>	<u>593,200</u>
	13,475,610	11,529,774	11,324,380
Accumulated impairment	<u>(2,757)</u>	<u>(2,989)</u>	<u>(3,046)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 13,472,853</u>	<u>\$ 11,526,785</u>	<u>\$ 11,321,334</u>

As of June 30, 2021, December 31, 2020 and June 30, 2020, debt investments measured at amortized cost, with aggregate carrying values of \$397,147 thousand, \$270,826 thousand and \$281,770 thousand had been sold respectively under repurchase agreements (recognized as notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements).

The Bank and its subsidiaries had not pledged any of the debt investments measured at amortized cost as collateral.

There was no significant increase in the credit risk of debt investments measured at amortized cost of the Bank and its subsidiaries; therefore, the impairment loss was assessed based on 12 months expected credit losses. An adjustment in the investment portfolio resulted in the recognition of impairment loss of \$2,757 thousand, \$2,989 thousand and \$3,046 thousand on June 30, 2021, December 31, 2020 and June 30, 2020, respectively.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR HEDGING

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
<u>Financial assets for hedging</u>			
Fair value hedge - interest rate swap	<u>\$ 161,329</u>	<u>\$ 102,479</u>	<u>\$ 19,688</u>
<u>Financial liabilities for hedging</u>			
Fair value hedge - interest rate swap	<u>\$ 301,767</u>	<u>\$ 641,307</u>	<u>\$ 944,494</u>

Fair Value Hedges

The Bank and its subsidiaries are exposed to the risk of adverse fair value fluctuations due to changes in interest rates for the debt instruments and bank debentures issued. Since the risk is considered material, the Bank and its subsidiaries enter into interest rate swap contracts to hedge against this risk.

The following tables summarize the information relating to the hedges for interest rate risk.

June 30, 2021

Hedging Instrument	Notional Amount	Maturity	Line Item in Balance Sheet	Carrying Amount		
				Asset	Liability	
Fair value hedge						
Interest rate swap contracts	\$ 35,150,141	2022.05.03- 2031.06.01	Financial assets and liabilities for hedging	\$ 161,329	\$ 301,767	
Hedged Items			Carrying Amount		Accumulated Amount of Fair Value Adjustments	
			Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Fair value hedge						
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			\$ 20,992,044	\$ -	\$ 223,048	\$ -
Bank debentures payable			-	15,800,000	-	82,612

December 31, 2020

Hedging Instrument	Notional Amount	Maturity	Line Item in Balance Sheet	Carrying Amount	
				Asset	Liability
Fair value hedge					
Interest rate swap contracts	\$ 23,993,502	2022.05.03- 2030.08.07	Financial assets and liabilities for hedging	\$ 102,479	\$ 641,307

Hedged Items	Carrying Amount		Accumulated Amount of Fair Value Adjustments	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Fair value hedge				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ 14,720,977	\$ -	\$ 640,119	\$ -
Bank debentures payable	-	10,800,000	-	101,293

June 30, 2020

Hedging Instrument	Notional Amount	Maturity	Line Item in Balance Sheet	Carrying Amount	
				Asset	Liability
Fair value hedge					
Interest rate swap contracts	\$ 20,883,388	2022.05.03-2030.03.06	Financial assets and liabilities for hedging	\$ 19,688	\$ 944,494

Hedged Items	Carrying Amount		Accumulated Amount of Fair Value Adjustments	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Fair value hedge				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ 16,210,407	\$ -	\$ 943,012	\$ -
Bank debentures payable	-	6,000,000	-	18,206

12. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESELL AGREEMENTS

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Commercial papers	\$ 14,144,857	\$ 19,304,690	\$ 30,891,024
Negotiable certificates of deposit	2,870,999	4,791,205	200,000
Corporate bonds	2,517,824	5,018,557	3,722,169
Bank debentures	613,584	742,464	785,813
Government bonds	242,804	311,397	-
	<u>\$ 20,390,068</u>	<u>\$ 30,168,313</u>	<u>\$ 35,599,006</u>
Agreed-upon resell amounts	<u>\$ 20,392,691</u>	<u>\$ 30,171,815</u>	<u>\$ 35,602,824</u>
Last maturity date	September 2021	January 2021	July 2020

13. RECEIVABLES, NET

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Accounts receivables factoring without recourse	\$ 8,167,981	\$ 7,566,727	\$ 5,185,575
Accounts receivable - forfaiting	5,325,417	11,629,327	10,461,942
Installment accounts and lease receivables	5,051,323	4,478,343	4,178,606
Credit cards	3,078,397	3,341,266	3,213,142
Interest receivable	2,924,529	2,996,317	2,868,319
Receivable on securities sold	1,640,419	-	129,569
PEM receivable	838,646	857,844	880,123
Rental deposits	467,748	467,748	467,748
Others	<u>682,339</u>	<u>803,891</u>	<u>1,532,292</u>
	28,176,799	32,141,463	28,917,316
Less: Unrealized interest	(262,745)	(237,215)	(222,929)
Allowance for bad debts	<u>(1,339,557)</u>	<u>(1,428,474)</u>	<u>(1,426,005)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 26,574,497</u>	<u>\$ 30,475,774</u>	<u>\$ 27,268,382</u>

As of June 30, 2021, December 31, 2020 and June 30, 2020, the rental deposits receivable amounting to \$467,748 thousand and the allowance for bad debts was \$409,848 thousand, resulted from the relocation to Bank-owned property, of which, deposits from Prince Motors and Cosmos Construction Management Corporation amounted to \$101,901 thousand, and the allowance for bad debts on these deposits was \$44,001 thousand.

On February 14, 2014, the Taiwan District Court had judged that the Bank lost the lawsuit against the third party who claimed that the Bank had fraudulently infringed the rights of the creditors regarding property rights of Dun Nun Building, and the Bank then filed appeal. The court has revoked the original adjudication and rejected the third party appeal on July 26, 2017. Third party then filed appeal for third trial. The Supreme Court decided in the third sentence and the case was sent back to the High Court on November 9, 2018. The High Court sent a verdict on August 17, 2021. Please refer to Note 44 for details.

From May 2007 to February 2008, the Bank sold structured notes, which were issued by GVEC Resource Inc. (GVEC), amounting to US\$48,920 thousand through a specific trust fund. PEM Group, which GVEC was subordinate to, was found to have committed fraud by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). In view of its social responsibility, the Bank's board of directors decided to buy back the structured notes before March 31, 2010 and ask for compensation from PEM Group.

PEM Group had invested in life insurance policy products, etc. In order to recover its creditor's rights effectively and to protect shareholders' equity, the Bank's board of directors adopted a resolution on December 21, 2010, to take over all the insurance policies and hold these policies in the form of trust. The Bank completed the transfer of the life insurance policies from PEM Group on March 7, 2011. The Bank measured the policies' cost based on an actuarial report less administration fees, and then recognized the cost amounting to \$218,386 thousand (US\$7,423 thousand). At the same time, the Bank wrote off the initial cost and provision for life insurance policies amounting to \$433,061 thousand (US\$14,721 thousand).

As of June 30, 2021, the PEM receivable amounting to \$838,646 thousand (US\$30,091 thousand) was measured as the abovementioned PEM receivable plus premiums paid thereon, less any recovery amount. After assessing the possibility of recovery based on the latest information provided by the trust entity, the balance of the PEM receivable and its allowance for bad debts were as follows:

	(In Thousands of USD/NTD)	
	June 30, 2021	
	USD	NTD
Life insurance policies	\$ 14,525	\$ 404,837
Non-life insurance policies	<u>15,566</u>	<u>433,809</u>
	30,091	838,646
Less: Allowance for bad debts	<u>(17,113)</u>	<u>(476,937)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 12,978</u>	<u>\$ 361,709</u>
	December 31, 2020	
	USD	NTD
Life insurance policies	\$ 14,525	\$ 414,104
Non-life insurance policies	<u>15,566</u>	<u>443,740</u>
	30,091	857,844
Less: Allowance for bad debts	<u>(16,990)</u>	<u>(484,364)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 13,101</u>	<u>\$ 373,480</u>
	June 30, 2020	
	USD	NTD
Life insurance policies	\$ 14,108	\$ 418,452
Non-life insurance policies	<u>15,566</u>	<u>461,671</u>
	29,674	880,123
Less: Allowance for bad debts	<u>(16,880)</u>	<u>(500,666)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 12,794</u>	<u>\$ 379,457</u>

Changes in Loss Allowance on Receivables

The reconciliation statements of loss allowance for receivables of the Bank and its subsidiaries were as follows:

For the six months ended June 30, 2021

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Impairment in Accordance With IFRS 9	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing /Non-accrual Loans	Total
	12 Months ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)			
Balance at January 1	\$ 54,052	\$ 39,244	\$ -	\$ 1,098,055	\$ -	\$ 1,191,351	\$ 237,123	\$ 1,428,474
Changes due to financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:								
Transferred to lifetime ECL	(169)	2,472	-	(2,303)	-	-	-	-
Transferred to credit - impaired financial assets	(148)	(1,302)	-	1,450	-	-	-	-
Transferred to 12 months ECL	490	(252)	-	(238)	-	-	-	-
Derecognizing financial assets during the current period	(17,379)	(3,858)	-	(6,606)	-	(27,843)	-	(27,843)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	12,942	26	-	32	-	13,000	-	13,000
The adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans							(50,916)	(50,916)
Write-off	-	-	-	(2,796)	-	(2,796)	-	(2,796)
Recovery of written-off	-	-	-	12,175	-	12,175	-	12,175
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	(7,115)	(9,059)	428	(16,791)	-	(32,537)	-	(32,537)
Balance at June 30	\$ 42,673	\$ 27,271	\$ 428	\$ 1,082,978	\$ -	\$ 1,153,350	\$ 186,207	\$ 1,339,557

For the six months ended June 30, 2020

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Impairment in Accordance With IFRS 9	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing /Non-accrual Loans	Total
	12 Months ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)			
Balance at January 1	\$ 46,283	\$ 32,925	\$ 1	\$ 1,137,187	\$ -	\$ 1,216,396	\$ 151,182	\$ 1,367,578
Changes due to financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:								
Transferred to lifetime ECL	(5,184)	6,612	-	(1,428)	-	-	-	-
Transferred to credit - impaired financial assets	(818)	(1,832)	-	2,650	-	-	-	-
Transferred to 12 months ECL	457	(274)	-	(183)	-	-	-	-
Derecognizing financial assets during the current period	(8,610)	(355)	(1)	(2,956)	-	(11,922)	-	(11,922)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	15,182	51	-	1,003	-	16,236	-	16,236
The adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans							40,672	40,672
Write-off	-	-	-	(24,545)	-	(24,545)	-	(24,545)
Recovery of written-off	-	-	-	15,017	-	15,017	-	15,017
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	724	2,020	-	20,225	-	22,969	-	22,969
Balance at June 30	\$ 48,034	\$ 39,147	\$ -	\$ 1,146,970	\$ -	\$ 1,234,151	\$ 191,854	\$ 1,426,005

Changes in total carrying amount of receivables of the Bank and its subsidiaries were as follows:

For the six months ended June 30, 2021

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Total
	12 Months ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	
Balance at January 1	\$ 29,977,874	\$ 239,811	\$ -	\$ 1,686,563	\$ -	\$ 31,904,248
Conversion from individual financial instruments to lifetime ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion from individual financial instruments to credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roll-out individual financial instruments from credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables based on collective assessment	(55,477)	39,998	-	15,479	-	-
Purchased or originated new receivables	5,218,131	294	-	183	-	5,218,608
Write-off	-	-	-	(2,796)	-	(2,796)
Derecognition	(8,788,467)	(34,541)	-	(28,923)	-	(8,851,931)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	(331,247)	(1)	685	(23,512)	-	(354,075)
Balance at June 30	\$ 26,020,814	\$ 245,561	\$ 685	\$ 1,646,994	\$ -	\$ 27,914,054

For the six months ended June 30, 2020

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Total
	12 Months ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	
Balance at January 1	\$ 20,525,328	\$ 246,885	\$ 6	\$ 1,758,759	\$ -	\$ 22,530,978
Conversion from individual financial instruments to lifetime ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion from individual financial instruments to credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roll-out individual financial instruments from credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables based on collective assessment	(63,960)	27,731	-	36,229	-	-
Purchased or originated new receivables	11,179,494	568	-	2,625	-	11,182,687
Write-off	-	-	-	(24,545)	-	(24,545)
Derecognition	(4,779,554)	(28,432)	(3)	(25,285)	-	(4,833,274)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	(151,519)	(9)	-	(9,931)	-	(161,459)
Balance at June 30	\$ 26,709,789	\$ 246,743	\$ 3	\$ 1,737,852	\$ -	\$ 28,694,387

For the impairment loss analysis of receivables, please refer to Note 46.

For the receivables pledged as collateral for the Bank and its subsidiaries, please refer to Note 43.

14. DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Short-term loans	\$ 75,437,071	\$ 76,925,133	\$ 83,418,055
Medium-term loans	215,433,223	218,310,863	208,536,366
Long-term loans	89,403,164	84,239,047	76,356,305
Overdue loans	367,134	465,508	463,985
Export negotiations	<u>143,104</u>	<u>14,513</u>	<u>24,092</u>
	380,783,696	379,955,064	368,798,803
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(5,097,912)	(4,995,889)	(4,692,627)
Less: Discounts on discounts and loans	<u>(63,963)</u>	<u>(72,032)</u>	<u>(86,316)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 375,621,821</u>	<u>\$ 374,887,143</u>	<u>\$ 364,019,860</u>

Changes in Loss Allowance on Discounts and Loans

The reconciliation statements of loss allowance for discounts and loans of the Bank were as follows:

For the six months ended June 30, 2021

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Impairment in Accordance With IFRS 9	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing /Non-accrual Loans	Total
	12 Months ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)			
Balance at January 1	\$ 1,213,597	\$ 89,205	\$ -	\$ 557,519	\$ -	\$ 1,860,321	\$ 3,135,568	\$ 4,995,889
Changes due to financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:								
Transferred to lifetime ECL	(2,259)	17,168	-	(14,909)	-	-		-
Transferred to credit - impaired financial assets	(4,197)	(14,969)	-	19,166	-	-		-
Transferred to 12 months ECL	9,876	(2,676)	-	(7,200)	-	-		-
Derecognizing financial assets during the current period	(259,514)	(7,917)	-	(50,655)	-	(318,086)		(318,086)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	584,054	5	-	273	-	584,332		584,332
The adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans							440,550	440,550
Write-off	-	-	-	(219,681)	-	(219,681)		(219,681)
Recovery of written-off	-	-	-	354,106	-	354,106		354,106
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	<u>(703,926)</u>	<u>14,666</u>	<u>82,045</u>	<u>(131,983)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(739,198)</u>		<u>(739,198)</u>
Balance at June 30	<u>\$ 837,631</u>	<u>\$ 95,482</u>	<u>\$ 82,045</u>	<u>\$ 506,636</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,521,794</u>	<u>\$ 3,576,118</u>	<u>\$ 5,097,912</u>

For the six months ended June 30, 2020

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Impairment in Accordance With IFRS 9	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing /Non-accrual Loans	Total
	12 Months ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)			
Balance at January 1	\$ 1,450,530	\$ 80,266	\$ 1,479	\$ 597,543	\$ -	\$ 2,129,818	\$ 2,334,800	\$ 4,464,618
Changes due to financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:								
Transferred to lifetime ECL	(1,845)	17,260	-	(15,415)	-	-	-	-
Transferred to credit - impaired financial assets	(3,821)	(15,131)	-	18,952	-	-	-	-
Transferred to 12 months ECL	3,199	(2,480)	-	(719)	-	-	-	-
Derecognizing financial assets during the current period	(322,473)	(5,520)	-	(25,586)	-	(353,579)	-	(353,579)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	649,125	230	-	172	-	649,527	-	649,527
The adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans	-	-	-	(224,281)	-	(224,281)	595,985	595,985
Write-off	-	-	-	354,203	-	354,203	-	(224,281)
Recovery of written-off	-	-	-	(135,760)	-	(793,846)	-	354,203
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	(660,805)	2,656	63	-	-	-	-	(793,846)
Balance at June 30	\$ 1,113,910	\$ 77,281	\$ 1,542	\$ 569,109	\$ -	\$ 1,761,842	\$ 2,930,785	\$ 4,692,627

Changes in total carrying amount of discounts and loans of the Bank were as follows:

For the six months ended June 30, 2021

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Total
	12 Months ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	
Balance at January 1	\$ 376,225,602	\$ 1,426,197	\$ -	\$ 2,303,265	\$ -	\$ 379,955,064
Conversion from individual financial instruments to lifetime ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion from individual financial instruments to credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roll-out individual financial instruments from credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discounts and loans based on collective assessment	(523,918)	177,655	-	346,263	-	-
Purchased or originated new discounts and loans	278,291,839	70	-	461	-	278,292,370
Write-off	-	-	-	(219,681)	-	(219,681)
Derecognition	(274,614,810)	(151,085)	-	(196,228)	-	(274,962,123)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	(2,409,542)	(2,106)	131,546	(1,832)	-	(2,281,934)
Balance at June 30	\$ 376,969,171	\$ 1,450,731	\$ 131,546	\$ 2,232,248	\$ -	\$ 380,783,696

For the six months ended June 30, 2020

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Total
	12 Months ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	
Balance at January 1	\$ 343,057,023	\$ 1,350,348	\$ 7,225	\$ 2,591,502	\$ 69,951	\$ 347,076,049
Conversion from individual financial instruments to lifetime ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion from individual financial instruments to credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roll-out individual financial instruments from credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discounts and loans based on collective assessment	(564,193)	164,531	-	399,662	-	-
Purchased or originated new discounts and loans	323,014,067	2,096	-	1,152	-	323,017,315
Write-off	-	-	-	(224,281)	-	(224,281)
Derecognition	(299,274,694)	(141,955)	-	(455,472)	(69,951)	(299,942,072)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	(1,119,423)	(6,808)	(107)	(1,870)	-	(1,128,208)
Balance at June 30	\$ 365,112,780	\$ 1,368,212	\$ 7,118	\$ 2,310,693	\$ -	\$ 368,798,803

For the impairment loss analysis of discounts and loans, please refer to Note 46.

15. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD, NET

Immaterial associates:

	June 30, 2021		December 31, 2020		June 30, 2020	
	Carrying Amount	%	Carrying Amount	%	Carrying Amount	%
CDIB & Partners						
Investment Holding Corporation	\$ 871,717	4.95	\$ 863,599	4.95	\$ 787,159	4.95
Suyin KGI Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.	769,725	33.40	-	-	-	-
Others	-		61		61	
	<u>\$ 1,641,442</u>		<u>\$ 863,660</u>		<u>\$ 787,220</u>	

CDIB & Partners Investment Holding Corporation were accounted for using the equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments were calculated based on financial statements which have been audited. Management believes there is no material impact on the equity method of accounting or the calculation of the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the financial statements of the investments which have not been audited.

The Bank and its subsidiaries had not pledged any of the investments accounted for using equity method as collateral.

16. INVOLVEMENT WITH UNCONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES

- a. The Bank and its subsidiaries have asset securitization products in which the Bank and its subsidiaries do not have significant influence but rights and obligations in accordance with the contract. The funds of unconsolidated structured entities are from the Bank and its subsidiaries and external third parties.
- b. The carrying amounts of the Bank and its subsidiaries' involvement with the structured entities, which were recognized in the consolidated balance sheet were as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
<u>Asset securitization</u>			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ 279,385	\$ 284,284	\$ 298,068
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u> -</u>	<u> -</u>	<u>1,192,272</u>
	<u>\$ 279,385</u>	<u>\$ 284,284</u>	<u>\$ 1,490,340</u>

The amount of the maximum exposure to loss is the carrying amount of the assets held by the Bank and its subsidiaries.

- c. The Bank and its subsidiaries did not provide any financial support to the unconsolidated structured entities for the six months ended June 30, 2021.

17. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS, NET

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Due from banks not qualifying as cash equivalents	\$ 2,155,450	\$ 1,095,475	\$ 1,048,650
Overdue receivables	13,038	12,139	11,118
Pledged time deposits	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>
	2,168,788	1,107,914	1,060,068
Less: Allowance for bad debts - overdue receivables	<u>(13,038)</u>	<u>(12,139)</u>	<u>(11,118)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 2,155,750</u>	<u>\$ 1,095,775</u>	<u>\$ 1,048,950</u>

For the information on other financial assets pledged as collateral by the Bank and its subsidiaries, please refer to Note 43.

18. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Land	\$ 3,094,432	\$ 3,236,070	\$ 3,270,325
Buildings and facilities	1,310,632	1,415,144	1,529,822
Machinery and computer equipment	652,913	684,255	652,252
Leasehold improvements	189,063	213,530	227,290
Transportation equipment	116,199	164,823	230,809
Miscellaneous equipment	30,864	35,314	40,309
Prepayments for acquisition of properties	<u>202,598</u>	<u>19,849</u>	<u>17,428</u>
	<u>\$ 5,596,701</u>	<u>\$ 5,768,985</u>	<u>\$ 5,968,235</u>
Assets used by the Bank and its subsidiaries	\$ 5,146,916	\$ 5,259,986	\$ 5,383,293
Assets leased under operating leases	<u>449,785</u>	<u>508,999</u>	<u>584,942</u>
	<u>\$ 5,596,701</u>	<u>\$ 5,768,985</u>	<u>\$ 5,968,235</u>

Except for depreciation recognized, the Bank and its subsidiaries had no significant addition, disposal and impairment of property and equipment during the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

Property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings and facilities	4-60 years
Machinery and computer equipment	4-10 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Miscellaneous equipment	3-12 years
Leasehold improvements	Depends on the age or the durable life of the lease, whichever is shorter

The operating leases of the Bank's subsidiaries are mainly based on leased light passenger vehicles with lease terms of 1 to 5 years. The above contracts do not contain market review clauses. The lessees do not have bargain purchase options to acquire the assets at the expiry of the lease periods.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable was as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Year 1	\$ 42,261	\$ 64,634	\$ 86,027
Year 2	9,851	22,580	42,506
Year 3	602	2,475	9,919
Year 4	-	174	602
Year 5	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 52,714</u>	<u>\$ 89,863</u>	<u>\$ 139,054</u>

The equipment leased by the Bank and its subsidiaries under operating leases is depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Estimated Useful Lives
Machinery equipment	4-20 years
Transportation equipment	2-5 years

For the information on property and equipment pledged as collateral by the Bank and its subsidiaries, please refer to Note 43.

19. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020	
Carrying amounts				
Buildings and facilities	\$ 3,872,564	\$ 1,685,968	\$ 1,779,952	
Computer equipment	45,792	53,746	61,700	
Transportation equipment	5,862	6,854	6,537	
Miscellaneous equipment	<u>27</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>108</u>	
	<u>\$ 3,924,245</u>	<u>\$ 1,746,636</u>	<u>\$ 1,848,297</u>	
		For The Six Months Ended June 30		
		2021	2020	
Additions to right-of-use assets		<u>\$ 2,416,917</u>	<u>\$ 164,101</u>	
	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Depreciation of right-of-use assets				
Buildings and facilities	\$ 96,011	\$ 68,178	\$ 194,666	\$ 153,452
Computer equipment	3,978	3,978	7,955	7,955
Transportation equipment	710	677	1,409	1,206
Miscellaneous equipment	<u>21</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>41</u>
	<u>\$ 100,720</u>	<u>\$ 72,854</u>	<u>\$ 204,071</u>	<u>\$ 162,654</u>

b. Lease liabilities

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Carrying amounts	<u>\$ 4,025,120</u>	<u>\$ 1,765,615</u>	<u>\$ 1,864,859</u>

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Interest expense (other interest expenses)	<u>\$ 7,546</u>	<u>\$ 5,684</u>	<u>\$ 15,537</u>	<u>\$ 12,829</u>

Ranges of discount rates for lease liabilities were as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Buildings and facilities	0.65%-3.84%	0.71%-3.84%	0.71%-3.84%
Computer equipment	0.91%-0.92%	0.91%-0.92%	0.91%-0.92%
Transportation equipment	0.53%-0.92%	0.60%-0.92%	0.71%-0.92%
Miscellaneous equipment	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities (undiscounted) was as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Less than 1 year	\$ 375,668	\$ 267,609	\$ 267,138
1 year to 5 years	1,554,654	940,883	972,146
Over 5 years	<u>2,306,126</u>	<u>631,445</u>	<u>719,744</u>
	<u>\$ 4,236,448</u>	<u>\$ 1,839,937</u>	<u>\$ 1,959,028</u>

c. Material lease activities and terms

The Bank and its subsidiaries lease buildings and facilities, computer equipment, transportation equipment and miscellaneous equipment with lease terms of 1 to 15 years. In the contracts, the Bank and its subsidiaries have the option to lease the building at the end of the lease terms. The lessees do not have bargain purchase options to acquire the assets at the expiry of the lease periods.

d. Other lease information

For lease arrangements under operating leases for the leasing out of investment properties and freehold property and equipment for the Bank and its subsidiaries, please refer to Notes 18 and 20, respectively.

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Expenses relating to short-term leases	<u>\$ 21,240</u>	<u>\$ 14,930</u>	<u>\$ 42,629</u>	<u>\$ 17,555</u>
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	<u>\$ 296</u>	<u>\$ 300</u>	<u>\$ 590</u>	<u>\$ 642</u>
Total cash outflow for leases			<u>\$ 176,538</u>	<u>\$ 173,479</u>

Short-term lease commitments with lease terms commencing after the balance sheet dates are as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Short-term lease commitments	<u>\$ 68,291</u>	<u>\$ 31,447</u>	<u>\$ 69,979</u>

20. INVESTMENT PROPERTY, NET

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Land	\$ 1,033,030	\$ 891,391	\$ 857,137
Buildings and facilities	<u>362,033</u>	<u>292,136</u>	<u>210,785</u>
	<u>\$ 1,395,063</u>	<u>\$ 1,183,527</u>	<u>\$ 1,067,922</u>

Except for depreciation recognized, the Bank and its subsidiaries had no significant addition, disposal and impairment of investment property during the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

Investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings and facilities	
Main building and parking spaces	30-60 years

The fair values of the Bank and its subsidiaries' investment properties were assessed by an external independent appraiser and are reviewed by the Bank and its subsidiaries' management that consider the validity of appraisal report in 2020 and 2019 and regard the fair value as effective. The sales comparison approach and income approach were used in the valuation, whereby the sales comparison approach compares a subject property's characteristics with those of comparable properties which have been recently sold in similar transactions, and the income approach takes the net operating income of the rent collected and divides it by the capitalization rate. Based on these valuations, the fair values of the Bank and its subsidiaries' investment properties as of June 30, 2021, December 31, 2020 and June 30, 2020 were \$1,611,511 thousand, \$1,369,334 thousand and \$1,174,639 thousand, respectively. Investment properties were categorized into Level 3.

The lease terms of the leasing of investment properties is 1 to 10 years. Some lessees have the priority to rent the leased property under the same terms after the leases have expired. The lessees do not have bargain purchase options to acquire the investment property at the expiry of the lease periods.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating leases of investment property was as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Year 1	\$ 41,592	\$ 34,915	\$ 32,809
Year 2	39,453	32,983	28,670
Year 3	24,857	24,845	27,321
Year 4	22,643	14,951	14,148
Year 5	15,207	13,142	12,010
Over 5 years	<u>18,370</u>	<u>22,816</u>	<u>12,263</u>
	<u>\$ 162,122</u>	<u>\$ 143,652</u>	<u>\$ 127,221</u>

The above items of investment property are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	<u>Estimated Useful Lives</u>
Buildings and facilities	30-60 years

For the information on investment property pledged as collateral by the Bank and its subsidiaries, please refer to Note 43.

21. OTHER ASSETS, NET

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Guarantee deposits paid	\$ 5,485,063	\$ 7,853,206	\$ 8,736,894
Prepaid expenses	621,475	1,445,241	374,013
Operating guarantee deposits and settlement funds	57,100	57,100	57,100
Others	<u>100,066</u>	<u>88,579</u>	<u>85,521</u>
	<u>\$ 6,263,704</u>	<u>\$ 9,444,126</u>	<u>\$ 9,253,528</u>

For the information on other assets pledged as collateral by the Bank and its subsidiaries, please refer to Note 43.

22. DEPOSITS FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND BANKS

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Call loans from banks	\$ 21,326,840	\$ 11,236,592	\$ 18,567,160
Deposits from Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	<u>190,146</u>	<u>190,146</u>	<u>190,146</u>
	<u>\$ 21,516,986</u>	<u>\$ 11,426,738</u>	<u>\$ 18,757,306</u>

23. NOTES AND BONDS ISSUED UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Corporate bonds	\$ 31,273,926	\$ 32,731,708	\$ 36,902,957
Government bonds	11,815,675	17,392,870	10,659,065
Bank debentures	8,821,297	8,912,207	9,667,346
Commercial paper	<u>239,997</u>	<u>249,972</u>	<u>299,615</u>
	<u>\$ 52,150,895</u>	<u>\$ 59,286,757</u>	<u>\$ 57,528,983</u>
Repurchase amounts	<u>\$ 52,178,389</u>	<u>\$ 59,314,435</u>	<u>\$ 57,595,343</u>
Last maturity date	October 2021	March 2021	October 2020

24. PAYABLES

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Accrued interest	\$ 1,998,291	\$ 1,781,016	\$ 2,094,696
Accounts payable factoring	1,605,550	1,272,675	1,167,490
Payable for securities purchased	917,547	1,546,829	122,047
Accrued expenses	643,380	1,025,105	535,341
Collection payable	203,280	93,302	434,826
Spot exchange payable, foreign currencies	63,110	233,168	832,073
Others	<u>777,475</u>	<u>720,884</u>	<u>756,370</u>
	<u>\$ 6,208,633</u>	<u>\$ 6,672,979</u>	<u>\$ 5,942,843</u>

25. DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Time deposits	\$ 241,443,593	\$ 265,507,330	\$ 254,325,076
Savings deposits	142,195,124	131,860,446	126,058,040
Demand deposits	117,082,157	106,475,577	93,223,691
Negotiable certificates of deposit	3,683,700	5,956,700	14,256,600
Checking deposits	3,105,048	3,447,020	3,929,458
Remittances	<u>64,840</u>	<u>42,516</u>	<u>3,042,691</u>
	<u>\$ 507,574,462</u>	<u>\$ 513,289,589</u>	<u>\$ 494,835,556</u>

26. BANK DEBENTURES PAYABLE

Name	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020	Issuance Period	Method of Paying Principle and Interests	Interest Rate
P07 KGIB 1	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	2018.12.27, no maturity date	Interest payable annually (Note)	2.35%
P07 KGIB 2	3,350,000	3,350,000	3,350,000	2018.12.27-2033.12.27	Interest payable annually; principal due on maturity	1.68%
P08KGIB 1	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	2019.06.26-2034.06.26	Interest payable annually; principal due on maturity	1.4%
P09KGIB 1	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	2020.03.05-2027.03.05	Interest payable annually; principal due on maturity	0.75%
P09KGIB 2	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	2020.03.05-2030.03.05	Interest payable annually; principal due on maturity	0.8%
P09KGIB 3	4,800,000	4,800,000	-	2020.08.07-2030.08.07	Interest payable annually; principal due on maturity	0.71%
P10KGIB 1	4,300,000	-	-	2021.02.04-2031.02.04	Interest payable annually; principal due on maturity	0.57%
P10KGIB 2	<u>700,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	2021.05.18-2024.05.18	Interest payable annually; principal due on maturity	0.4%
	25,250,000	20,250,000	15,450,000			
Valuation adjustments	<u>82,612</u>	<u>101,293</u>	<u>18,206</u>			
Net amount	<u>\$ 25,332,612</u>	<u>\$ 20,351,293</u>	<u>\$ 15,468,206</u>			

Note: The Bank has the right to redeem the bonds after 5 years and 1 month from the issue date if its self-owned capital adequacy ratio is still in compliance with the requirements set by the competent authority. The Bank is allowed to redeem the bonds based on the carrying value of each bond plus interest after approved by the competent authority.

27. COMMERCIAL PAPER PAYABLE, NET

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Commercial paper payable	\$ 3,065,000	\$ 2,435,000	\$ 2,335,000
Less: Unamortized discount	<u>(1,423)</u>	<u>(1,197)</u>	<u>(1,032)</u>
	<u>\$ 3,063,577</u>	<u>\$ 2,433,803</u>	<u>\$ 2,333,968</u>
Range of interest rates	0.81%-0.89%	0.91%-1.31%	0.95%-1.19%
Last maturity date	September 2021	July 2021	October 2020

28. OTHER BORROWINGS

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Note issuance facility	\$ 1,499,697	\$ 1,439,518	\$ 1,199,727
Short-term secured borrowings	<u>75,000</u>	<u>106,609</u>	<u>327,343</u>
	<u>\$ 1,574,697</u>	<u>\$ 1,546,127</u>	<u>\$ 1,527,070</u>
Range of interest rates	0.85%-1.30%	0.97%-2.32%	0.95%-2.21%
Last maturity date	October 2023	October 2023	June 2023

For the information on the assets pledged as collaterals for borrowings, please refer to Note 43.

29. PROVISIONS

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Provisions for guarantee liabilities	\$ 273,877	\$ 215,216	\$ 191,436
Provisions for loan commitments	80,798	94,313	100,820
Provisions for decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation cost	46,558	43,996	41,690
Provisions for employee benefits	9,499	16,801	10,358
Others	<u>82,238</u>	<u>85,238</u>	<u>86,952</u>
	<u>\$ 492,970</u>	<u>\$ 455,564</u>	<u>\$ 431,256</u>

30. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

The Bank and its subsidiaries' retirement plans consist of defined contribution and defined benefit plans. For defined benefit plans, employee benefit expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 were calculated using the actuarially determined pension cost discount rates as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

For the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 and for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, the Bank and its subsidiaries (a) recognized their contributions under the defined benefit plans as pension expenses (recognized as employee benefits expense) of \$882 thousand, \$749 thousand, \$1,755 thousand and \$1,495 thousand, respectively, and (b) recognized under the defined contribution plans pension expenses (recognized as employee benefits expense) of \$33,809 thousand, \$33,572 thousand, \$67,078 thousand and \$67,197 thousand, respectively.

31. OTHER LIABILITIES

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Guarantee deposits received	\$ 3,010,197	\$ 3,782,680	\$ 8,393,975
Temporary receipts and suspense accounts	1,584,992	2,300,408	2,159,239
Others	<u>93,443</u>	<u>140,659</u>	<u>200,252</u>
	<u>\$ 4,688,632</u>	<u>\$ 6,223,747</u>	<u>\$ 10,753,466</u>

32. EQUITY

a. Capital

Common stock

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Number of shares authorized (in thousands) (Note)	<u>20,000,000</u>	<u>20,000,000</u>	<u>20,000,000</u>
Shares authorized	<u>\$ 200,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 200,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 200,000,000</u>
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands) (Note)	<u>4,606,162</u>	<u>4,606,162</u>	<u>4,606,162</u>
Shares issued	<u>\$ 46,061,623</u>	<u>\$ 46,061,623</u>	<u>\$ 46,061,623</u>

Note: Par value of shares is NT\$10.

b. Capital surplus

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Additional paid-in capital	\$ 7,245,723	\$ 7,245,723	\$ 7,245,723
Issuance of employee share options	5,398	5,398	5,398
Change in capital surplus from investments in associates accounted for using equity method	<u>185</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>185</u>
	<u>\$ 7,251,306</u>	<u>\$ 7,251,306</u>	<u>\$ 7,251,306</u>

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

The capital surplus from investments under the equity method may not be used for any purpose.

c. Legal and special reserves

Under the Company Act, the Bank may, under a resolution approved in a shareholders' meeting, capitalize the amount of its legal reserve that exceeds 25% of the capital by issuing new shares to shareholders or by distributing a cash dividend when it incurs no loss. In addition, under the Banking Act, the Bank should retain 30% of its after-tax earnings as legal reserve before distributing these earnings. Further, if the amount of legal reserve is less than the total amount of capital, the maximum amount of earnings that may be distributed in cash should not exceed 15% of the total capital. However, this restriction will not apply if the amount of legal reserve equals or exceeds the amount of the total capital or if the Bank is in sound financial condition and is in compliance with the Company Act.

After applying IFRSs, the Bank recognizes and reverses special reserve according to Order No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC on April 6, 2012 and the rule of "Questions and Answers on Special Reserves Appropriated Following the Adoption of IFRSs".

Under Order No. 10510001510 issued by the FSC on May 25, 2016, the Public Bank shall appropriate 2016 to 2018 annual surplus which is based on 0.5% to 1% of net income for special reserve. From fiscal year of 2017, the Bank can reverse the amount of expenditure of employees' transfer arising from financial technology development within the amount of the above special reserve. However, in response of the development of financial technology and the protection of the rights and interests of employees in the domestic banks, it is not applicable to appropriate special reserve in accordance with the Order No. 10802714560 issued by the FSC. When paying the expense of employees' turnover or resettlement expenditures and the training in response of financial technology or business development of the Bank, the Bank reverses the special reserve within the scope mentioned above.

d. Appropriation of earnings and dividend policy

In order to expand the Bank's operations and consider the benefit of shareholders as well as comply with the Banking Act and relevant regulations, the Bank applies the residual dividend policy. In principle, the Bank pays dividends in the form of cash. The cash dividends should not be more than 15% of paid-in capital when legal reserve is less than paid-in capital.

The current year's earnings will be first applied to offset the prior years' losses as well as settle all taxes payable. After covering losses and settling taxes, the balance will then be used to appropriate legal reserve and special reserve and to reverse a special reserve in accordance with the Banking Act and relevant regulations. The remainder and the prior years' adjusted unappropriated of earnings are subject to the board of directors' decision to propose a distribution plan to be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for approval.

When the Bank's legal reserve equals its paid-in capital, or when the Bank has complied with the FSC's financial soundness requirements and has provided a legal reserve based on the Company Act and relevant regulations, the Bank is no longer subject to the requirement for legal reserve appropriation and to the 15%-of-paid-in capital limit on cash dividend distribution.

The appropriation of earnings should be presented for approval at the shareholders' meeting in the year following, and given effect to in the financial statements of the year following the year of earnings generation.

Under the Financial Holding Company Act, because the Bank has only one shareholder, CDFH, the Company Act provisions on shareholders' meetings do not apply to the Bank and the board of directors is thus entitled to exercise shareholders' meeting functions.

Appropriations of the 2020 and 2019 earnings approved by Bank's board of directors, which are authorized to execute shareholders' meeting function, on April 22, 2021 and April 23, 2020, respectively, were as follows:

	2020	2019
Legal reserve	\$ 1,171,873	\$ 1,031,266
Reversal on special reserve	(286)	(1,394,438)
Cash dividends	2,734,657	3,800,727

Related information can be accessed at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

33. NET INTEREST

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
<u>Interest revenue</u>				
Discounts and loans	\$ 2,038,122	\$ 2,136,361	\$ 4,112,557	\$ 4,531,718
Securities	653,564	632,033	1,299,331	1,209,953
Due from and call loans to banks	24,079	34,655	45,476	95,186
Others	<u>130,538</u>	<u>135,328</u>	<u>258,743</u>	<u>324,304</u>
	<u>2,846,303</u>	<u>2,938,377</u>	<u>5,716,107</u>	<u>6,161,161</u>
<u>Interest expense</u>				
Deposits	436,386	892,604	919,700	1,937,403
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	33,460	100,475	72,700	191,740
Due to/borrowings from the other banks	13,859	52,194	26,022	144,565
Others	<u>125,932</u>	<u>110,222</u>	<u>197,448</u>	<u>226,955</u>
	<u>609,637</u>	<u>1,155,495</u>	<u>1,215,870</u>	<u>2,500,663</u>
	<u>\$ 2,236,666</u>	<u>\$ 1,782,882</u>	<u>\$ 4,500,237</u>	<u>\$ 3,660,498</u>

34. SERVICE FEE INCOME, NET

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
<u>Service fee revenue</u>				
Trust	\$ 140,219	\$ 113,186	\$ 316,900	\$ 238,015
Insurance commission	106,996	115,847	207,327	228,454
Loans	111,592	81,432	201,847	260,374
Credit card	42,843	37,845	86,425	77,598
Others	<u>154,746</u>	<u>142,276</u>	<u>331,937</u>	<u>277,673</u>
	<u>556,396</u>	<u>490,586</u>	<u>1,144,436</u>	<u>1,082,114</u>

(Continued)

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
<u>Service fee expense</u>				
Agency	\$ 27,333	\$ 25,819	\$ 53,193	\$ 51,974
Interbank	21,408	18,379	43,532	36,722
Others	34,288	36,754	70,276	72,796
	<u>83,029</u>	<u>80,952</u>	<u>167,001</u>	<u>161,492</u>
	<u>\$ 473,367</u>	<u>\$ 409,634</u>	<u>\$ 977,435</u>	<u>\$ 920,622</u>
				(Concluded)

35. GAINS (LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL ASSETS OR LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FVTPL

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
<u>Realized gain (loss)</u>				
Derivative instruments	\$ (53,151)	\$ (706,927)	\$ (973,317)	\$ (1,722,933)
Bonds	(57,382)	47,796	(76,650)	(2,780)
Stocks	(11,116)	523	46,916	(15,075)
Others	12,440	17,012	25,396	31,190
	<u>(109,209)</u>	<u>(641,596)</u>	<u>(977,655)</u>	<u>(1,709,598)</u>
<u>Revaluation gain (loss)</u>				
Derivative instruments	(50,816)	32,253	812,427	812,640
Bonds	83,984	345,951	197,352	(651,432)
Stocks	(4,307)	464	(16,532)	1,003
Others	(1,106)	989,524	(2,495)	2,510,254
	<u>27,755</u>	<u>1,368,192</u>	<u>990,752</u>	<u>2,672,465</u>
	<u>\$ (81,454)</u>	<u>\$ 726,596</u>	<u>\$ 13,097</u>	<u>\$ 962,867</u>

For the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 and for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, the realized gain or loss on the Bank and its subsidiaries' financial assets or liabilities at FVTPL included (a) disposal loss of \$23,315 thousand, \$591,502 thousand, \$797,118 thousand and \$1,541,096 thousand, respectively, (b) interest revenue of \$32,779 thousand, \$139,329 thousand, \$57,578 thousand and \$306,982 thousand, respectively, (c) dividend income of \$0, \$0, \$1,750 thousand and \$1,021 thousand, respectively, and (d) interest expense of \$118,673 thousand, \$189,423 thousand, \$239,865 thousand and \$476,505 thousand, respectively.

