Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 and Independent Auditors' Report

DECLARATION OF CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AFFILIATES

The Bank and its subsidiaries that are required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates in accordance with the "Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises" for the year ended December 31, 2020 are all the same as the companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies as provided in International Financial Reporting Standard 10. Relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies. Hence, we have not prepared a separate set of consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Very truly yours,

CATHAY UNITED BANK CO., LTD.

By:

____

March 10, 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholder
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd. (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 are as follows:

Impairment Assessment of Loans

The domestic loans of the Bank which amounted to $1,510,492,015 thousand was considered material to the financial statements as a whole. As the assessment of impairment of loans involves accounting estimates and management's significant judgment, and as the amount of impairment assessed on loans under the relevant regulations issued by the authorities is substantially larger than that assessed under IFRS 9, hence, we determined the impairment of the loans assessed under the relevant regulations prescribed by the authorities as a key audit matter.

The Bank's management regularly assesses its loans for impairment. Recognition of impairment loss on loans is based on compliance with regulations issued by the authorities regarding the classification of credit assets and provision of impairment loss. For the accounting policies and relevant information on the impairment assessment of loans, refer to Notes 4, 5 and 14.

The main audit procedures we performed in response to the key audit matter described above are as follows:

1. We understood and tested the internal controls of impairment assessment of loans.

2. We tested the classification of the credit assets into their respective categories out of the total five categories to see if it complies with the relevant regulations issued by the authorities.

3. We performed the test on selected samples to ensure the appropriateness of impairment by the length of the overdue period and the value of the collateral of each respective loan.

4. We calculated the provision of impairment loss by classifying the credit assets into their respective category to see if it complies with the relevant regulations issued by the authorities.

Other Matter

We have also audited the separate financial statements of the Bank as of and for the year ended December 31, 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, Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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 Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 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 Cheng-Hung Kuo and Shiuh-Ran Cheng.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 10, 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 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.

CATHAY UNITED BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020		2019	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Notes 4, 6 and 44)	$ 71,007,491	2	$ 52,997,997	2
DUE FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND CALL LOANS TO BANKS (Notes 4, 7, 44 and 45)	129,503,924	4	110,945,093	4
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 4, 8, 44 and 49)	324,043,978	10	298,874,753	10
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Notes 4, 9, 11, 45 and 49)	336,097,816	10	324,130,110	11
INVESTMENTS IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTISED COST (Notes 4, 10, 11, 45 and 49)	501,728,143	16	444,934,985	15
SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESELL AGREEMENTS (Notes 4 and 12)	27,142,475	1	14,295,350	1
RECEIVABLES, NET (Notes 4, 13, 15 and 44)	99,813,146	3	100,888,023	3
CURRENT INCOME TAX ASSETS	38,817	-	-	-
DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET (Notes 4, 5, 14 and 44)	1,661,295,961	52	1,553,150,906	52
INVESTMENTS MEASURED BY EQUITY METHOD, NET (Notes 4 and 17)	1,863,169	-	1,776,839	-
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS, NET	364	-	909	-
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET (Notes 4 and 18)	25,330,466	1	25,774,420	1
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS, NET (Notes 4, 19 and 44)	4,257,544	-	4,226,097	-
INVESTMENT PROPERTIES, NET (Notes 4 and 20)	646,445	-	857,504	-
INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET (Notes 4 and 21)	8,139,303	-	8,153,189	-
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (Notes 4 and 42)	4,407,980	-	3,864,923	-
OTHER ASSETS, NET (Notes 22 and 44)	34,143,238	1	28,625,256	1
TOTAL	$ 3,229,460,260	100	$ 2,973,496,354	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
DEPOSITS FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND BANKS (Notes 23 and 44)	$ 66,131,059	2	$ 84,108,128	3
DUE TO THE CENTRAL BANK AND BANKS	1,076,000	-	-	-
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 4, 8, 44 and 49)	115,614,629	4	106,770,939	4
NOTES AND BONDS ISSUED UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (Notes 4 and 24)	10,092,058	-	48,180,452	2
PAYABLES (Notes 25 and 44)	24,609,128	1	26,864,803	1
CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (Notes 4 and 42)	286,330	-	395,561	-
DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES (Notes 26 and 44)	2,648,995,024	82	2,335,331,108	78
FINANCIAL DEBENTURES PAYABLE (Note 27)	53,800,000	2	53,900,000	2
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (Note 28)	39,748,324	1	65,604,222	2
PROVISIONS (Notes 4, 15 and 29)	3,845,796	-	3,698,353	-
LEASE LIABILITIES (Notes 4, 19 and 44)	4,293,299	-	4,246,381	-
DEFERRED INCOME TAX LIABILITIES (Notes 4 and 42)	3,464,973	-	3,250,712	-
OTHER LIABILITIES (Notes 4, 31 and 44)	10,848,019	-	9,250,515	-
Total liabilities	2,982,804,639	92	2,741,601,174	92
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF BANK (Note 32)				
Capital stock				
Common stock	106,985,830	4	101,658,353	4
Capital surplus	38,687,276	1	38,687,276	1
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	64,526,043	2	57,935,811	2
Special reserve	2,084,653	-	2,183,978	-
Unappropriated earnings	22,122,582	1	21,675,159	1
Total retained earnings	88,733,278	3	81,794,948	3
Other equity	7,890,488	-	5,345,027	-
Total equity attributable to owners of parent	242,296,872	8	227,485,604	8
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS (Note 32)	4,358,749	-	4,409,576	-
Total equity	246,655,621	8	231,895,180	8
TOTAL	$ 3,229,460,260	100	$ 2,973,496,354	100