36. REALIZED GAINS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FVTOCI

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Gain on disposal of bonds	\$ 209,562	\$ 149,581	\$ 301,473	\$ 234,615
Dividend income	65,664	18,502	77,914	32,477
	<u>\$ 275,226</u>	<u>\$ 168,083</u>	<u>\$ 379,387</u>	<u>\$ 267,092</u>

37. REVERSAL OF IMPAIRMENT LOSS (IMPAIRMENT LOSS) ON ASSETS

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ 8,298	\$ (5,247)	\$ 4,013	\$ (19,429)
Others	<u>125</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>151</u>
	<u>\$ 8,423</u>	<u>\$ (5,122)</u>	<u>\$ 4,244</u>	<u>\$ (19,278)</u>

38. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Employee benefit expense				
Salaries and wages	\$ 800,173	\$ 792,647	\$ 1,594,202	\$ 1,527,256
Employee insurance	62,758	57,990	140,303	130,519
Pension	34,691	34,321	68,833	68,692
Others	<u>53,189</u>	<u>52,365</u>	<u>117,501</u>	<u>102,453</u>
	<u>\$ 950,811</u>	<u>\$ 937,323</u>	<u>\$ 1,920,839</u>	<u>\$ 1,828,920</u>
Depreciation and amortization expenses	<u>\$ 229,282</u>	<u>\$ 203,397</u>	<u>\$ 462,054</u>	<u>\$ 425,408</u>

The Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulates to distribute compensation of employees at the rates no less than 0.01% and no higher than 3% of net profit before income tax and employees' compensation. However, if the Bank had incurred cumulative losses, the profit should be used to offset the losses first. For the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 and for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, the compensation of employees amounted to \$1,390 thousand, \$1,314 thousand, \$2,669 thousand and \$1,864 thousand, respectively.

The amounts of the compensation of employees for 2020 and 2019 approved by the board of directors on March 19, 2021 and March 26, 2020, respectively, were \$4,411 thousand and \$4,559 thousand.

There was no difference between the amounts of the employees' compensation resolved by the board of directors and the respective amounts recognized in the financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

If there is a change in the proposed amounts after the consolidated financial statements of the fiscal year were authorized for issue, the differences will be recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

The information on the proposed and approved employees' compensation is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

39. OTHER GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Taxation	\$ 106,989	\$ 106,858	\$ 220,577	\$ 227,834
Computer information	64,797	66,402	121,365	112,289
Marketing	37,514	40,277	73,564	78,529
Professional services	35,878	40,113	67,488	101,805
Others	<u>160,039</u>	<u>168,338</u>	<u>321,366</u>	<u>319,092</u>
	<u>\$ 405,217</u>	<u>\$ 421,988</u>	<u>\$ 804,360</u>	<u>\$ 839,549</u>

40. INCOME TAX

a. Income tax expense

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Current income tax				
Current year	\$ 112,564	\$ 109,050	\$ 210,745	\$ 198,215
Prior year's adjustments	<u>108</u>	<u>(41,864)</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>(41,864)</u>
	112,672	67,186	210,853	156,351
Deferred income tax	<u>96,711</u>	<u>142,665</u>	<u>192,775</u>	<u>177,783</u>
Income tax expenses	<u>\$ 209,383</u>	<u>\$ 209,851</u>	<u>\$ 403,628</u>	<u>\$ 334,134</u>

b. Income tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Current income tax				
Changes in fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ 103,271	\$ -	\$ 174,387	\$ -
Deferred income tax				
Changes in fair value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>36,136</u>	<u>79,839</u>	<u>(75,497)</u>	<u>33,437</u>
Income tax expenses	<u>\$ 139,407</u>	<u>\$ 79,839</u>	<u>\$ 98,890</u>	<u>\$ 33,437</u>

- c. The estimated receivables/payables resulting from the use of the linked-tax system on the Bank's consolidated tax returns were as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Taxes paid to the parent company	<u>\$ 957,202</u>	<u>\$ 644,352</u>	<u>\$ 664,367</u>

- d. Income tax assessments

Since 2015, the Bank used the linked-tax system in filing together its income tax and unappropriated earnings returns and those of its parent company and eligible subsidiaries.

The income tax returns of the Bank through 2015 had been examined by the tax authorities.

The income tax returns of CDIB Management Consulting Corporation through 2019 had been examined by the tax authorities. The income tax returns of CDC Finance & Leasing Corporation through 2018 had been examined by the tax authorities.

41. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Earnings used in the computation of the EPS	<u>\$ 1,182,251</u>	<u>\$ 1,214,265</u>	<u>\$ 2,267,724</u>	<u>\$ 1,778,824</u>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	<u>4,606,162</u>	<u>4,606,162</u>	<u>4,606,162</u>	<u>4,606,162</u>
Basic EPS (in dollars)	<u>\$0.26</u>	<u>\$0.26</u>	<u>\$0.49</u>	<u>\$0.39</u>

42. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The significant transactions and relationship with related parties (in addition to those disclosed in other notes) are summarized below:

<u>Related Party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Bank and Its Subsidiaries</u>
China Development Financial Holding Corporation	Parent company
CDIB Capital Group and its subsidiaries	Subsidiary of the parent company
KGI Securities Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Subsidiary of the parent company
China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the parent company
Others	Other related parties

- a. Future contracts (recognized as cash and cash equivalents and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss)

Cash and cash equivalents

	Amount	%
June 30, 2021	\$ 241,641	4
December 31, 2020	120,667	1
June 30, 2020	330,400	4

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	Amount	%
June 30, 2021	\$ 134,312	-
December 31, 2020	1,742	-
June 30, 2020	14,042	-

- b. Service fee revenue receivable (recognized as receivables, net)

	Amount	%
June 30, 2021	\$ 15,507	-
December 31, 2020	20,500	-
June 30, 2020	19,334	-

- c. Credit card receivable (recognized as receivables, net)

	Amount	%
June 30, 2021	\$ 8,817	-
December 31, 2020	16,218	-
June 30, 2020	7,624	-

- d. Receivables on securities sold (recognized as receivables, net)

	Amount	%
June 30, 2021	\$ 171,269	1
June 30, 2020	3,937	-

- e. Discounts and loans

	Amount	%	Interest Rate (%)
June 30, 2021	\$ 962,383	-	0.00-5.99
December 31, 2020	1,029,731	-	0.00-15.00
June 30, 2020	1,049,143	-	0.00-15.00

For the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 and for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, the interest revenues from discounts and loans were \$3,132 thousand, \$3,675 thousand, \$6,247 thousand and \$8,067 thousand, respectively.

June 30, 2021

Category	Number of Accounts or Name of Related Party	Highest Balance	Ending Balance	Normal	Overdue	Type of Collateral	Is the Transaction at Arm's Length Commercial Term
Consumer loans	29	\$ 25,778	\$ 18,947	\$ 18,947	\$ -	None/SME credit guarantee fund	Yes
Residential mortgage loans	75	1,107,787	915,332	915,332	-	Real estate	Yes
Others	8	35,814	28,104	28,104	-	Real estate	Yes

December 31, 2020

Category	Number of Accounts or Name of Related Party	Highest Balance	Ending Balance	Normal	Overdue	Type of Collateral	Is the Transaction at Arm's Length Commercial Term
Consumer loans	44	\$ 38,964	\$ 16,992	\$ 16,992	\$ -	None/SME credit guarantee fund	Yes
Residential mortgage loans	86	1,324,357	1,002,832	1,002,832	-	Real estate	Yes
Others	8	16,259	9,907	9,907	-	Real estate	Yes

June 30, 2020

Category	Number of Accounts or Name of Related Party	Highest Balance	Ending Balance	Normal	Overdue	Type of Collateral	Is the Transaction at Arm's Length Commercial Term
Consumer loans	36	\$ 27,570	\$ 15,803	\$ 15,803	\$ -	None/SME credit guarantee fund	Yes
Residential mortgage loans	80	1,209,213	1,024,830	1,024,830	-	Real estate	Yes
Others	6	15,502	8,510	8,510	-	Real estate	Yes

f. Purchase and sale of bonds

	Purchase of Bonds	Sale of Bonds
<u>For the six months ended June 30, 2021</u>		
Subsidiary of the parent company	\$ 849,624	\$ 59,500
<u>For the six months ended June 30, 2020</u>		
Subsidiary of the parent company	300,000	101,400

g. Lease arrangements (as a lessee)

Acquisition of right-of-use assets

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2021	2020
Subsidiary of the parent company	\$ 2,281,685	\$ 105,047
<u>Lease liabilities</u>		
	December 31,	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Subsidiary of the parent company	\$ 2,470,697	\$ 154,125

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
<u>Interest expense</u>				
Subsidiary of the parent company	\$ 3,757	\$ 326	\$ 6,936	\$ 602
<u>Lease expense</u>				
Subsidiary of the parent company	19,159	12,821	38,307	12,842

The above rental price is determined based on the market price and paid monthly/quarterly.

h. Guarantee deposits paid (recognized as other assets, net)

	Amount	%
June 30, 2021	\$ 65,028	1
December 31, 2020	65,028	1
June 30, 2020	25,587	-

i. Payables to parent (recognized as current tax liabilities)

	June 30, 2021		December 31, 2020		June 30, 2020	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Parent company	\$ 957,202	99	\$ 644,352	100	\$ 664,367	99

The payables resulted from CDFH and its eligible subsidiaries adopting the linked-tax system in the filing of tax returns.

j. Payable for securities purchased (recognized as payables)

	Amount	%
June 30, 2021	\$ 383,748	6

k. Accrued interest (recognized as payables)

	Amount	%
June 30, 2021	\$ 3,656	-
December 31, 2020	9,552	-
June 30, 2020	12,419	-

l. Deposits

	Amount	%	Interest Rate (%)
June 30, 2021	\$ 20,997,965	4	0-5.35
December 31, 2020	28,160,298	5	0-5.58
June 30, 2020	29,918,551	6	0-5.58

For the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 and for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, the interest expenses for deposits were \$8,588 thousand, \$26,544 thousand, \$19,774 thousand and \$53,279 thousand, respectively.

m. Temporary receipts and suspense accounts (recognized as other liabilities)

	June 30, 2021		December 31, 2020		June 30, 2020	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Subsidiary of the parent company	\$ 1,340,683	29	\$ 2,045,386	33	\$ 1,903,394	18

The above accounts is temporary receipts of Automated Clearing House (ACH).

n. Service fee revenue

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
<u>2021</u>				
Subsidiary of the parent company	\$ 71,819	13	\$ 104,430	9
Other related parties	8	-	121	-
<u>2020</u>				
Subsidiary of the parent company	67,206	14	120,919	11
Other related parties	5,914	1	5,945	1

Service fee revenue mainly comprised sale of insurance, funds, and trust affiliated business, etc.

o. Insurance expenses (recognized as employee benefits expenses)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
2021	\$ 5,927	1	\$ 11,716	1
2020	5,168	1	10,353	1

p. Donations (recognized as other general and administrative expenses)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
2020	\$ 10,000	2	\$ 26,250	3

q. Other general and administrative expenses

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
2021	\$ 21,310	5	\$ 44,307	6
2020	25,807	6	51,050	6

r. Outstanding derivative financial instruments

June 30, 2021

Related Party	Contract Type	Contract Period	Contract Amount	Valuation Gain (Loss)	Balance Sheet	
					Account	Balance
Subsidiaries of the parent company	Asset swap - interest rate swap contracts	October 23, 2019 - September 30, 2022	\$ 1,500	\$ (16)	Financial assets at FVTPL	\$ 41
	Asset swap - option contracts	October 23, 2019 - September 16, 2022	1,500	(739)	Financial liabilities at FVTPL	1,165
	Currency swap contracts	June 1, 2021 - December 6, 2021	19,988,364	86,930	Financial assets at FVTPL	110,356
					Financial liabilities at FVTPL	23,426
	Non-deliverable forward contracts	February 23, 2021 - May 26, 2022	2,293	-	Financial assets at FVTPL	-
Cross-currency swap contracts	March 12, 2020 - May 26, 2023	555,936	(11,568)	Financial assets at FVTPL	36,431	

December 31, 2020

Related Party	Contract Type	Contract Period	Contract Amount	Valuation Gain (Loss)	Balance Sheet	
					Account	Balance
Subsidiaries of the parent company	Asset swap - interest rate swap contracts	March 14, 2019 - September 30, 2022	\$ 61,000	\$ (3,210)	Financial assets at FVTPL	\$ 651
	Asset swap - option contracts	March 14, 2019 - September 16, 2022	61,000	3,980	Financial liabilities at FVTPL	9,344
	Currency swap contracts	February 6, 2020 - April 13, 2021	14,174,178	(115,520)	Financial assets at FVTPL	2,294
					Financial liabilities at FVTPL	117,814
	Non-deliverable forward contracts	March 12, 2020 - May 26, 2021	2,436	-	Financial assets at FVTPL	-
Cross-currency swap contracts	March 12, 2020 - May 26, 2022	590,470	47,999	Financial assets at FVTPL	47,999	

June 30, 2020

Related Party	Contract Type	Contract Period	Contract Amount	Valuation Gain (Loss)	Balance Sheet	
					Account	Balance
Subsidiaries of the parent company	Asset swap - interest rate swap contracts	March 14, 2019 - September 30, 2022	\$ 88,600	\$ (2,044)	Financial assets at FVTPL	\$ 1,817
	Asset swap - option contracts	March 14, 2019 - September 16, 2022	88,600	1,525	Financial liabilities at FVTPL	11,799
	Currency swap contracts	October 3, 2019 - April 13, 2021	13,263,952	(86,242)	Financial assets at FVTPL	155
					Financial liabilities at FVTPL	196,800
	Non-deliverable forward contracts	March 12, 2020 - May 26, 2021	2,290	-	Financial assets at FVTPL	-
Cross-currency swap contracts	March 12, 2020 - May 26, 2022	555,216	3,761	Financial assets at FVTPL	3,761	

s. Compensation of key management personnel

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Salary and short-term employee benefits	\$ 52,310	\$ 39,606	\$ 107,341	\$ 88,895
Post-employment benefits	<u>490</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>972</u>	<u>851</u>
	<u>\$ 52,800</u>	<u>\$ 40,036</u>	<u>\$ 108,313</u>	<u>\$ 89,746</u>

In addition to the above, the Bank also paid housing rental, car rental and drivers' salaries, which amounted to \$723 thousand, \$769 thousand, \$1,656 thousand and \$1,672 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 and for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The terms of transactions with related parties were similar to those for unrelated parties, except for certain preferential interest rate on deposits for the Bank's employees with limited deposit amounts.

Based on Articles 32 and 33 of the Banking Act, except for consumer loans and government loans, credits extended by the Bank to any related party were fully secured, and the other terms for these credits were similar to those for unrelated parties.

43. PLEDGED ASSETS

The assets pledged as collateral of the Bank and its subsidiaries were as follows:

Assets	Object	Purpose	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	Deposit reserve	Financing project of small and medium enterprise loans	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Government bonds	Guarantees for provisional seizure	-	516	3,674
Installment accounts and lease receivables	Notes receivable	Commercial paper payable and short-term borrowings	2,409,263	2,394,205	2,343,552
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Government bonds	Guarantees for provisional seizure	14,407	14,269	14,408
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Government bonds	Guarantees and provisions	157,875	159,031	159,988

(Continued)

Assets	Object	Purpose	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank	As collateral for day-term overdraft and U.S. dollar liquidation and other transactions of the guarantee	\$ 17,845,922	\$ 16,502,418	\$ 17,301,872
Other financial assets, net	Time deposits	As collateral for day-term overdraft	2,155,450	1,095,475	1,048,650
Property and equipment, net	Real estate	Commercial paper payable and short-term borrowings	11,836	11,993	12,149
Investment property, net	Investment property	Commercial paper payable and short-term borrowings	36,806	37,483	38,160
Other financial assets, net	Time deposits	Short-term borrowings	300	300	300
Other assets, net	Cash in banks - impound account	Commercial paper payable and short-term borrowings	23,928	34,937	40,563

(Concluded)

44. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

- a. In response to rapid business development, changes in external regulations and IT demands for innovative products and enhanced IT service levels, the Bank planned to outsource its IT operations. Thus, in their meeting held on October 30, 2012, the board of directors approved the plan to outsource the Bank's IT operations to International Business Machines Corp., Taiwan (IBM Taiwan) for the next 10 years, starting from October 31, 2012. Throughout the validity period of the IT outsourcing contract, in addition to paying for extra services in accordance with professional rates, the Bank has to pay, annual service fees for the basic framework, support service, IT application service and integration and transformation of its server and so on. In response to the changes of the information and the improvement of customer service quality, the Bank has continually replaced the core systems and other related systems. On August 21, 2018, the board of directors approved the replacement which the Bank's need of infrastructure and application system services is significantly reduced, and the replacement of the contract was effected from January 1, 2019, with the service fees totaling \$103,772 thousand for the remaining contract period starting from June 30, 2021.
- b. In December 2012, a third party filed a lawsuit claiming that the Bank fraudulently infringed upon the property rights of creditors on Dun Nan building. On February 14, 2014, the Taipei District Court adjudicated that the mortgage is cancelled and the Bank has to return the amount of \$1,786,318 thousand. The Bank has appealed against this sentence on March 10, 2014. The original adjudication in favor of the third party was revoked by the court. The third party filed a new appeal and the Supreme Court ordered the high court to conduct a new trial on November 9, 2018. The High Court issued a judgment on August 17, 2021, upholding the original Taipei District Court's decision to revoke the part of the mortgage, and dismissed the third party's request for the Bank to pay the received money. The Bank or the third party who disagrees with the High Court's interlocutory judgment, soon after accepting the judgment, may file an appeal within twenty days of the third trial.

45. FAIR VALUE AND HIERARCHY INFORMATION

- a. The fair value hierarchy of financial instruments is defined as follows:
 - 1) Level 1 fair values are quoted prices in active markets for financial instruments.
 - 2) Level 2 fair values refer to directly or indirectly observable inputs other than Level 1 quoted prices, such as the quoted prices of similar financial instruments in active markets; in less active markets, fair values are quoted prices of the same or similar financial instruments or financial instruments that can be generated by using pricing models that use inputs such as interest rates and volatility rates, which are derived from or can be corroborated with observable market data.

3) Level 3 refers to inputs that are not based on observable market data.

b. Financial instruments measured at fair value

1) The fair value hierarchy of financial instruments measured at fair value is as follows:

June 30, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Measured on a recurring basis</u>				
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL				
Bond investments	\$ 2,804,360	\$ 1,464,549	\$ -	\$ 4,268,909
Commercial paper	-	12,363,103	-	12,363,103
Others	423,862	-	404,923	828,785
Financial assets designated as at FVTPL	-	370,031	-	370,031
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Stock investments	9,593,133	-	960,369	10,553,502
Bond investments	64,117,427	64,259,806	-	128,377,233
Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank	-	64,722,309	-	64,722,309
Treasury bills	-	498,397	-	498,397
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL	-	10,641,969	-	10,641,969
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	134,313	34,835,138	150,592	35,120,043
Financial assets for hedging	-	161,329	-	161,329
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	36,813,697	150,701	36,964,398
Financial liabilities for hedging	-	301,767	-	301,767

December 31, 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Measured on a recurring basis</u>				
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL				
Bond investments	\$ 1,142,389	\$ 2,171,431	\$ -	\$ 3,313,820
Commercial paper	-	11,935,774	-	11,935,774
Others	784,719	-	-	784,719
Financial assets designated as at FVTPL	-	377,512	-	377,512
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Stock investments	6,574,254	-	1,089,139	7,663,393
Bond investments	69,657,521	59,082,464	-	128,739,985

(Continued)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank	\$ -	\$ 64,927,048	\$ -	\$ 64,927,048
Treasury bills	-	499,021	-	499,021
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL	-	11,077,401	-	11,077,401
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	1,742	55,346,405	157,737	55,505,884
Financial assets for hedging	-	102,479	-	102,479
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	59,798,444	157,804	59,956,248
Financial liabilities for hedging	-	641,307	-	641,307
				(Concluded)

June 30, 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Measured on a recurring basis</u>				
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL				
Bond investments	\$ 2,802,623	\$ 1,964,340	\$ -	\$ 4,766,963
Commercial paper	-	10,100,603	-	10,100,603
Others	8,087	-	-	8,087
Financial assets designated as at FVTPL	3,225,414	11,285,287	-	14,510,701
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Stock investments	1,001,600	-	1,090,305	2,091,905
Bond investments	57,315,805	39,299,377	-	96,615,182
Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank	-	65,647,739	-	65,647,739
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL	-	14,115,761	-	14,115,761
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	14,042	72,257,228	218,708	72,489,978
Financial assets for hedging	-	19,688	-	19,688
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	72,564,511	218,693	72,783,204
Financial liabilities for hedging	-	944,494	-	944,494

2) Valuation technique of fair value

For financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, fair value is determined at quoted market prices. When market prices of the Bank's various financial instruments are not readily available, fair values are estimated by using appropriate valuation models or the counterparties' transaction prices. The information used by the Bank for fair value estimation is consistent with that generally used in the market, and the pricing models used are commonly recognized by the industry as helpful tools in determining fair value. Related framework of the methodology can be outlined as analytical solution model (such as Black-Scholes model) and numeric method model (such as Monte Carlo simulation).

3) Fair value adjustment

a) The limitation of valuation techniques and uncertain inputs

Valuation techniques incorporate assumptions that depend on the financial instrument type and available market data. However, certain inputs used in valuation techniques may be less readily determinable. In these circumstances, a valuation model would use additional parameters and/or model assumptions-model risk, liquidity risk, and so on to make fair value adjustments. Thus, on the basis of its valuation management policies and relevant control procedures, the management considers valuation adjustments as necessary and appropriate. For the Bank and its subsidiaries to make appropriate valuation adjustments, all parameters and price information are evaluated thoroughly and market conditions are taken into consideration.

b) Credit risk valuation adjustment

Credit risk valuation adjustment consists of credit valuation adjustment and debit valuation adjustment, and definitions are the following:

The credit valuation adjustment is an adjustment to the valuation of OTC derivative contracts to reflect within fair value the possibility that the counterparty may default and that the Corporation may not receive the full market value of the transactions.

The debit valuation adjustment is an adjustment to the valuation of OTC derivative contracts to reflect within fair value the possibility that the Corporation may default, and that the Corporation may not pay full market value of the transactions.

The Bank does credit valuation adjustment using probability of default (PD) multiplied by loss given default (LGD) multiplied by exposure at default (EAD). To estimate the PD to be used as basis for the allowance for doubtful accounts, the Bank refers to the ratings published by international credit rating institutions, valuation models and valuation method specified in IFRS 9.

For EAD calculation, the market values of OTC derivative instruments are estimated in calculating EAD. The Bank uses PD no lower than 60%.

The above parameters used in risk valuation adjustment that is based on the fair values of financial instruments reflect the credit risks of counterparties and the credit quality of the Bank.

4) Transfer between Level 1 and Level 2

There was no transfer of financial instrument between Level 1 and Level 2 for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

5) Reconciliation of Level 3 items of financial instruments

The movements of financial assets with Level 3 fair value were as follows:

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021

Items	Beginning Balance	Valuation Gains (Losses)		Amount of Increase		Amount of Decrease		Ending Balance
		Profit and Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Purchase or Issue	Transfer to Level 3	Sale, Disposal or Settlement	Transfer from Level 3	
Financial assets at FVTPL	\$ 157,737	\$ 6,255	\$ -	\$ 404,923	\$ -	\$ (13,400)	\$ -	\$ 555,515
Financial assets at FVTOCI	1,089,139	-	(128,770)	-	-	-	-	960,369

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2020

Items	Beginning Balance	Valuation Gains (Losses)		Amount of Increase		Amount of Decrease		Ending Balance
		Profit and Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Purchase or Issue	Transfer to Level 3	Sale, Disposal or Settlement	Transfer from Level 3	
Financial assets at FVTPL	\$ 180,629	\$ 45,499	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (7,420)	\$ -	\$ 218,708
Financial assets at FVTOCI	380,744	-	12,965	700,000	-	(3,404)	-	1,090,305

The movements of financial liabilities with Level 3 fair value were as follows:

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021

Items	Beginning Balance	Valuation Gains (Losses) Recognized as Profit and Loss	Amount of Increase		Amount of Decrease		Ending Balance
			Purchase or Issue	Transfer to Level 3	Sale, Disposal or Settlement	Transfer from Level 3	
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	\$ 157,804	\$ 4,863	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (11,966)	\$ -	\$ 150,701

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2020

Items	Beginning Balance	Valuation Gains (Losses) Recognized as Profit and Loss	Amount of Increase		Amount of Decrease		Ending Balance
			Purchase or Issue	Transfer to Level 3	Sale, Disposal or Settlement	Transfer from Level 3	
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	\$ 180,444	\$ 46,303	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (8,054)	\$ -	\$ 218,693

In relation to the above, valuation gains and losses are recognized in gain and loss in the period. As of June 30, 2021 and 2020, the gains and losses on assets and liabilities were loss of \$63 thousand and gain \$4 thousand, respectively.

6) Quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) used in the fair value measurement

The table below lists quantitative unobservable inputs of financial instruments with Level 3 fair value:

	Fair Value at June 30, 2021	Valuation Technique(s)	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Interval	The Relationship Between Inputs and Fair Value
<u>Measured on a recurring basis</u>					
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>					
Financial assets at FVTPL	\$ 404,923	Quoted price of counterparties	Liquidity discount ratios	Beyond estimation	Use quoted price of counterparties because the market is not liquid, resulting in a lack of observable market liquidity reduction factors, so no items are disclosed
Financial assets at FVTOCI	960,369	Market approach	P/E, Lack of liquidity discount	13.22 27.2%	Multiplier is proportional to fair value, fair value is inversely proportional to discount for lack of liquidity.
		Net asset method	Lack of liquidity discount and control discount	11%	Fair value is inversely proportional to discount for lack of liquidity and control.
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>					
Financial assets at FVTPL	150,592	Hull White Model, Libor Market Model, BS Model, discounted cash flow/quoted price of counterparties	Model parameters such as Mean Reversion, Sigma, Correlation, and shift Parameter/liquidity discount ratios	Adjusted daily based on market information/beyond estimation	The used evaluation model parameters cannot be obtained directly from market information or inputs of parameters do not contain linear relation; thus, analyzed by comparing correctness, stability, rationality, efficiency of performance and other different aspects of the outcome. Then the Bank and its subsidiaries select the applicable one according to the analysis; use quoted price of counterparties because the market is not liquid, resulting in a lack of observable market liquidity reduction factors, so no items are disclosed
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	150,701	Hull White Model, Libor Market Model, BS Model, discounted cash flow/quoted price of counterparties	Model parameters such as Mean Reversion, Sigma, Correlation, and shift Parameter/liquidity discount ratios	Adjusted daily based on market information/beyond estimation	The used evaluation model parameters cannot be obtained directly from market information or inputs of parameters do not contain linear relation; thus, analyzed by comparing correctness, stability, rationality, efficiency of performance and other different aspects of the outcome. Then the Bank and its subsidiaries select the applicable one according to the analysis; use quoted price of counterparties because the market is not liquid, resulting in a lack of observable market liquidity reduction factors, so no items are disclosed

	Fair Value at December 31, 2020	Valuation Technique(s)	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Interval	The Relationship Between Inputs and Fair Value
<u>Measured on a recurring basis</u>					
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>					
Financial assets at FVTOCI	\$ 1,089,139	Market approach	P/E, Lack of liquidity discount	13.34 27.2%	Multiplier is proportional to fair value, fair value is inversely proportional to discount for lack of liquidity.
		Net asset method	Lack of liquidity discount and control discount	11%	Fair value is inversely proportional to discount for lack of liquidity and control.
		Recent transaction price	-	-	-
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>					
Financial assets at FVTPL	157,737	Hull White Model, Libor Market Model, BS Model, discounted cash flow/quoted price of counterparties	Model parameters such as Mean Reversion, Sigma, Correlation, and shift Parameter/liquidity discount ratios	Adjusted daily based on market information/beyond estimation	The used evaluation model parameters cannot be obtained directly from market information or inputs of parameters do not contain linear relation; thus, analyzed by comparing correctness, stability, rationality, efficiency of performance and other different aspects of the outcome. Then the Bank and its subsidiaries select the applicable one according to the analysis; use quoted price of counterparties because the market is not liquid, resulting in a lack of observable market liquidity reduction factors, so no items are disclosed
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	157,804	Hull White Model, Libor Market Model, BS Model, discounted cash flow/quoted price of counterparties	Model parameters such as Mean Reversion, Sigma, Correlation, and shift Parameter/liquidity discount ratios	Adjusted daily based on market information/beyond estimation	The used evaluation model parameters cannot be obtained directly from market information or inputs of parameters do not contain linear relation; thus, analyzed by comparing correctness, stability, rationality, efficiency of performance and other different aspects of the outcome. Then the Bank and its subsidiaries select the applicable one according to the analysis; use quoted price of counterparties because the market is not liquid, resulting in a lack of observable market liquidity reduction factors, so no items are disclosed

	Fair Value at June 30, 2020	Valuation Technique(s)	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Interval	The Relationship Between Inputs and Fair Value
<u>Measured on a recurring basis</u>					
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>					
Financial assets at FVTOCI	\$ 1,090,305	Market approach	P/B, P/E, Lack of liquidity discount	0.77-10.93, 26%-27.2%	Multiplier is proportional to fair value, fair value is inversely proportional to discount for lack of liquidity.
		Net asset method	Lack of liquidity discount and control discount	11%	Fair value is inversely proportional to discount for lack of liquidity and control.
		Recent transaction price	-	-	-
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>					
Financial assets at FVTPL	218,708	Hull White Model, Libor Market Model, BS Model, discounted cash flow/quoted price of counterparties	Model parameters such as Mean Reversion, Sigma, Correlation, and shift Parameter/liquidity discount ratios	Adjusted daily based on market information/beyond estimation	The used evaluation model parameters cannot be obtained directly from market information or inputs of parameters do not contain linear relation; thus, analyzed by comparing correctness, stability, rationality, efficiency of performance and other different aspects of the outcome. Then the Bank and its subsidiaries select the applicable one according to the analysis; use quoted price of counterparties because the market is not liquid, resulting in a lack of observable market liquidity reduction factors, so no items are disclosed
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	218,693	Hull White Model, Libor Market Model, BS Model, discounted cash flow/quoted price of counterparties	Model parameters such as Mean Reversion, Sigma, Correlation, and shift Parameter/liquidity discount ratios	Adjusted daily based on market information/beyond estimation	The used evaluation model parameters cannot be obtained directly from market information or inputs of parameters do not contain linear relation; thus, analyzed by comparing correctness, stability, rationality, efficiency of performance and other different aspects of the outcome. Then the Bank and its subsidiaries select the applicable one according to the analysis; use quoted price of counterparties because the market is not liquid, resulting in a lack of observable market liquidity reduction factors, so no items are disclosed

7) Pricing process of Level 3 fair value

The Bank's risk management department is responsible for the pricing process of Level 3 fair value. The pricing models and conditions assumed are conform to market practice; the basis of the theory are commonly recognized by the industry as a basis of valuation in conducting measurement of fair value. Further, the department confirms whether the sources of the information are independent or not, reasonably reflecting the prices in normal circumstances, and examines and adjusts fair value periodically to insure results of the valuation is reasonable.

c. Fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value

- 1) Except for debt investments measured at amortized cost and bank debentures payable, the carrying amounts of the financial instruments not measured at fair value are approximate to their fair value; thus, their fair values are not disclosed.

2) Information of fair value hierarchy

June 30, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Debt investments measured at amortized cost	\$ -	\$ 13,418,974	\$ -	\$ 13,418,974

Financial liabilities

Bank debentures payable	-	25,381,829	-	25,381,829
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December 31, 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Debt investments measured at amortized cost	\$ -	\$ 11,491,167	\$ -	\$ 11,491,167

Financial liabilities

Bank debentures payable	-	20,408,787	-	20,408,787
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June 30, 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Debt investments measured at amortized cost	\$ -	\$ 11,307,129	\$ -	\$ 11,307,129

Financial liabilities

Bank debentures payable	-	15,643,482	-	15,643,482
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3) Valuation techniques

- a) Because the maturity date is close to the balance sheet date, the fair value of the financial assets can be reasonably estimated by referring to their book value in the balance sheet. The technique applies to cash and cash equivalent, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks, securities purchased under resell agreements, receivables, other financial assets, guarantee deposits paid, deposits from the Central Bank and banks, notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements, payables, deposits and remittances, other financial liabilities and guarantee deposits received, etc.
- b) The floating rates are usually adopted as the interest of the loan, which reflects market interest; thus, it is reasonable to estimate the fair value of a loan by referring to its book value together with the consideration in the collectability.
- c) The fair value of debt investments measured at amortized cost is estimated by referring to quote price from electronic bond trading system of Taipei Exchange or Bloomberg.
- d) The fair value of the payables of the Bank debenture is estimated by referring to the discounted

expected cash flow, of which the discount rate is reference to interest rates with similar maturity date.

46. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

a. Risk management policies and framework

The Bank has an appropriate risk management system covering market, credit and operating risks and follows risk management procedures.

The Bank also analyzes, monitors and prepares reports on overall risk management. These reports are submitted to senior management, to committees with risk management functions and to the board of directors. Updates on actual risks encountered when there are significant changes in macroeconomic conditions or in the financial market are generated for more effective risk monitoring and handling.

The Bank's risk management focuses not only on individual departments but also the overall impact of risks on a corporate level.

The Bank identifies risks using consistent standard asset portfolio classifications, with classifications correlating with each other, and establishes a consistent measure applicable to the different types of exposure.

The Bank's risk management groupings are as follows:

1) Board of directors

The Bank's board of directors supervises the operation of a risk management structure and promotes a risk management culture, ensures the efficiency of risk management, reviews important risk control reports and bears the ultimate responsibility for risk management.

2) Risk management committee

The risk management committee supervises the implementation of risk management policies, inspects risk control reports and deals with related issues.

3) Business and management departments

The departments are responsible for ensuring compliance with risk management regulations while conducting operations to control daily risks.

4) Risk management department

The risk management department is a unit independent from business departments and is in charge of risk management planning and system operation and providing overall risk management information to senior management and the board of directors.

5) Audit department

The department is in charge of establishing all risk mechanisms and auditing the implementation of and compliance with these mechanisms.

Risk management is a joint duty of all the Bank's departments including business, legal, regulatory compliance, finance, accounting, administration, operating, audit department and so on, that should be done diligently through interdepartmental coordination in overall risk management.

b. Credit risk

1) Definition and source of credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank if a creditor, debtor or counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations or has negative changes in its credit quality. Credit risk management covers all operating activities that involve credit risk, including credit business, call loans to banks, banking book securities investment, financial derivatives, repurchase agreement transactions and other operating activities.

2) Credit risk management policy

The Bank has standard control procedures for credit risk identification, measurement, and generation of disclosures and reports to be used for a rational identification, measurement, disclosure, and effective control of credit risk. These procedures include applying standard screening criteria for target clients, credit investigations for credit approval or rejection, careful deliberation of applications for certain exceptions, credit review, management of non-performing loans and requests, and control over all related documents and information. The Bank also adjusts the credit risk structure accordingly so that credit portfolios are within the Bank's risk appetite. Further, the Bank assesses the changes in the economy to adjust risk structure and develops strategies in response to these changes to raise shareholders' value and ensure the risk is bearable.

Based on the risk management policies, the management process is carried out as follows:

a) Credit investigation

In screening target clients, the Bank asks for all the necessary documents from the clients in order to get an accurate understanding of their background and control credit portfolios within the acceptable range.

b) Credit approval

Cases that have passed the credit investigation are reviewed by the credit authority of each level. The credit authorities approve credits in accordance with the Bank's credit limit structure and authorization policies. The Bank's credit approval structure and policies are based not only on the Banking Act and other government rules for credit extended to the same person or affiliated enterprises/groups, industry and country, but also on the professionalism of the Bank's credit authorities and the quality of asset control. The amounts of credit authorized are reviewed by the credit authorities occasionally.

c) Post-lending loan review

The corporate banking segment of the Bank tracks the borrowers' financial and business conditions, generates risk assessment reports on credit asset portfolios regularly, operates a risk warning system and adjusts business development strategies as needed to cope with economic conditions and changes in asset quality through the use of an account management scheme and a regular-reassessment system. For consumer banking business, they track and control the changes in asset quality through the use of regular-assessment system, and handle the changes in borrowers' credit quality instantly through the use of regular-reassessment system. For delinquent loans, the Bank uses the concentration management method, together with information systems and analysis models, to enhance and expedite the collection of non-performing loans.

d) Risk report and information disclosures

The risk management department is responsible for measuring risk, preparing quarterly risk report, including all risk management index and risk capital requirement assessment and reporting to risk management committee and board of directors.

3) Credit risk hedge or mitigation policies

Considering the asset hedge market and liquidity, the Bank takes the necessary risk reduction strategies, mainly on credit objects and hedge transactions involving assets with doubtful collectability or a long period of duration, including methods for increasing appropriate collateral with good liquidity, or transferring to credit guarantee institutions such as the Small and Medium Enterprise Credit Guarantee Fund of Taiwan to maximize the collateral. For determining the value of foreclosed collateral, liquid securities will be evaluated at their market value; other collateral will be subject to field surveys by appraisal institution for their fair value assessment, which will be used as a basis for demanding additional collateral or adjusting the credit amount to ensure that risks are within the Bank's tolerance range.

If clients are found to have bad credit features, the Bank will strengthen the monitoring of the credit of borrower and guarantor and take measures, such as demanding an early repayment or additional collateral in mitigating the Bank's credit risk. In addition, the Bank sets different credit limits for counterparties involved in derivative transactions and enters into collateral support agreements with counterparties to ensure that risks are under control.

4) Maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk from on-balance sheet financial assets was equal to their carrying values; without taking into collateral or other credit enhancements and unused revolving credit without credit card and cash card, the maximum exposure of credit risk from irrevocable off-balance sheet financial instruments was as follows:

Items	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Irrevocable loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit issued yet unused	\$ 54,732,106	\$ 47,779,337	\$ 47,378,073

The Bank believes that stringent selection processes and conducting regular review afterwards are the reasons why they can continuously control and minimize the credit risk exposure from their off-balance sheet items.

The Bank and its subsidiaries' carrying amount of maximum exposure credit risk for major credit assets were as follows:

Discounts and Loans						
June 30, 2021						
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		The Adjustment under the Regulation/ Discount	Total
			12 Months Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses		
Short-term loans	\$ 50,398,038	\$ 853,063	\$ 760,775	\$ -		\$ 52,011,876
Short-term secured loans	23,425,195	-	-	-		23,425,195
Medium-term loans	133,906,949	102,940	234,374	-		134,244,263
Medium-term secured loans	81,071,431	75,168	42,361	-		81,188,960
Long-term loans	5,106,468	445,184	688,982	-		6,240,634
Long-term secured loans	82,917,986	105,922	138,622	-		83,162,530
Overdue loans	-	-	367,134	-		367,134
Export negotiations	143,104	-	-	-		143,104
Total carrying amount	376,969,171	1,582,277	2,232,248	-		380,783,696
Allowance for bad debts	(837,633)	(177,527)	(506,636)	-		(1,521,796)
The adjustments under Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans					\$ (3,576,116)	(3,576,116)
Discounts on loans					(63,963)	(63,963)
Total	\$ 376,131,538	\$ 1,404,750	\$ 1,725,612	\$ -	\$ (3,640,079)	\$ 375,621,821

Receivables						
June 30, 2021						
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		The Adjustment under the Regulation	Total
			12 Months Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses		
Credit card	\$ 2,653,541	\$ 200,088	\$ 113,860	\$ -		\$ 2,967,489
Accounts receivable - forfeiting	5,325,417	-	-	-		5,325,417
Accounts receivable factoring without recourse	8,167,845	54	97	-		8,167,996
Acceptances	141,328	-	-	-		141,328
Installment accounts and lease receivables	4,712,191	39,422	36,965	-		4,788,578
Total carrying amount	21,000,322	239,564	150,922	-		21,390,808
Allowance for bad debts	(41,764)	(26,948)	(33,878)	-		(102,590)
The adjustments under Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans					\$ (187,823)	\$ (187,823)
Total	\$ 20,958,558	\$ 212,616	\$ 117,044	\$ -	\$ (187,823)	\$ 21,100,395

Discounts and Loans						
December 31, 2020						
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		The Adjustment	Total
			12 Months	Lifetime		
	Expected Credit	Expected Credit	Expected Credit	Credit-impaired	under the	
	Losses	Losses	Losses	Financial Asset	Regulation/	
					Discount	
Short-term loans	\$ 51,110,442	\$ 775,661	\$ 729,271	\$ -		\$ 52,615,374
Short-term secured loans	24,309,759	-	-	-		24,309,759
Medium-term loans	138,150,895	80,341	232,144	-		138,463,380
Medium-term secured loans	79,714,804	93,173	39,506	-		79,847,483
Long-term loans	3,179,546	376,312	693,444	-		4,249,302
Long-term secured loans	79,745,643	100,710	143,392	-		79,989,745
Overdue loans	-	-	465,508	-		465,508
Export negotiations	<u>14,513</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>14,513</u>
Total carrying amount	376,225,602	1,426,197	2,303,265	-		379,955,064
Allowance for bad debts	(1,213,597)	(89,205)	(557,519)	-		(1,860,321)
The adjustments under Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans					\$ (3,135,568)	(3,135,568)
Discounts on loans					<u>(72,032)</u>	<u>(72,032)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 375,012,005</u>	<u>\$ 1,336,992</u>	<u>\$ 1,745,746</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (3,207,600)</u>	<u>\$ 374,887,143</u>

Receivables						
December 31, 2020						
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		The Adjustment	Total
			12 Months	Lifetime		
	Expected Credit	Expected Credit	Expected Credit	Credit-impaired	under the	
	Losses	Losses	Losses	Financial Asset	Regulation	
Credit card	\$ 2,848,800	\$ 188,513	\$ 116,043	\$ -		\$ 3,153,356
Accounts receivable - forfeiting	11,629,327	-	-	-		11,629,327
Accounts receivable factoring without recourse	7,566,529	84	156	-		7,566,769
Acceptances	40,566	-	-	-		40,566
Installment accounts and lease receivables	<u>4,145,805</u>	<u>45,259</u>	<u>50,064</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>4,241,128</u>
Total carrying amount	26,231,027	233,856	166,263	-		26,631,146
Allowance for bad debts	(51,520)	(38,707)	(38,459)	-		(128,686)
The adjustments under Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans					\$ (238,935)	(238,935)
Total	<u>\$ 26,179,507</u>	<u>\$ 195,149</u>	<u>\$ 127,804</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (238,935)</u>	<u>\$ 26,263,525</u>

Discounts and Loans						
June 30, 2020						
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		The Adjustment under the Regulation/Discount	Total
			12 Months Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses		
Short-term loans	\$ 57,494,138	\$ 777,393	\$ 754,088	\$ -		\$ 59,025,619
Short-term secured loans	24,392,370	66	-	-		24,392,436
Medium-term loans	139,828,722	91,916	281,927	-		140,202,565
Medium-term secured loans	68,202,399	99,806	31,596	-		68,333,801
Long-term loans	2,502,361	322,487	629,849	-		3,454,697
Long-term secured loans	72,668,698	83,662	149,248	-		72,901,608
Overdue loans	-	-	463,985	-		463,985
Export negotiations	<u>24,092</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>24,092</u>
Total carrying amount	365,112,780	1,375,330	2,310,693	-		368,798,803
Allowance for bad debts	(1,113,910)	(78,823)	(569,109)	-		(1,761,842)
The adjustments under Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans					\$ (2,930,785)	(2,930,785)
Discounts on loans					<u>(86,316)</u>	<u>(86,316)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 363,998,870</u>	<u>\$ 1,296,507</u>	<u>\$ 1,741,584</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (3,017,101)</u>	<u>\$ 364,019,860</u>

Receivables						
June 30, 2020						
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		The Adjustment under the Regulation	Total
			12 Months Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses		
Credit card	\$ 2,565,243	\$ 178,382	\$ 116,583	\$ -		\$ 2,860,208
Accounts receivable - forfeiting	10,461,942	-	-	-		10,461,942
Accounts receivable factoring without recourse	5,185,342	97	192	-		5,185,631
Acceptances	138,528	-	-	-		138,528
Installment accounts and lease receivables	<u>3,850,615</u>	<u>62,955</u>	<u>42,107</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>3,955,677</u>
Total carrying amount	22,201,670	241,434	158,882	-		22,601,986
Allowance for bad debts	(45,539)	(38,714)	(34,172)	-		(118,425)
The adjustments under Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans					\$ (194,437)	(194,437)
Total	<u>\$ 22,156,131</u>	<u>\$ 202,720</u>	<u>\$ 124,710</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (194,437)</u>	<u>\$ 22,289,124</u>

Maximum exposure to credit risk of financial instrument not applicable to impairment were as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Financial assets at FVTPL			
Debt instruments	\$ 17,239,693	\$ 15,455,943	\$ 29,200,454
Derivatives instruments	35,120,043	55,505,884	72,489,978

5) Collateral and credit enhancements

The Bank and its subsidiaries' pledged collateral associated with credit include discounts, loans and receivables which contain real estate, movable property (e.g.: Machinery), rights certificates and securities (e.g.: Certificates of deposit, stocks), notes receivable arose from borrowing of business transactions, guarantees provided by government public authority at all levels, banks or guarantee institutions authorized by government (e.g.: SME credit guarantee fund and letter of credit guaranteed) and collateral set in accordance with the laws including pledge, registration of land rights. Financial assets held by the Bank are part of corporate bonds guaranteed by financial institutions as credit enhancement.

The Bank and its subsidiaries observe collateral's value of financial instrument closely, and consider recognizing impairment for financial assets with credit impairment. The Bank and its subsidiaries' financial assets with impairment, and collateral's values for mitigation of potential losses were as follows:

	June 30, 2021			
	Total Carrying Amount	Credit Impairment	Amount of Risk Exposure (Amortized Cost)	Collateral Value
Impaired asset:				
Receivables:				
Credit card	\$ 113,860	\$ 25,462	\$ 88,398	\$ -
Accounts receivable factoring without recourse	97	6	91	-
Installment accounts and lease receivables	36,965	8,410	28,555	-
Discounts and loans	<u>2,232,248</u>	<u>506,636</u>	<u>1,725,612</u>	<u>233,574</u>
Total amount of impaired asset	<u>\$ 2,383,170</u>	<u>\$ 540,514</u>	<u>\$ 1,842,656</u>	<u>\$ 233,574</u>
	December 31, 2020			
	Total Carrying Amount	Credit Impairment	Amount of Risk Exposure (Amortized Cost)	Collateral Value
Impaired asset:				
Receivables:				
Credit card	\$ 116,043	\$ 23,915	\$ 92,128	\$ -
Accounts receivable factoring without recourse	156	19	137	-
Installment accounts and lease receivables	50,064	14,525	35,539	-
Discounts and loans	<u>2,303,265</u>	<u>557,519</u>	<u>1,745,746</u>	<u>294,447</u>
Total amount of impaired asset	<u>\$ 2,469,528</u>	<u>\$ 595,978</u>	<u>\$ 1,873,550</u>	<u>\$ 294,447</u>

	June 30, 2020			
	Total Carrying Amount	Credit Impairment	Amount of Risk Exposure (Amortized Cost)	Collateral Value
Impaired asset:				
Receivables:				
Credit card	\$ 116,583	\$ 23,242	\$ 93,341	\$ -
Accounts receivable factoring without recourse	192	22	170	-
Installment accounts and lease receivables	42,107	10,908	31,199	-
Discounts and loans	<u>2,310,693</u>	<u>569,109</u>	<u>1,741,584</u>	<u>310,296</u>
Total amount of impaired asset	<u>\$ 2,469,575</u>	<u>\$ 603,281</u>	<u>\$ 1,866,294</u>	<u>\$ 310,296</u>

The amount of the Bank and its subsidiaries' financial assets which has been written off and still has recourse activities of outstanding contract amount are \$251,951 thousand and \$285,964 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

6) Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk arise when there is only one counterparty, or when there is more than one counterparty but they have comparable economic characteristics, or when such counterparties are engaged in similar activities, or operate in the same geographical areas or industry sectors, so that their collective ability to meet contractual obligations is uniformly affected by changes in economic or other conditions.

Credit risk concentration can arise from a bank's assets, liabilities, or off-balance sheet items through the execution or processing of transactions (either product or service), or through a combination of exposures across these broad categories. It includes credits, due from and call loans to banks, investments, receivables and derivatives, etc. The Bank maintained a diversified loan portfolio to mitigate the credit risk concentration to same customers; total transactions of same customers in discounts and loans are not material. To manage credit risk concentration, the Bank maintains a diversified portfolio and monitors its exposure continually. The Bank's most significant concentrations of credit risk are summarized as follows:

a) By industry

	June 30, 2021		December 31, 2020		June 30, 2020	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Public and private enterprises	\$ 238,851,588	62.73	\$ 241,786,303	63.63	\$ 239,391,460	64.91
Natural persons	141,654,108	37.20	137,870,761	36.29	129,107,343	35.01
Non-profit organizations	278,000	0.07	298,000	0.08	300,000	0.08
Total	<u>\$ 380,783,696</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$ 379,955,064</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$ 368,798,803</u>	<u>100.00</u>

b) By region

	June 30, 2021		December 31, 2020		June 30, 2020	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Domestic	\$ 289,798,268	76.11	\$ 286,780,864	75.48	\$ 282,392,059	76.57
Overseas	90,985,428	23.89	93,174,200	24.52	86,406,744	23.43
Total	<u>\$ 380,783,696</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$ 379,955,064</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$ 368,798,803</u>	<u>100.00</u>

c) By collateral

	June 30, 2021		December 31, 2020		June 30, 2020	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Credit Secured	\$ 192,986,232	50.68	\$ 195,700,835	51.51	\$ 203,053,559	55.06
Real estate	155,003,022	40.70	152,150,748	40.04	135,937,889	36.86
Guarantees	17,654,907	4.64	17,858,658	4.70	14,700,080	3.98
Financial collateral	9,136,346	2.40	7,558,580	1.99	7,694,453	2.09
Other	6,003,189	1.58	6,686,243	1.76	7,412,822	2.01
Total	\$ 380,783,696	100.00	\$ 379,955,064	100.00	\$ 368,798,803	100.00

7) Management policies on foreclosed collateral

Foreclosed collateral are recorded at cost, using lower-at-cost or net fair value as of the balance sheet date. If collateral were not disposed of within the statutory period, the Bank should apply for an extension of the disposal period and increase its provision for possible losses, if competent authority requires.

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Foreclosed collateral	\$ 588,985	\$ 588,985	\$ 588,985
Allowance for impairment	<u>(588,985)</u>	<u>(588,985)</u>	<u>(588,985)</u>
	\$ _____ -	\$ _____ -	\$ _____ -

Foreclosed collateral will be sold when it is actually available for sale. The foreclosed collateral is classified as other assets in balance sheet. The difference amount between the disposition price and the carrying amount is recognized as net other non-interest income.

8) Disclosures required under the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks

a) Asset quality of non-performing loans and overdue receivables

Items		June 30, 2021					
		Non-performing Loan (NPL) (Note 1)	Total Loans	NPL Ratio (Note 2)	Loan Loss Reserves (LLR)	Coverage Ratio (Note 3)	
Corporate banking	Secured	\$ 10,685	\$ 93,232,528	0.01%	\$ 1,186,067	11,100.58%	
	Unsecured	161,674	155,177,325	0.10%	1,929,555	1,193.48%	
	Mortgage (Note 4)	8,165	67,969,682	0.01%	1,020,294	12,495.71%	
Consumer banking	Cash card	108,964	11,895,264	0.92%	287,257	263.63%	
	Micro credit (Note 5)	234,933	25,839,231	0.91%	389,687	165.87%	
	Others (Note 6)	Secured	20,568	26,595,254	0.08%	284,286	1,382.18%
		Unsecured	-	74,412	-	766	-
Total		544,989	380,783,696	0.14%	5,097,912	935.42%	
		Overdue Receivables	Accounts Receivable	Delinquency Ratio	Allowance for Credit Losses	Coverage Ratio	
Credit card		\$ 21,844	\$ 2,967,489	0.74%	\$ 59,608	272.88%	
Accounts receivable factoring without recourse (Note 7)		15	8,167,996	0.00%	93,363	621,383.57%	

Items		June 30, 2020					
		Non-performing Loan (NPL) (Note 1)	Total Loans	NPL Ratio (Note 2)	Loan Loss Reserves (LLR)	Coverage Ratio (Note 3)	
Corporate banking	Secured	\$ 93,314	\$ 81,080,607	0.12%	\$ 990,642	1,061.62%	
	Unsecured	132,038	165,703,751	0.08%	1,859,320	1,408.17%	
Consumer banking	Mortgage (Note 4)	23,043	58,113,025	0.04%	873,200	3,789.39%	
	Cash card	125,487	12,668,991	0.99%	323,182	257.54%	
	Micro credit (Note 5)	201,179	24,648,160	0.82%	365,254	181.56%	
	Others (Note 6)	Secured	13,881	26,551,612	0.05%	280,672	2,022.06%
		Unsecured	-	32,657	-	357	-
Total		588,942	368,798,803	0.16%	4,692,627	796.79%	
		Overdue Receivables	Accounts Receivable	Delinquency Ratio	Allowance for Credit Losses	Coverage Ratio	
Credit card		\$ 17,729	\$ 2,860,208	0.62%	\$ 56,751	320.10%	
Accounts receivable factoring without recourse (Note 7)		55	5,185,631	0.00%	68,687	124,037.64%	

Note 1: Non-performing loans are reported in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans”. Overdue credit card receivables are regulated by Order No. 0944000378 announced by the FSC on July 6, 2005.

Note 2: NPL ratio = $NPL \div Total\ loans$. For credit card business: Delinquency ratio = $Overdue\ credit\ card\ receivables \div Credit\ card\ receivables\ balance$.

Note 3: Coverage ratio = $LLR \div NPL$. Coverage ratio of credit receivables: $Allowance\ for\ credit\ losses \div Overdue\ credit\ card\ receivables$.

Note 4: Residential mortgage refers to financing obtained to buy, build, or fix houses owned by the borrower or the borrower’s spouse or children, with the house used as loan collateral.

Note 5: Micro credit is covered by a Banking Bureau pronouncement dated December 19, 2005 (Order No. 09440010950) and is excluded from credit card and cash card loans.

Note 6: “Others” under consumer loans refers to secured or unsecured loans other than mortgage loans, cash cards, micro credit, and credit cards.

Note 7: As required by the Banking Bureau in its letter dated July 19, 2005 (Order No. 0945000494), allowance for bad debt is recognized once no compensation is made by a factor or insurance company within three months for accounts receivable factoring without recourse.

b) Exemption on non-performing loans and overdue receivables

Items	June 30, 2021		June 30, 2020	
	Excluded NPL	Excluded Overdue Receivables	Excluded NPL	Excluded Overdue Receivables
Amounts of executed contracts on negotiated debts not reported (Note 1)	\$ 5,191	\$ 77	\$ 7,226	\$ 91
Amounts of executed debt settlement program and rehabilitation program not reported (Note 2)	58,630	5,995	54,286	6,520
Total	\$ 63,821	\$ 6,072	\$ 61,512	\$ 6,611

Note 1: The disclosure of excluded NPLs and excluded overdue receivables resulting from debt negotiations and loan agreements is based on the Banking Bureau letter dated April 25, 2006 (Order No. 09510001270).

Note 2: The disclosure of excluded NPLs and excluded overdue receivables resulting from consumer debt clearance is based on the Banking Bureau letters dated September 15, 2008 (Order No. 09700318940) and dated September 20, 2016 (Order No. 10500134790).

c) Concentration of credit risk

June 30, 2021

Top 10 Ranking	Group (Industry Category)	Total Credit	Percentage of Net Worth (%)
1	A Group - real estate development activities	\$ 6,580,000	10.01
2	B Group - activities of other holding companies	6,447,698	9.81
3	C Group - wireless telecommunications activities	6,014,138	9.15
4	D Group - manufacture of liquid crystal panel and components	5,584,895	8.50
5	E Group - manufacture of electronic passive devices	5,129,070	7.80
6	F Group - manufacture of liquid crystal panel and components	4,407,732	6.71
7	G Group - real estate activities for sale and rental	4,251,459	6.47
8	H Group - smelting and refining of iron and steel	3,798,755	5.78
9	I Group - real estate activities for sale and rental	3,554,615	5.41
10	J Group - manufacture of paper	3,193,640	4.86

June 30, 2020

Top 10 Ranking	Group (Industry Category)	Total Credit	Percentage of Net Worth (%)
1	C Group - wireless telecommunications activities	\$ 8,956,209	14.56
2	I Group - real estate activities for sale and rental	7,928,735	12.89
3	B Group - activities of other holding companies	6,833,693	11.11
4	D Group - manufacture of other computer peripheral equipment	5,807,281	9.44
5	A Group - real estate development activities	4,920,000	8.00
6	G Group - real estate activities for sale and rental	4,613,587	7.50
7	F Group - manufacture of monitors and terminals	4,334,261	7.04
8	K Group - manufacture of integrated circuit	4,329,470	7.04
9	H Group - smelting and refining of iron and steel	4,029,807	6.55
10	E Group - manufacture of electric wires and cables	3,686,020	5.99

9) Judgements of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition

Credit business

The Bank assesses changes in credit quality during the expected lifetime of various types of credit assets on each reporting date to determine if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, main indicators considered and supporting information (including prospective information) were as follows:

a) Quantitative index

When the contractual payments are overdue for more than 30 days, the credit risk of the credit assets are considered to be significantly increased since the initial recognition.

b) Qualitative index

- i. Changes in the current or predicted operating, financial, or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change in the ability of the borrower to perform debt obligations.
- ii. Actual or expected significant changes in borrower's operating results.
- iii. The credit risk of other credit contracts of the same borrower has increased significantly.
- iv. After evaluation, it can be included if the borrowers do not suffer from difficulties at the time of negotiation in individual credit assets.

The various types of credit assets of the Bank which are not regarded as low credit risk can be assumed that the credit risk of such assets has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

10) Definition of default and credit impaired financial assets

The definition of financial assets in default of the Bank is the same as that of the credit impaired financial assets. If one or more of the following conditions are met, the Bank determines that the financial asset is in default and credit impaired:

a) Quantitative index

- i. When the borrower's payment of the contract is overdue for more than 90 days.
- ii. Changes in external rating of guarantor or issuer of the notes or bonds.

b) Qualitative index

For credit assets, if there is evidence that the borrower will be unable to settle the loan, or has significant financial difficulties, such as:

- i. Borrower has been bankrupt or may file a petition for bankruptcy or financial restructuring.
- ii. Borrower's loan contract has been reclassified to non-performing loans or has been written off as bad debts by the Bank.
- iii. Due to financial or contractual reasons related to the financial difficulties of the borrower, the creditor gives the borrower concessions that would not have been considered or agreed (agreements).

- iv. For cases involving the sale of non-performing loans and suits.
- v. Payment by the Bank to fulfill off-balance sheet financial contracts (e.g., guarantee advances).

The aforementioned definition of default and credit impairment applied to the credit assets held by the Bank is consistent with the definition used for internal credit risk management purposes, and is used in the relevant impairment assessment model.

The credit asset will be restored to the state of compliance and is not considered as the credit asset of default and credit impairment if it no longer meets the definition of default and credit impairment.

The debt instrument investment may also be deemed to have a credit impairment if the rating of the notes or bonds of the guarantor or issuer downgrade significantly, for example, from an investment grade to a junk bond rating, or if one or more of the following conditions are met:

- i. The guarantor or issuer cannot repay the principal or interest on the maturity date of the note or bond.
- ii. Before the maturity of the note or bond, it can be objectively determined that the guarantor or issuer may not be able to repay the principal and interest on time.
- iii. Before the maturity of the note or bond, the guarantor or issuer is in bankruptcy or in reorganization or taken over due to financial difficulties.
- iv. Before the maturity of the note or bond, the guarantor or issuer closes down or is in the process of other financial restructuring.

11) Write-off policy

The Bank shall write off non-performing loans and overdue receivables that meet at least one of the following requirements:

- a) When the timing for statutory write-off is reached.
- b) There is a need to expedite the reduction of non-performing loans or for certain businesses that need to comply with the requirements of the governing authorities.
- c) Written off by the governing authorities or the financial inspection authorities.
- d) If it is difficult to dispose of the collateral or it may take a long time to recover the loan, the creditor's balance shall be written off as bad debt within the period which is specified in a).
- e) Obtaining the debt certificate or supporting documents with the assessment that credit assets evaluated as impossible to obtain repayment.

12) Amendment of contract cash flows of financial assets

The Bank may amend the contract cash flows of loans as a result of financial difficulties of borrowers or improvement of problematic debtors' recovery rates, etc. The amendments to contract cash flows include the extension of the contract period, interest payment time modification, contract interest modification, or exemption of part of the debts.

13) Measurement of expected credit losses

For the purpose of measuring expected credit losses, the Bank divides credit assets into the following groups; for corporate banking, they are grouped according to scale, while for consumer banking, they are grouped according to product characteristics:

Business	Group	Definition
Corporate banking	Large enterprises + Stage 1	Credit risk has not increased significantly
	Small and medium enterprises + Stage 1	
	Large enterprises + Stage 2	Credit risk has increased significantly
	Small and medium enterprises + Stage 2	
	Large enterprises + Stage 3	Credit impaired
	Small and medium enterprises + Stage 3	
Consumer banking	Product + Stage 1	Credit risk has not increased significantly
	Product + Stage 2	Credit risk has increased significantly
	Product + Stage 3	Credit impaired

The Bank measures the allowance loss for financial instruments that did not have a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition based on the 12-month expected credit loss model. For financial instruments that had a significant increase in credit risk or are credit impaired since initial recognition, lifetime expected credit losses are applied.

To measure the expected credit losses, the Bank takes into account the borrower's probability of default ("PD") for the next 12 months and the period of existence, and includes the loss given default ("LGD") and exposure at default ("EAD"), taking into account the impact of the time value of money when calculating the 12 month and lifetime expected credit losses, respectively.

Probability of default is the probability of default of a borrower or counterparty over a period of time; the loss given default refers to the probability of loss of the borrower or counterparty due to inability to recover the debt at the end of the reminder procedures. The probability of default and loss given default used in the impairment assessment of the Bank's credit business are based on internal historical information (such as credit loss experience, etc.) of each group, adjusted based on the current observable data and forward-looking general economic information (such as GDP and employment rate, etc.) which are used to calculate the probability of default on expected losses.

The exposure at default means that the Bank can claim compensation for the carrying amount held by borrowers or the counterparty after borrowers or the counterparty have defaulted. The Bank has taken into account the amount of credits that have been used and the amounts that may be used in the future for the exposure at default amount. The amount of credits is used as an assessment of exposure at default of on-balance sheet credits; off-balance sheet or committed credits that are not yet used are based on the corresponding credit conversion factor (CCF) which considered the credits that are expected to be used within 12 months or expected lifetime, to calculate exposure at default of expected credit loss.

14) Considerations of forward-looking information

The Bank incorporates forward-looking information when measuring expected credit losses on loans and receivables. Based on the business characteristics, the Bank selected the overall indicators that are appropriate as adjustment parameters for default probability of lending. Based on the type of business, the Bank used different overall indicators. The Corporate banking business takes the economic growth rate (GDP) as an adjustment parameter; the consumer banking business takes employment rate variation as adjustment parameter. The Bank also makes reference to external information (predicted value of renowned economic forecasting institutions at home and abroad) or group expert assessments to provide forecasting information on economic factors quarterly, such as using the change of Leading Index or Interbank offered rate as basic economic conditions; it contains the best estimate of the economic situation in the next five years.

When the Bank adjusts the parameters of the credit assets risks quarterly, the overall indicators mentioned above, such as GDP, changes of employment rate, and basic economic conditions, etc. have been adjusted due to COVID-19.

The measurement of expected credit loss of the Bank's debt instruments is based an external credit migration matrix method to calculate the Probability of default (PD), which is incorporated in the information of forward-looking factors.

15) Changes of provisions for off-balance-sheet guarantees and loan commitments

For the six months ended June 30, 2021:

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Impairment in Accordance With IFRS 9	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
	12 Months ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)			
Balance at January 1	\$ 112,463	\$ 371	\$	\$ 874	\$	\$ 113,708	\$ 197,565	\$ 311,273
Changes due to financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:								
Transferred to lifetime ECL	(12)	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(3)	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Transferred to 12 months ECL	416	(131)	-	(285)	-	-	-	-
Derecognized financial assets in the current period	(5,344)	(273)	-	(595)	-	(6,212)	-	(6,212)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	10,995	11		93		11,099		11,099
The adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans							63,426	63,426
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	(25,487)	486		591		(24,410)		(24,410)
Balance at June 30	\$ 93,028	\$ 476	\$	\$ 681	\$	\$ 94,185	\$ 260,991	\$ 355,176

There was no significant increase in the expected credit loss of the Bank and its subsidiaries' off-balance-sheet guarantees and loan commitments for the six months ended June 30, 2021. The increase of guarantees in reporting period resulted in abovementioned provisions increased by \$43,903 thousand in comparison to the prior period.

For the six months ended June 30, 2020:

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Impairment in Accordance With IFRS 9	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
	12 Months ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)			
Balance at January 1	\$ 108,889	\$ 727	\$ -	\$ 1,757	\$ -	\$ 111,373	\$ 192,447	\$ 303,820
Changes due to financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:								
Transferred to lifetime ECL	(9)	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(4)	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Transferred to 12 months ECL	384	(130)	-	(254)	-	-	-	-
Derecognized financial assets in the current period	(6,011)	(432)	-	(1,151)	-	(7,594)	-	(7,594)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	6,704	-	-	193	-	6,897	-	6,897
The adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans							(16,299)	(16,299)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	6,236	226	-	391	-	6,853	-	6,853
Balance at June 30	\$ 116,189	\$ 400	\$ -	\$ 940	\$ -	\$ 117,529	\$ 176,148	\$ 293,677

There was no significant increase in the expected credit loss of the Bank and its subsidiaries' off-balance-sheet guarantees and loan commitments for the six months ended June 30, 2020. The decrease of guarantees in reporting period resulted in the abovementioned provisions decreased by \$10,143 thousand compared to the prior period.

c. Liquidity risk

1) Definition and source of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk of the Bank refers to the risks of bearing financial loss because of the inability to liquidate assets or obtain financing to provide funds to meet the financial obligation, such as early termination of deposits, deteriorating of the source and condition of financing from banks influenced by specific market, abnormal recover of funds due to default from borrowers, inability to liquidate financial instruments and early exertion of rights of rescission of interest sensitive product by the assured. The aforementioned situation may reduce cash source of loan, transactions and investment. In some extreme cases, the lack of liquidity may result in a decrease in the overall position of the balance sheet, sale of assets and failure to perform loan commitments.

2) Management policies of liquidity risk

To control liquidity risk, the Bank calculates the maximum cumulative cash outflow (MCO) to monitor the daily funding gap by each major currency. The Bank also actively deconcentrates funding sources, due dates of funding settlement, and the counterparties to the due from other banks and call loans to other banks, as well as maintains an adequate amount of corporate cash in banks to enhance its liquidity position.

3) Financial assets held for liquidity management and maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities

a) Financial assets held for liquidity management

The Bank holds cash and highly liquid and high-grade assets to pay off obligations and meet any potential emergency funding needs. The assets held for liquidity management 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, securities purchased under resell agreements, receivables and discounts and loans, etc.

b) Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities

The following tables show the cash outflows on the Bank's non-derivative financial liabilities based on contract maturities. However, because the amounts disclosed were based on contractual cash flows, some of them will not match the amounts shown in the balance sheets.

Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities (NTD)

June 30, 2021	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	\$ 6,500,000	\$ 9,590	\$ 157,260	\$ 23,296	\$ -	\$ 6,690,146
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	7,550,226	-	-	-	-	7,550,226
Deposits and remittances	58,210,898	116,742,671	63,737,618	100,841,185	21,224,158	360,756,530
Borrowings	-	-	-	97,870	25,250,000	25,347,870
Other capital outflow on maturity	2,474,792	298,421	378,730	2,078,296	4,269,929	9,500,168
Total	\$ 74,735,916	\$ 117,050,682	\$ 64,273,608	\$ 103,040,647	\$ 50,744,087	\$ 409,844,940

December 31, 2020	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	\$ 2,023,296	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 166,850	\$ -	\$ 2,190,146
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	9,150,478	2,100,000	-	-	-	11,250,478
Deposits and remittances	63,787,029	107,339,743	66,310,454	93,565,302	23,962,425	354,964,953
Borrowings	-	76,030	-	-	20,250,000	20,326,030
Other capital outflow on maturity	5,325,202	819,304	243,406	689,627	1,989,673	9,067,212
Total	\$ 80,286,005	\$ 110,335,077	\$ 66,553,860	\$ 94,421,779	\$ 46,202,098	\$ 397,798,819

June 30, 2020	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	\$ -	\$ 9,590	\$ 157,260	\$ 23,296	\$ -	\$ 190,146
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	7,036,791	-	-	-	-	7,036,791
Deposits and remittances	75,035,227	93,048,984	57,128,383	80,123,193	21,440,326	326,776,113
Borrowings	-	-	-	15,850	15,516,667	15,532,517
Other capital outflow on maturity	2,606,046	374,566	466,164	1,821,100	2,085,167	7,353,043
Total	\$ 84,678,064	\$ 93,433,140	\$ 57,751,807	\$ 81,983,439	\$ 39,042,160	\$ 356,888,610

Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities (USD)

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

June 30, 2021	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	\$ 265,000	\$ 267,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 532,000
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	469,264	792,132	150,658	-	-	1,412,054
Deposits and remittances	1,873,019	1,315,263	498,266	825,722	209	4,512,479
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	380,993	380,993
Other capital outflow on maturity	45,886	22,658	8,154	55	157,826	234,579
Total	\$ 2,653,169	\$ 2,397,053	\$ 657,078	\$ 825,777	\$ 539,028	\$ 7,072,105

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

December 31, 2020	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	\$ 25,000	\$ 279,000	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 324,000
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	493,350	839,948	-	-	-	1,333,298
Deposits and remittances	1,916,605	1,028,415	766,298	1,036,791	633	4,748,742
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	388,571	388,571
Other capital outflow on maturity	22,909	24,816	3,841	69	173,673	225,308
Total	\$ 2,457,864	\$ 2,172,179	\$ 790,139	\$ 1,036,860	\$ 562,877	\$ 7,019,919

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

June 30, 2020	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	\$ 146,000	\$ 460,000	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 626,000
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	329,343	706,980	185,281	-	-	1,221,604
Deposits and remittances	1,653,625	939,524	1,107,565	1,157,212	10,305	4,868,231
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	475,919	475,919
Other capital outflow on maturity	122,383	20,944	9,339	295	325,921	478,882
Total	\$ 2,251,351	\$ 2,127,448	\$ 1,322,185	\$ 1,157,507	\$ 812,145	\$ 7,670,636

4) Maturity analysis of derivative instruments

Contractual maturities were assessed to have an understanding of derivative instruments presented in the consolidated balance sheet. Amounts disclosed in the table were based on contractual cash flows; however, some of these amounts did not match those in the balance sheets.

Maturity analysis of derivative instruments (NTD)

June 30, 2021	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial instruments at FVTPL						
Foreign exchange derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	\$ (175,671,710)	\$ (193,808,241)	\$ (125,886,250)	\$ (159,510,123)	\$ (9,590,178)	\$ (664,466,502)
Cash inflow	158,171,547	190,840,281	121,446,059	168,895,091	3,818,310	643,171,288
Interest rate derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	(649,903)	(218,885)	(20,164)	(302)	(9,559,890)	(10,449,144)
Cash inflow	136,628	232,072	18,726	-	-	387,426
Hedging derivatives instrument						
Interest rate derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	-	(19,158)	-	-	-	(19,158)
Cash inflow	-	39,576	-	85,027	-	124,603
Cash outflow subtotal	(176,321,613)	(194,046,284)	(125,906,414)	(159,510,425)	(19,150,068)	(674,934,804)
Cash inflow subtotal	158,308,175	191,111,929	121,464,785	168,980,118	3,818,310	643,683,317
Net cash flow	\$ (18,013,438)	\$ (2,934,355)	\$ (4,441,629)	\$ 9,469,693	\$ (15,331,758)	\$ (31,251,487)

December 31, 2020	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial instruments at FVTPL						
Foreign exchange derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	\$ (206,824,985)	\$ (196,789,956)	\$ (140,803,366)	\$ (137,735,779)	\$ (4,361,229)	\$ (686,515,315)
Cash inflow	194,310,806	181,563,454	146,455,432	139,386,098	1,427,600	663,143,390
Interest rate derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	(164,442)	(262,309)	-	-	(16,501,198)	(16,927,949)
Cash inflow	157,617	258,900	-	-	-	416,517
Hedging derivatives instrument						
Interest rate derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	-	(12,682)	-	-	-	(12,682)
Cash inflow	-	47,952	-	39,576	-	87,528
Cash outflow subtotal	(206,989,427)	(197,064,947)	(140,803,366)	(137,735,779)	(20,862,427)	(703,455,946)
Cash inflow subtotal	194,468,423	181,870,306	146,455,432	139,425,674	1,427,600	663,647,435
Net cash flow	\$ (12,521,004)	\$ (15,194,641)	\$ 5,652,066	\$ 1,689,895	\$ (19,434,827)	\$ (39,808,511)

June 30, 2020	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial instruments at FVTPL						
Foreign exchange derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	\$ (197,677,649)	\$ (228,463,512)	\$ (151,295,671)	\$ (112,183,858)	\$ (1,059,605)	\$ (690,680,295)
Cash inflow	182,780,439	199,588,971	152,630,140	101,189,259	2,349,730	638,538,539
Interest rate derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	(147,675)	(287,905)	(18,749)	-	(15,001,916)	(15,456,245)
Cash inflow	146,242	272,036	22,556	-	-	440,834
Hedging derivatives instrument						
Interest rate derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	-	(7,402)	-	-	-	(7,402)
Cash inflow	-	-	-	47,952	-	47,952
Cash outflow subtotal	(197,825,324)	(228,758,819)	(151,314,420)	(112,183,858)	(16,061,521)	(706,143,942)
Cash inflow subtotal	182,926,681	199,861,007	152,652,696	101,237,211	2,349,730	639,027,325
Net cash flow	\$ (14,898,643)	\$ (28,897,812)	\$ 1,338,276	\$ (10,946,647)	\$ (13,711,791)	\$ (67,116,617)

Maturity analysis of derivative instruments (USD)

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

June 30, 2021	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial instruments at FVTPL						
Foreign exchange derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	\$ (6,580,686)	\$ (7,304,349)	\$ (4,625,690)	\$ (6,581,796)	\$ (159,909)	\$ (25,252,430)
Cash inflow	7,621,909	7,419,235	4,771,130	6,600,074	364,909	26,777,257
Interest rate derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	(16,880)	(39,071)	(38,572)	(40,429)	(69,255)	(204,207)
Cash inflow	15,438	39,003	35,181	1,164	-	90,786
Others						
Cash outflow	(1,012)	-	-	-	-	(1,012)
Cash inflow	792	-	-	-	-	792
Hedging derivatives instrument						
Interest rate derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	(1,301)	(1,191)	(2,479)	-	-	(4,971)
Cash inflow	153	129	2	-	-	284
Cash outflow subtotal	(6,599,879)	(7,344,611)	(4,666,741)	(6,622,225)	(229,164)	(25,462,620)
Cash inflow subtotal	7,638,292	7,458,367	4,806,313	6,601,238	364,909	26,869,119
Net cash flow	\$ 1,038,413	\$ 113,756	\$ 139,572	\$ (20,987)	\$ 135,745	\$ 1,406,499

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

December 31, 2020	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial instruments at FVTPL						
Foreign exchange derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	\$ (7,969,556)	\$ (7,382,985)	\$ (5,365,240)	\$ (5,101,049)	\$ (68,362)	\$ (25,887,192)
Cash inflow	8,882,167	7,921,998	5,233,584	5,049,456	167,364	27,254,569
Interest rate derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	(99,212)	(55,360)	(36,213)	(6,217)	(12,355)	(209,357)
Cash inflow	19,520	44,758	39,476	770	-	104,524
Others						
Cash outflow	(102)	-	-	-	-	(102)
Cash inflow	22	-	-	-	-	22
Hedging derivatives instrument						
Interest rate derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	(732)	(949)	(1,441)	-	-	(3,122)
Cash inflow	131	130	-	-	-	261
Cash outflow subtotal	(8,069,602)	(7,439,294)	(5,402,894)	(5,107,266)	(80,717)	(26,099,773)
Cash inflow subtotal	8,901,840	7,966,886	5,273,060	5,050,226	167,364	27,359,376
Net cash flow	\$ 832,238	\$ 527,592	\$ (129,834)	\$ (57,040)	\$ 86,647	\$ 1,259,603

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

June 30, 2020	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial instruments at FVTPL						
Foreign exchange derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	\$ (7,080,728)	\$ (7,397,287)	\$ (5,534,263)	\$ (3,705,009)	\$ (101,977)	\$ (23,819,264)
Cash inflow	8,048,101	8,636,443	5,406,701	3,961,715	56,978	26,109,938
Interest rate derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	(52,946)	(56,983)	(49,239)	(40,931)	(41,413)	(241,512)
Cash inflow	31,985	56,780	46,249	2,472	-	137,486
Others						
Cash outflow	(836)	-	-	-	-	(836)
Cash inflow	1,863	-	-	-	-	1,863
Hedging derivatives instrument						
Interest rate derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	(612)	(1,062)	(1,583)	-	-	(3,257)
Cash inflow	668	279	4	-	-	951
Cash outflow subtotal	(7,135,122)	(7,455,332)	(5,585,085)	(3,745,940)	(143,390)	(24,064,869)
Cash inflow subtotal	8,082,617	8,693,502	5,452,954	3,964,187	56,978	26,250,238
Net cash flow	\$ 947,495	\$ 1,238,170	\$ (132,131)	\$ 218,247	\$ (86,412)	\$ 2,185,369

5) Maturity analysis of off-balance sheet items

The table below shows the Bank's maturity analysis of the off-balance sheet items based on the remaining time between the reporting date and the contractual period. For the financial guarantee contracts issued, the maximum guaranteed amount included in the guarantee may be required to be fulfilled in the earliest period.

June 30, 2021	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Irrevocable loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit issued yet unused	\$ 15,822,795	\$ 10,488,848	\$ 4,766,761	\$ 8,721,480	\$ 14,932,222	\$ 54,732,106

December 31, 2020	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Irrevocable loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit issued yet unused	\$ 15,124,722	\$ 5,848,748	\$ 3,537,160	\$ 8,468,668	\$ 14,800,039	\$ 47,779,337

June 30, 2020	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Irrevocable loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit issued yet unused	\$ 14,143,836	\$ 4,074,996	\$ 6,749,851	\$ 8,519,872	\$ 13,889,518	\$ 47,378,073

6) Summary of required disclosures under the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks:

a) Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities of the Bank (NTD)

June 30, 2021	0-10 Days	11-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 121,886,355	\$ 127,507,162	\$ 244,648,722	\$ 160,434,375	\$ 221,444,864	\$ 224,021,594	\$ 1,144,943,072
Main capital outflow on maturity	103,517,781	163,402,987	341,583,710	221,486,477	320,753,321	235,152,772	1,385,897,048
Gap	18,368,574	9,104,175	(96,934,988)	(61,052,102)	(99,308,457)	(11,131,178)	(240,953,976)

June 30, 2020	0-10 Days	11-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 183,252,879	\$ 163,061,379	\$ 253,491,170	\$ 192,444,937	\$ 149,284,625	\$ 179,895,445	\$ 1,121,430,435
Main capital outflow on maturity	131,755,378	165,831,566	351,378,925	232,374,938	243,655,424	205,327,970	1,330,324,201
Gap	51,497,501	(2,770,187)	(97,887,755)	(39,930,001)	(94,370,799)	(25,432,525)	(208,893,766)

b) Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities of the Bank (USD)

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

June 30, 2021	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 8,655,578	\$ 8,051,590	\$ 5,140,311	\$ 6,995,373	\$ 4,002,165	\$ 32,845,017
Main capital outflow on maturity	9,554,729	10,345,026	6,105,341	8,917,711	3,698,212	38,621,019
Gap	(899,151)	(2,293,436)	(965,030)	(1,922,338)	303,953	(5,776,002)

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

June 30, 2020	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 9,400,319	\$ 9,149,929	\$ 5,681,416	\$ 4,507,028	\$ 3,166,215	\$ 31,904,907
Main capital outflow on maturity	9,514,140	9,837,932	7,141,750	5,350,045	1,938,861	33,782,728
Gap	(113,821)	(688,003)	(1,460,334)	(843,017)	1,227,354	(1,877,821)

d. Market risk

1) Definition and source of market risk

Market risk is defined as an unfavorable change in macroeconomic and financial market variables (such as interest rates, exchange rates, stock prices and commodity prices), which may cause a potential loss on financial assets held for trading.

2) Risk management policies

In order to have a common-language of market risk management, definition, communication and measurement, and comply with the requirements of the governing authorities, the Bank has developed “Market Risk Management Standard” based on Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy Ratio of Banks (the CAR Regulations) related market risk calculation tables announced by the FSC, international standards, and CDFH’s market risk management policy framework.

The “Market Risk Management Standard” is applicable to “Trading Book” positions defined by the Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy Ratio of the Bank related market risk calculation tables and the Bank’s book management approach to financial instrument handling.

Following the “Market Risk Management Standard”, the Bank sets up the “Market Risk Management Procedure to Trading Activities” to manage market risk. This procedure includes risk identification and assessment, risk measurement, risk monitoring and response, risk reporting and contingency management processes.

3) Procedures for market risk measuring, monitoring, and reporting

The Bank’s market risk limits include position sensitivities, stop-loss limits and value-at-risk (VaR).

Risk factors analyzed through the Bank’s risk measurement systems are sufficient to determine all market risks of trading positions on the balance sheet, including interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, equity securities risk, and price of commodity risks, as well as volatility risks which arise out of the option transactions.

The Bank's market risk reports include profit or loss on trading positions, limit usage, stress testing, and trading portfolio risk assessment, as well as significant exceptions if any.

The risk management department of the Bank independently performs daily market risk limit controls, and regularly reports to both the Risk Management Committee and CDFH's Risk Management Committee. Besides, the above reports are presented to the Board quarterly for reference.

4) Mitigation of risks or hedging of market risk

The Bank's market risk positions or hedging positions are marked to market on a daily basis through techniques such as model valuation. All market parameters are updated at least daily in accordance with changes in market conditions to conduct value assessment of products. Market Risk Limits are reviewed and controlled based on the valuation results of traders' position risk value, position sensitivity and profit and loss figure on a daily basis.

5) Valuation techniques of market risk

The Bank uses the VaR model and stress testing to evaluate the potential and extreme risk on trading portfolios. Through variations of the assumptions on market conditions, these techniques are used to assess the market risk of positions held and the maximum expected loss.

VaR is calculated using a one-day time horizon with a 95% confidence level.

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021			For the Year Ended December 31, 2020			For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2020		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
Interest rate risk	\$ 39,105	\$ 70,433	\$ 13,163	\$ 48,287	\$ 195,476	\$ 9,098	\$ 74,715	\$ 195,476	\$ 30,509
Equity securities risk	10,149	18,980	-	3,844	20,852	-	1,468	20,852	-
Foreign exchange risk	3,410	6,605	1,547	7,653	148,483	1,201	12,220	148,483	2,163

6) Interest rate risk in the Banking book

The scope of interest rate risk in banking book includes interest rate sensitivity of assets and liabilities, but do not include risk management of trading book. Interest rate risk in banking book measures the adverse effects on net interest income of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet as a result of adverse fluctuations in interest. Risk assessment not only builds the sensitivity gap between assets and liabilities, but also quantifies through the dimension of retained earnings and economic value perspectives.

7) Interest rate risk management of the Banking book

The interest rate risk management strategy involving the Bank's banking book is to minimize the negative impact of changes in interest rates on net interest income and the net economic value of equity. The asset-liability management committee (ALMCO) approves the annual banking book interest rate risk limits and monitors the Bank's interest rate risk exposures every day. The interest rate risk management processes include risk identification, risk measurement, risk control, risk monitoring and others. The unit monitoring the Banking book interest rate risks reports interest rate risk exposures regularly to ALMCO, and adjusts the structure of assets and liabilities according to the reports, lowering the amount of exposure. For risk monitoring, the asset and liability management system outputs and analysis reports, which is provided to the interest rate risk execution units and senior management. If risk missing or excess of limit occur from monitor, written notices will be passed to the interest rate risk assessment units to adjust and improve the program reported to ALMCO.

8) The effect of interest rate benchmark reform

The Bank is exposed to USD LIBOR which is subject to interest rate benchmark reform. The exposures arise on derivatives and non-derivative financial assets and liabilities. SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate) is expected to replace USD LIBOR. There are key differences between USD LIBOR and SOFR. USD LIBOR is “forward looking”, which implies market expectation over future interest rates, and includes a credit spread over the risk-free rate. SOFR is currently a “backward-looking” rate, based on interest rates from actual transactions, and excludes a credit spread. To transition existing contracts and agreements that reference USD LIBOR to SOFR, adjustments for these differences might need to be applied to SOFR to enable the two benchmark rates to be economically equivalent.

The Bank has established a LIBOR conversion task force, which is responsible for promoting cross-departmental conversion work, drafting conversion plans and time schedule planning, conducting impact assessments. This task force also focuses on product conversion business strategy adjustments, customer communication, system and operating process changes, evaluation, risk models, financial reports and tax implications. This task force reports to the Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors on the implementation situation quarterly, completes the identification of the information system and internal processes that affect the risk, and take inventory and analysis of the affected areas of risk. Before the cessation of LIBOR, the functions of task force will be based on the regulations of the standard setter, market participants and the competent authority, and continue to adjust related systems, methods and procedures to meet the requirements of the new benchmark interest rate.

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

The following table contains details of all of the financial instruments held by the Bank at June 30, 2021 which are subject to the reform and have not transitioned to an alternative benchmark interest rate:

Non-derivative Financial Instrument	Financial Assets
USD LIBOR	\$ 68,483,303
Others LIBOR	<u>11,799,440</u>
	<u>\$ 80,282,743</u>
Derivative Financial Instrument	Notional Principal
USD LIBOR	<u>\$ 987,397,252</u>

9) Concentration of foreign currency risk information

The financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and with material influence on the Bank and its subsidiaries were as follows:

(In Thousands of Foreign Currencies/New Taiwan Dollars)

	June 30, 2021		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollar
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 7,073,381	27.87	\$ 197,135,122
EUR	585,632	33.16	19,419,544
HKD	2,790,643	3.59	10,015,616
ZAR	4,092,567	1.95	7,980,507
CNY	1,603,214	4.31	6,911,296
JPY	11,852,719	0.25	2,988,070
AUD	56,831	20.95	1,190,604
GBP	28,676	38.54	1,105,162
SGD	16,311	20.73	338,127
CAD	5,864	22.48	131,815
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
CNY	178,553	4.31	769,725
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	8,426,257	27.87	234,839,783
CNY	3,283,029	4.31	14,152,811
EUR	233,785	33.16	7,752,307
ZAR	2,218,652	1.95	4,326,371
JPY	6,790,912	0.25	1,711,989
AUD	67,775	20.95	1,419,892
HKD	112,058	3.59	402,176
GBP	5,376	38.54	207,202
THB	181,986	0.87	158,328
SGD	6,419	20.73	133,060
NZD	6,578	19.49	128,202

(In Thousands of Foreign Currencies/New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2020		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollar
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 7,790,521	28.51	\$ 222,092,171
EUR	738,730	35.05	25,892,503
HKD	3,969,555	3.68	14,596,055
ZAR	2,386,737	1.95	4,656,523
CNY	1,039,054	4.38	4,553,033
JPY	6,254,069	0.28	1,729,250
AUD	51,070	21.97	1,122,009
GBP	28,201	38.92	1,097,573
CAD	34,936	22.36	781,161
SGD	19,091	21.58	411,982
Nonmonetary items			
CNY	200,400	4.38	878,133
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	9,118,815	28.51	259,959,188
CNY	3,416,084	4.38	14,968,940
EUR	385,929	35.05	13,526,828
ZAR	2,562,025	1.95	4,998,510
AUD	81,382	21.97	1,787,954
JPY	6,181,514	0.28	1,709,189
HKD	106,490	3.68	391,563
GBP	7,510	38.92	292,284
NZD	7,416	20.59	152,697

(In Thousands of Foreign Currencies/New Taiwan Dollars)

	June 30, 2020		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollar
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 7,965,806	29.66	\$ 236,265,805
EUR	793,903	33.29	26,429,037
HKD	3,701,573	3.83	14,165,920
CNY	905,914	4.19	3,799,947
ZAR	2,143,694	1.71	3,665,717
GBP	87,569	36.43	3,190,143
JPY	9,397,421	0.28	2,587,110
CAD	63,800	21.69	1,383,816
AUD	44,550	20.34	906,154
SGD	18,128	21.25	385,215

(Continued)

	June 30, 2020		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollar
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 10,149,344	29.66	\$ 301,029,541
EUR	475,307	33.29	15,822,981
CNY	3,511,376	4.19	14,728,817
ZAR	3,175,107	1.71	5,429,433
AUD	97,853	20.34	1,990,333
JPY	4,110,052	0.28	1,131,497
HKD	110,231	3.83	421,853
GBP	5,195	36.43	189,242
NZD	6,693	19.02	127,301
			(Concluded)

10) Disclosures required by the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks

a) Analysis of interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities (NTD)

June 30, 2021

Item	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	\$ 335,573,557	\$ 29,475,335	\$ 22,678,892	\$ 80,719,770	\$ 468,447,554
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	180,776,369	169,654,492	28,878,823	27,930,005	407,239,689
Interest rate sensitivity gap	154,797,188	(140,179,157)	(6,199,931)	52,789,765	61,207,865
Net worth					63,909,274
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					115.03
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive gap to net worth (%)					95.77

June 30, 2020

Item	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	\$ 348,866,499	\$ 27,827,105	\$ 21,829,051	\$ 61,098,359	\$ 459,621,014
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	175,683,628	130,767,358	34,357,476	19,797,584	360,606,046
Interest rate sensitivity gap	173,182,871	(102,940,253)	(12,528,425)	41,300,775	99,014,968
Net worth					60,021,405
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					127.46
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive gap to net worth (%)					164.97

Note 1: The above amounts included only New Taiwan dollar amounts held by the Bank excluded contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

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

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

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

b) Analysis of interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities (USD)

June 30, 2021

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

Item	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	\$ 3,202,154	\$ 160,026	\$ 104,573	\$ 2,122,193	\$ 5,588,946
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	5,786,822	592,792	152,141	381,202	6,912,957
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(2,584,668)	(432,766)	(47,568)	(1,740,991)	(1,324,011)
Net worth					64,901
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					80.85
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive gap to net worth (%)					(2,040.05)

June 30, 2020

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

Item	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	\$ 3,419,161	\$ 148,379	\$ 54,828	\$ 1,602,865	\$ 5,225,233
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	5,489,340	1,018,150	273,122	486,224	7,266,836
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(2,070,179)	(869,771)	(218,294)	1,116,641	(2,041,603)
Net worth					50,692
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					71.91
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive gap to net worth (%)					(4,027.47)

Note 1: The above amounts included only U.S. dollar amounts held by the Bank excluded contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

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

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

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

e. Transfers of financial assets

Transferred financial assets not qualifying for full derecognition

Among daily operations of the Bank, most of the transactions of transferred financial assets not qualifying for full derecognition are debt securities under repurchase agreements. As the Bank's right to receive cash flows of the financial assets transferred to the counterparties, and reflecting the obligation to repurchase the transferred financial assets for a fixed price at a future date, the transferred financial assets cannot be used, sold or pledged in the duration of the transaction. The Bank does not derecognize it entirely because the Bank remains exposed to interest rate risk and credit risk on these pledged instruments.

Related information of financial assets and liabilities not qualifying for full derecognition are listed below:

June 30, 2021					
Category	Carrying Amount of Transferred Financial Assets	Carrying Amount of Related Financial Liabilities	Fair Value of Transferred Financial Assets	Fair Value of Related Financial Liabilities	Fair Value of Net Position
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements					
Debt investments measured at amortized cost	\$ 417,926	\$ 397,147	\$ 418,050	\$ 397,147	\$ 20,903
Financial assets at FVTPL	239,997	239,997	239,997	239,997	-
Financial assets at FVTOCI	54,426,967	51,513,751	54,426,967	51,513,751	2,913,216

December 31, 2020					
Category	Carrying Amount of Transferred Financial Assets	Carrying Amount of Related Financial Liabilities	Fair Value of Transferred Financial Assets	Fair Value of Related Financial Liabilities	Fair Value of Net Position
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements					
Debt investments measured at amortized cost	\$ 285,008	\$ 270,826	\$ 285,080	\$ 270,826	\$ 14,254
Financial assets at FVTPL	797,110	767,528	797,110	767,528	29,582
Financial assets at FVTOCI	62,050,850	58,248,403	62,050,850	58,248,403	3,802,447

June 30, 2020					
Category	Carrying Amount of Transferred Financial Assets	Carrying Amount of Related Financial Liabilities	Fair Value of Transferred Financial Assets	Fair Value of Related Financial Liabilities	Fair Value of Net Position
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements					
Debt investments measured at amortized cost	\$ 296,525	\$ 281,770	\$ 296,600	\$ 281,770	\$ 14,830
Financial assets at FVTPL	6,165,504	5,822,810	6,165,504	5,822,810	342,694
Financial assets at FVTOCI	56,838,725	51,424,403	56,838,725	51,424,403	5,414,322

f. Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The Bank and its subsidiaries have enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements signed with counterparty but do not meet the offsetting criteria, and the financial assets and financial liabilities can be offset when both sides of the transaction have decided to, but gross settlements if have not. One can choose net settlement if the other side of the transaction is in the breach of contract.

Related information of offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

June 30, 2021						
Financial Assets Under Offsetting, Enforceable Master Netting Arrangements or Similar Agreements						
Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets (a)	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities Offset in the Balance Sheet (b)	Net Amount of Recognized Financial Assets Presented in the Balance Sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related Amount Not Offset in the Balance Sheet (d)		Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial Instruments (Note 1)	Cash Collateral Received	
Securities purchased under resell agreements	\$ 20,390,068	\$ -	\$ 20,390,068	\$ 19,896,087	\$ 493,981	\$ -
Derivative financial instruments (Note 2)	35,281,372	-	35,281,372	10,116,802	2,271,684	22,892,886
Total	\$ 55,671,440	\$ -	\$ 55,671,440	\$ 30,012,889	\$ 2,765,665	\$ 22,892,886

June 30, 2021						
Financial Liabilities Under Offsetting, Enforceable Master Netting Arrangements or Similar Agreements						
Financial Liabilities	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities (a)	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets Offset in the Balance Sheet (b)	Net Amount of Recognized Financial Liabilities Presented in the Balance Sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related Amount Not Offset in the Balance Sheet (d)		Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial Instruments (Note 1)	Cash Collateral Pledged	
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	\$ 52,150,895	\$ -	\$ 52,150,895	\$ 52,150,895	\$ -	\$ -
Derivative financial instruments (Note 2)	37,266,165	-	37,266,165	10,116,802	4,642,168	22,507,195
Total	\$ 89,417,060	\$ -	\$ 89,417,060	\$ 62,267,697	\$ 4,642,168	\$ 22,507,195

December 31, 2020						
Financial Assets Under Offsetting, Enforceable Master Netting Arrangements or Similar Agreements						
Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets (a)	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities Offset in the Balance Sheet (b)	Net Amount of Recognized Financial Assets Presented in the Balance Sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related Amount Not Offset in the Balance Sheet (d)		Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial Instruments (Note 1)	Cash Collateral Received	
Securities purchased under resell agreements	\$ 30,168,313	\$ -	\$ 30,168,313	\$ 29,606,736	\$ 561,577	\$ -
Derivative financial instruments (Note 2)	55,608,363	-	55,608,363	15,138,811	2,986,498	37,483,054
Total	\$ 85,776,676	\$ -	\$ 85,776,676	\$ 44,745,547	\$ 3,548,075	\$ 37,483,054

December 31, 2020						
Financial Liabilities Under Offsetting, Enforceable Master Netting Arrangements or Similar Agreements						
Financial Liabilities	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities (a)	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets Offset in the Balance Sheet (b)	Net Amount of Recognized Financial Liabilities Presented in the Balance Sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related Amount Not Offset in the Balance Sheet (d)		Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial Instruments (Note 1)	Cash Collateral Pledged	
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	\$ 59,286,757	\$ -	\$ 59,286,757	\$ 59,286,757	\$ -	\$ -
Derivative financial instruments (Note 2)	60,597,555	-	60,597,555	15,138,811	6,928,963	38,529,781
Total	\$ 119,884,312	\$ -	\$ 119,884,312	\$ 74,425,568	\$ 6,928,963	\$ 38,529,781

June 30, 2020						
Financial Assets Under Offsetting, Enforceable Master Netting Arrangements or Similar Agreements						
Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets (a)	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities Offset in the Balance Sheet (b)	Net Amount of Recognized Financial Assets Presented in the Balance Sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related Amount Not Offset in the Balance Sheet (d)		Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial Instruments (Note 1)	Cash Collateral Received	
Securities purchased under resell agreements	\$ 35,599,006	\$ -	\$ 35,599,006	\$ 34,236,163	\$ 1,362,843	\$ -
Derivative financial instruments (Note 2)	72,509,666	-	72,509,666	17,977,903	6,760,729	47,771,034
Total	\$ 108,108,672	\$ -	\$ 108,108,672	\$ 52,214,066	\$ 8,123,572	\$ 47,771,034

June 30, 2020						
Financial Liabilities Under Offsetting, Enforceable Master Netting Arrangements or Similar Agreements						
Financial Liabilities	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities (a)	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets Offset in the Balance Sheet (b)	Net Amount of Recognized Financial Liabilities Presented in the Balance Sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related Amount Not Offset in the Balance Sheet (d)		Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial Instruments (Note 1)	Cash Collateral Pledged	
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	\$ 57,528,983	\$ -	\$ 57,528,983	\$ 57,519,644	\$ 9,339	\$ -
Derivative financial instruments (Note 2)	73,727,698	-	73,727,698	17,977,903	8,368,493	47,381,302
Total	\$ 131,256,681	\$ -	\$ 131,256,681	\$ 75,497,547	\$ 8,377,832	\$ 47,381,302

Note 1: Financial instruments include netting settlement arrangements and non-cash financial collaterals.

Note 2: Derivative financial instruments include hedging derivative financial instruments.

47. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

a. Objective of capital management

The calculation methods of self-owned capital should be conducted according to the regulations of authorities. The basic management objective includes sufficient capital to meet the requirements of the regulation and achieve the minimum capital adequacy ratio so as to control all risks within the risk appetite.

In order to undertake all kinds of risk, the Bank conducts risk management based on the risk portfolio and the assessment of risk characteristics to design the best capital allocation.

b. Capital management procedures

The Bank had met the authorities' requirements for capital adequacy ratio and reported to the authority quarterly. Eligible capital is calculated according to the "Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks".

c. Capital adequacy ratio

Items		Year	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Eligible capital	Common equity Tier 1 capital		\$ 62,266,014	\$ 61,414,822	\$ 57,468,493
	Additional Tier 1 capital		2,586,110	2,783,493	2,799,780
	Tier 2 capital		11,631,840	12,943,290	11,459,750
	Eligible capital		76,483,964	77,141,605	71,728,023
Risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized approach	459,298,481	461,079,834	445,417,081
		Internal rating-based approach	-	-	-
		Securitization	-	-	-
	Operational risk	Basic indicator approach	19,597,308	19,597,308	19,501,634
		Standardized approach/ alternative standardized approach	-	-	-
		Advanced measurement approach	-	-	-
	Market risk	Standardized approach	44,964,513	40,260,213	37,022,663
		Internal model approach	-	-	-
	Total risk-weighted assets		523,860,302	520,937,355	501,941,378
	Capital adequacy ratio		14.60%	14.81%	14.29%
Ratio of common equity to risk-weighted assets		11.89%	11.79%	11.45%	
Ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets		12.38%	12.32%	12.01%	
Leverage ratio		7.78%	7.88%	7.59%	

- Note: 1) Eligible capital = Common equity capital+ Additional Tier 1 capital + Tier 2 capital.
- 2) Total risk-weighted asset = Risk-weighted assets for credit risk + (Capital requirements for operational risk + Capital requirements for market risk) × 12.5.
- 3) Capital adequacy ratio = Eligible capital ÷ Total risk-weighted assets.
- 4) Ratio of common equity capital to risk-weighted assets = Common equity capital ÷ Total risk-weighted assets.
- 5) Ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets = (Common equity capital + Additional Tier 1 capital) ÷ Total risk-weighted assets.
- 6) Leverage ratio = Tier 1 capital ÷ Exposure measurement.

48. TRUST BUSINESS OPERATIONS UNDER THE TRUST ENTERPRISES ACT

The balance sheets and income statements of the trust accounts and trust property accounts were as follows:

Balance Sheets of Trust Accounts							
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)							
Trust Assets	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020	Trust Liabilities	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Bank deposits	\$ 6,556,753	\$ 2,447,500	\$ 1,597,209	Payables	\$ 114,361	\$ 147,211	\$ 146,319
Short-term investments				Account payable on securities			
Funds	27,361,630	26,344,609	24,850,072	under custody	4,381,003	4,447,636	5,149,788
Bonds	3,100,835	2,737,180	2,336,054	Other liabilities	95,223	47,887	61,014
Stocks	80,985	77,985	81,805	Trust capital	54,033,263	49,512,740	43,493,294
Receivables	50,844	277	13,277	Accumulated earnings	(311,798)	(275,293)	(153,656)
Securities under custody	4,381,003	4,447,636	5,149,788				
Real estate							
Lands	15,496,314	15,144,104	11,986,596				
Buildings	257,337	1,656,251	1,656,252				
Intangible assets - surface							
Right	984,534	984,534	984,534				
Other assets	41,817	40,105	41,892				
Total	<u>\$ 58,312,052</u>	<u>\$ 53,880,181</u>	<u>\$ 48,696,759</u>	Total	<u>\$ 58,312,052</u>	<u>\$ 53,880,181</u>	<u>\$ 48,696,759</u>

Income Statements of Trust Accounts

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Trust income and gains				
Dividend income	\$ 2,489	\$ 889	\$ 4,454	\$ 1,869
Interest income	330,239	320,406	655,832	599,365
Rental income	6,641	6,826	13,303	13,613
Other income	660	960	2,483	4,945
Total trust income and gains	<u>340,029</u>	<u>329,081</u>	<u>676,072</u>	<u>619,792</u>
Trust expenses				
Property transaction losses	(395,009)	(386,856)	(957,211)	(905,358)
Administrative expenses	(265)	(4,663)	(396)	(18,397)
Other expenses	(7,686)	(3,147)	(48,574)	(202,158)
Total trust expenses	<u>(402,960)</u>	<u>(394,666)</u>	<u>(1,006,181)</u>	<u>(1,125,913)</u>
Net income	<u>\$ (62,931)</u>	<u>\$ (65,585)</u>	<u>\$ (330,109)</u>	<u>\$ (506,121)</u>

The above income from trust operations were excluded from the Banks' income.

Trust Property Accounts

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investment Portfolio	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Bank deposits	\$ 6,556,753	\$ 2,447,500	\$ 1,597,209
Short-term investments			
Funds	27,361,630	26,344,609	24,850,072
Bonds	3,100,835	2,737,180	2,336,054
Stocks	80,985	77,985	81,085
Securities under custody	4,381,003	4,447,636	5,149,788
Real estate			
Lands	15,496,314	15,144,104	11,986,596
Buildings	257,337	1,656,251	1,656,252
Intangible assets - surface rights	984,534	984,534	984,534
Other assets	<u>92,661</u>	<u>40,382</u>	<u>55,169</u>
Total	<u>\$ 58,312,052</u>	<u>\$ 53,880,181</u>	<u>\$ 48,696,759</u>

49. ALLOCATION OF REVENUE, COST AND EXPENSE RESULTING FROM INTERCOMPANY COOPERATION AND RESOURCE SHARING

a. Business or trading behaviors

Please refer to Note 42 for related-party transactions.

b. Integration of business activities

The Bank has become a full-functioning financial platform for customers by conducting cross-selling activities with the subsidiaries of the parent company through the Banking, securities and life insurance channels.

c. Cross utilization of information or locations and business utilities

In compliance with Article 43 of the "Financial Holding Companies Act", "Financial Holding Subsidiaries Cross-selling Activities Acts", "Self-disciplinary Standards" and other related regulations from the FSC, the Bank has advocated cross-selling activities among the subsidiaries of the parent company. In addition, the Bank, which joined the cross selling business, discloses protection measures of customer information on the official website to limit the use of the data and secure customer information and related rights when handling cross-selling activities.

d. Allocation of revenues, costs, expenses, profits and losses

Revenue, costs, expenses, profits and losses arising from integrated business activities among the Bank and the subsidiaries of the parent company are allocated to each counterparty based on the cross-selling contract or other reasonable allocation methods.

50. PROFITABILITY

(%)

Items		June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Return on total assets	Before income tax	0.69	0.59
	After income tax	0.59	0.49
Return on net worth	Before income tax	8.04	6.72
	After income tax	6.83	5.66
Profit margin		39.21	33.15

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

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

Note 3: Profit margin = Income after income tax ÷ Total net revenues.

Note 4: Income before (after) income tax means income accumulated in the current year.

Note 5: Return on total assets and return on net worth are expressed on an annual basis.

51. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

a. Information about significant transactions:

- 1) Financing provided: The Bank: Not applicable. For subsidiaries' information: Table 1 (attached).
- 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided: The Bank: Not applicable. For subsidiaries' information: None.
- 3) Marketable securities held: The Bank: Not applicable. For subsidiaries' information: Table 2 (attached).
- 4) Derivative transactions: The Bank: Not applicable. For subsidiaries' information: None.
- 5) Marketable securities acquired or disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 10% of the issued capital (for subsidiaries acquired and disposed of marketable securities, at cost or price of at least NT\$300 million or 10% of the issued capital): For subsidiaries' information: None. The Bank: Table 3 (attached).
- 6) Acquisition of individual real estate at cost of at least NT\$300 million or 10% of the issued capital: None.
- 7) Disposal of individual real estate at price of at least NT\$300 million or 10% of the issued capital: None.
- 8) Discount on service fees received from related parties amounting to NT\$5 million: None.
- 9) Receivables from related parties amounting to NT\$300 million or 10% of the issued capital: None.
- 10) Sale of non-performing loans: None.
- 11) Financial asset securitization: None.
- 12) Other significant transactions which may affect the decisions of the consolidated financial statements users: None.

- b. Related information and proportionate share in investees: Table 4 (attached).
- c. Information on investments in Mainland China: Table 5 (attached).
- d. Business relationships and significant transactions among the Bank and its subsidiaries: Table 6 (attached).

52. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance according to the characteristics of the business and profits and losses. The reportable segments of the Bank and its subsidiaries were as follows:

- a. Retail banking segment: The segment mainly provides cash cards, credit cards, personal loans, mortgages, deposits, remittances, wealth management, etc.
- b. Corporate banking segment: The segment mainly provides services such as processing deposits and credit business of large-scale enterprises and small and medium enterprises.
- c. Global markets segment: The segment's services include the distribution of funds, issuance of bank debentures, commodities, equity, handling money market and bond market transactions, foreign exchange handling, and dealing with other financial market-related products (such as derivative instruments) and transactions.
- d. Others: Mainly include the administration segment of head office and summarized of other non-independent segments.

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as the accounting policies described in Note 4. The Bank and its subsidiaries use income before income tax as the measurement for segment profit and the basis of performance assessment. The net revenue and income before income tax are composed of revenues and expenses directly attributable to an operating segment.

Segment revenues and results

The following is an analysis of the Bank and its subsidiaries' revenue and results of operations by reportable segment:

	Retail Banking Segment	Corporate Banking Segment	Global Markets Segment	Others	Total
<u>For the three months ended June 30, 2021</u>					
Interest revenue, net	\$ 911,362	\$ 766,915	\$ 521,768	\$ 36,621	\$ 2,236,666
Net revenue (loss) - intersegment	91,719	98,705	(323,398)	132,974	-
Non-interest profits and gains, net	<u>286,311</u>	<u>185,640</u>	<u>315,681</u>	<u>(31,776)</u>	<u>755,856</u>
Net revenue	1,289,392	1,051,260	514,051	137,819	2,992,522
Reversal of allowance (allowance) for bad debts expense, commitments, and guarantee liability provision	4,422	(26,818)	(338)	9,893	(12,841)
Operating expenses	<u>(764,204)</u>	<u>(261,055)</u>	<u>(79,438)</u>	<u>(480,613)</u>	<u>(1,585,310)</u>
Income (loss) before income tax	529,610	763,387	434,275	(332,901)	1,394,371
Income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(209,383)</u>	<u>(209,383)</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 529,610</u>	<u>\$ 763,387</u>	<u>\$ 434,275</u>	<u>\$ (542,284)</u>	<u>\$ 1,184,988</u>

(Continued)

	Retail Banking Segment	Corporate Banking Segment	Global Markets Segment	Others	Total
<u>For the three months ended June 30, 2020</u>					
Interest revenue, net	\$ 799,193	\$ 522,651	\$ 425,153	\$ 35,885	\$ 1,782,882
Net revenue (loss) - intersegment	194,629	105,235	(370,184)	70,320	-
Non-interest profits and gains, net	<u>262,762</u>	<u>150,084</u>	<u>872,526</u>	<u>99,257</u>	<u>1,384,629</u>
Net revenue	1,256,584	777,970	927,495	205,462	3,167,511
Provision of allowance for bad debts expense, commitments, and guarantee liability provision	(22,839)	(135,293)	(115)	(20,227)	(178,474)
Operating expenses	<u>(743,668)</u>	<u>(202,609)</u>	<u>(78,984)</u>	<u>(537,447)</u>	<u>(1,562,708)</u>
Income (loss) before income tax	490,077	440,068	848,396	(352,212)	1,426,329
Income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(209,851)</u>	<u>(209,851)</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 490,077</u>	<u>\$ 440,068</u>	<u>\$ 848,396</u>	<u>\$ (562,063)</u>	<u>\$ 1,216,478</u>
<u>For the six months ended June 30, 2021</u>					
Interest revenue, net	\$ 1,806,111	\$ 1,532,991	\$ 1,085,079	\$ 76,056	\$ 4,500,237
Net revenue (loss) - intersegment	192,959	163,595	(685,507)	328,953	-
Non-interest profits and gains, net	<u>600,370</u>	<u>370,320</u>	<u>324,671</u>	<u>1,727</u>	<u>1,297,088</u>
Net revenue	2,599,440	2,066,906	724,243	406,736	5,797,325
Reversal of allowance (allowance) for bad debts expense, commitments, and guarantee liability provision	81,014	(22,892)	(234)	8,735	66,623
Operating expenses	<u>(1,544,462)</u>	<u>(479,691)</u>	<u>(160,217)</u>	<u>(1,002,883)</u>	<u>(3,187,253)</u>
Income (loss) before income tax	1,135,992	1,564,323	563,792	(587,412)	2,676,695
Income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(403,628)</u>	<u>(403,628)</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 1,135,992</u>	<u>\$ 1,564,323</u>	<u>\$ 563,792</u>	<u>\$ (991,040)</u>	<u>\$ 2,273,067</u>
<u>For the six months ended June 30, 2020</u>					
Interest revenue, net	\$ 1,620,246	\$ 1,164,822	\$ 804,707	\$ 70,723	\$ 3,660,498
Net revenue (loss) - intersegment	445,048	400,154	(779,651)	(65,551)	-
Non-interest profits and gains, net	<u>542,642</u>	<u>393,074</u>	<u>716,777</u>	<u>66,048</u>	<u>1,718,541</u>
Net revenue	2,607,936	1,958,050	741,833	71,220	5,379,039
Reversal of allowance (allowance) for bad debts expense, commitments, and guarantee liability provision	29,287	(232,276)	(38)	35,228	(167,799)
Operating expenses	<u>(1,506,201)</u>	<u>(413,121)</u>	<u>(156,365)</u>	<u>(1,018,190)</u>	<u>(3,093,877)</u>
Income (loss) before income tax	1,131,022	1,312,653	585,430	(911,742)	2,117,363
Income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(334,134)</u>	<u>(334,134)</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 1,131,022</u>	<u>\$ 1,312,653</u>	<u>\$ 585,430</u>	<u>\$ (1,245,876)</u>	<u>\$ 1,783,229</u>

(Concluded)

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

FINANCING PROVIDED
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No.	Financier	Counter-party	Financial Statement Account	Related-party	Maximum Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Actual Amount Drawn Down	Interest Rate	Nature of Financing Provided	Transaction Amount	Financing Reasons	Allowance for Bad Debt	Collateral		Financial Limit for Each Borrowing Company	Limit on Financier's Total Financing
													Item	Value		
1	CDC Finance & Leasing Corporation	BULL WILL CO., LTD.	Receivables	No	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ -	3.5%-18%	Short-term financing	\$ -	Working capital	\$ -	Real estate	\$ 29,700	\$ 86,881 (Note)	\$ 347,523 (Note)
		Build Joy Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Receivables	No	50,000	50,000	-	3.5%-18%	Short-term financing	-	Working capital	-	Real estate	83,482	86,881 (Note)	347,523 (Note)

Note: Financing limit is based on the "Loan of Funds Making Guideline". The guideline states that, for each and for all of the borrowing companies, (1) have business dealings: must not exceed the amount of business dealings between the two parties, and must not exceed 20% of the company's net worth value, and the cumulative total balance is limited to not more than twice the company's net worth; (2)there is short-term financing: no more than 10% of the company's net worth, and the cumulative total balance does not exceed 40% of the net worth value.

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD

JUNE 30, 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Holding Company	Security Type and Issuer	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	June 30, 2021				Note
				Shares/Face Value/Units	Carrying Value	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Market Value or Net Asset Value	
CDIB Management Consulting Corporation	<u>Stock</u> CDC Finance & Leasing Corporation	Subsidiary	Investments accounted for using equity method	58,328,460	\$ 641,510	76.04	\$ 641,510	
	CDIB International Leasing Corporation	Subsidiary	Investments accounted for using equity method	-	117,789	100.00	117,789	
CDC Finance & Leasing Corporation	<u>Stock</u> Pacific Electric Wire and Cable Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	546,231	719	0.07	719	

Note 1: The Bank and its subsidiaries recognized the related income or loss of investees as required by regulations.

Note 2: No securities were treated as collateral or pledge.

Note 3: The above companies which are the subsidiaries of the Bank were eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**MARKETABLE SECURITIES ACQUIRED OR DISPOSED OF AT COSTS OR PRICES OF AT LEAST NT\$300 MILLION OR 10% OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Financial Statement Account	Counterparty	Relationship	Beginning Balance		Acquisition		Disposal				Ending Balance	
					Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Carrying Amount	Gain (Loss) on Disposal	Shares	Amount
KGI Bank Co., Ltd.	Stock Suyin KGI Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using equity method	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ 769,725 (Note)	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 769,725

Note: Consists of investment \$865,127 thousand, investment losses \$95,154 thousand and loss on exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations \$248 thousand.

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES

JUNE 30, 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investee Company	Location	Main Business	Balance as of June 30, 2021			Consolidated Investment (Note 1)				Note
			Percentage of Ownership (%)	Carrying Value	Investment Gain (Loss)	Shares Currently Held	Virtual Shares (Note 2)	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)	
<u>Financial industry-related</u>										
Taipei Foreign Exchange Inc.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Foreign exchange trading, financial derivatives trading	0.40	\$ 3,091	\$ 600	80,000	-	80,000	0.40	
Taiwan Futures Exchange	Taipei City, Taiwan	Futures exchange and settlement	0.51	117,896	-	22,549,358	-	22,549,358	6.12	
Financial Information Service Co., Ltd.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Telecommunication service; information system service	1.23	151,905	-	6,410,160	-	6,410,160	1.23	
Taiwan Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Purchasing for financial institutions' loans	0.57	72,623	3,900	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	0.57	
Sunlight Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Purchasing for financial institutions' loans	5.74	3,712	635	344,476	-	344,476	5.74	
Taiwan Financial Asset Service Company	Taipei City, Taiwan	Other activities auxiliary to financial service activities	2.94	47,439	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	2.94	
Taiwan Mobile Payment	Taipei City, Taiwan	Communication and IT service	1.00	3,169	-	600,000	-	600,000	1.00	
CDIB Management Consulting Corporation	Taipei City, Taiwan	Management consultancy activities	100.00	885,831	20,908	153,171,873	-	153,171,873	100.00	
Euroc II Venture Capital Corp.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Venture capital corporation	7.50	2,357	-	439,038	-	439,038	7.50	
Euroc III Venture Capital Corp.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Venture capital corporation	5.00	1,712	-	155,925	-	155,925	5.00	
Next Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Commercial banking	7.00	555,746	-	70,000,000	-	70,000,000	7.00	
Suyin KGI Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.	China	Consumer financial business	33.40	769,725	(95,154)	-	-	-	33.40	
<u>Non-financial industry-related</u>										
Cosmos Construction Management Corporation	Taipei City, Taiwan	Valuation on real estate, contract evaluation	9.39	-	-	6,991,000	-	6,991,000	9.39	
CDIB & Partners Investment Holding Corp.	Taipei City, Taiwan	General investment corporation	4.95	871,717	48,731	367,200,000	-	367,200,000	33.66	

Note 1: All present shares or virtual shares of the Bank, directors, supervisors, the Bank's managers, and affiliates should be included.

Note 2: (1) virtual shares refer to equity-type securities or derivative financial instrument contracts that are not transferred to common shares. Based on the transaction terms and the holding purposes of the Bank, the two types of instruments are linked to the equity of investees and are recognized as investments accounted, in accordance with Article 74 of the Securities and Exchange Act. (2) The equity securities, such as convertible bonds and warrants, are regulated by Article 11 Paragraph 1 of the Securities and Exchange Act Enforcement Rules. (3) The derivative instrument contracts are those defined under IFRS 9, such as stock options.

Note 3: The above companies which are the subsidiaries of the Bank were eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
JUNE 30, 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company Name	Main Businesses and Products	Total Paid-in Capital	Investment Type	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2021	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of June 30, 2021	Net Gain of the investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Note 2)	Carrying Value as of June 30, 2021	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of June 30, 2021
					Outflow	Inflow						
Suyin KGI Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.	Consumer financial business	CNY 600,000 thousand	Note 1 (a)	CNY 200,400 thousand		\$ -	CNY 200,400 thousand	\$ (284,891)	33.4	\$ (95,154) (Note 2 (b) 3)	\$ 769,725	\$ -
CDIB International Leasing Corporation	Financial leasing and management business consulting	CNY 187,750 thousand	Note 1 (a)	US\$ 30,000 thousand	-	-	US\$ 30,000 thousand	4,371	100.0	4,371 (Note 2 (b) 2)	117,789	-

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of June 30, 2021	Investment Amount Authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA	Limit on Investment
\$1,651,743 (US\$59,266 thousand)	US\$59,266 thousand	\$39,962,065

Note 1: The investment types are as follows:

- a. Direct investments.
- b. Reinvested through an investee company in a third area.
- c. Others.

Note 2: In the column "Investment Gain"

- a. If it is in preparation and there is no investment gain, it should state clearly.
- b. Investment gain should be based on the following and should state clearly.
 - 1) Financial statements audited/reviewed by an international CPA firm having a cooperative relation with CPA firms in the ROC;
 - 2) Financial statements audited/reviewed by the CPA firm of the parent company in Taiwan;
 - 3) Other.
- c. If the current profit and loss information of the investee company cannot be obtained, it should state clearly.

Note 3: Exchange rate as of reporting date of the financial statement was used in translating foreign currency.

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

No. (Note 1)	Trading Company	Related Party	Flow of Transactions (Note 2)	Content of Transaction (Note 5)			
				Financial Statement Accounts	Amounts	Trading Terms	Transaction Amount/Total Consolidated Revenue or Total Consolidated Assets (Note 3)
0	KGI Bank Co., Ltd.	CDC Finance & Leasing Corporation	1	Deposit and remittances	\$ 27,358	Note 4	0.00
1	CDC Finance & Leasing Corporation	KGI Bank Co., Ltd.	2	Cash and cash equivalents	27,358	Note 4	0.00
0	KGI Bank Co., Ltd.	CDIB Management Consulting Corporation	1	Deposit and remittances	129,878	Note 4	0.02
2	CDIB Management Consulting Corporation	KGI Bank Co., Ltd.	2	Cash and cash equivalents	129,878	Note 4	0.02

Note 1: The consolidated entities are identified in the No. column as follows: Parent company - "0"; subsidiaries - numbered from 1 by company.

Note 2: Transaction flows are as follows: (1) from parent to subsidiary; (2) from subsidiary to parent; and (3) between subsidiaries.

Note 3: The ratio is calculated as follows: For asset and liability accounts - Transaction amount in the ending period/Total consolidated assets; for income and expense accounts - Transaction amount in the annual/Total consolidated revenue.

Note 4: The transaction criteria for related parties are similar to those for third parties.

Note 5: Transactions each amounted to at least NT\$10 million.

Note 6: The above transactions and balances were eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.