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

CATHAY UNITED BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019		Changes
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**	**(%)**
NET INTEREST REVENUE (Notes 4, 33 and 44)					
Interest income	$ 50,092,601	81	$ 58,126,269	92	(14)
Interest expense	(14,869,483)	(24)	(21,680,489)	(34)	(31)
Total net interest revenue	35,223,118	57	36,445,780	58	(3)
NET REVENUE OTHER THAN INTEREST					
Net service fee revenue (Notes 4, 34 and 44)	16,330,797	27	17,090,430	27	(4)
Gain on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 35 and 44)	4,095,029	7	5,703,706	9	(28)
Realized gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4, 9 and 36)	4,539,337	7	2,093,576	3	117
Loss arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost (Notes 4 and 10)	(380,136)	(1)	(38,960)	-	876
Foreign exchange gain (Note 4)	1,237,639	2	1,165,079	2	6
Impairment loss on assets (Notes 4, 5 and 37)	(123,711)	-	(18,623)	-	564
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method (Notes 4 and 17)	113,775	-	91,103	-	25
Net other revenue other than interest income (Notes 4 and 44)	855,497	1	593,757	1	44
Total net revenue other than interest	26,668,227	43	26,680,068	42	-
NET REVENUE	61,891,345	100	63,125,848	100	(2)
BAD DEBTS EXPENSE, COMMITMENT AND GUARANTEE LIABILITY PROVISION (Notes 4, 5, 13, 14, 15 and 38)	(3,382,467)	(5)	(2,852,780)	(4)	19

(Continued)

CATHAY UNITED BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019		Changes
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**	**(%)**
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES					
Employee benefits expenses (Notes 4, 39 and 44)	$ (16,845,281)	(27)	$ (16,881,873)	(27)	-
Depreciation and amortization expense (Notes 4, 18, 19, 21 and 40)	(3,426,827)	(6)	(2,965,515)	(5)	16
Other general and administrative expense (Notes 4, 41 and 44)	(12,413,784)	(20)	(13,958,294)	(22)	(11)
Total operating expenses	(32,685,892)	(53)	(33,805,682)	(54)	(3)
PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX	25,822,986	42	26,467,386	42	(2)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 42)	(3,511,682)	(6)	(3,980,972)	(6)	(12)
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS, NET OF TAX	22,311,304	36	22,486,414	36	(1)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX (Notes 4 and 32)					
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax					
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(238,096)	(1)	(433,779)	(1)	(45)
Property revaluation surplus	-	-	217,619	-	(100)
Revaluation gains on investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	450,900	1	3,976,271	6	(89)
Change in fair value of financial liability attributable to change in credit risk of liability	464,755	1	(3,280,741)	(5)	114
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(11,821)	-	6,452	-	(283)
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 42)	(39,961)	-	288,371	1	(114)

(Continued)

CATHAY UNITED BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019		Changes
	Amount	%	Amount	%	(%)
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax					
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	$ (656,858)	(1)	$ (911,361)	(2)	(28)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	50,756	-	(22,687)	-	324
Gains from investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,860,930	5	4,143,959	7	(31)
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 42)	15,104	-	(65,244)	-	123
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	2,895,709	5	3,918,860	6	(26)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX	$ 25,207,013	41	$ 26,405,274	42	(5)
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO:					
Owners of the Bank	$ 21,853,667	35	$ 21,822,653	35	-
Non-controlling interests	457,637	1	663,761	1	(31)
	$ 22,311,304	36	$ 22,486,414	36	(1)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:					
Owners of the Bank	$ 24,811,268	40	$ 25,643,765	41	(3)
Non-controlling interests	395,745	1	761,509	1	(48)
	$ 25,207,013	41	$ 26,405,274	42	(5)
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 43)					
Basic	$ 2.04		$ 2.14		

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

CATHAY UNITED BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Bank												
						Other Equity							
	Capital Stock		Retained Earnings			Exchange Differences on Translation the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Changes in the Fair Value of Financial Liabilities Attributable to Changes in the Credit Risk	Losses on Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Property Revaluation Surplus	Total		
	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings							Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2019	$ 91,197,623	$ 33,610,983	$ 51,631,140	$ 2,933,808	$ 21,015,571	$ (1,008,735)	$ 2,730,681	$ 774,084	$ (1,369,428)	$ 249,819	$ 1,376,421	$ 4,041,481	$ 205,807,027
Appropriation of 2018 earnings													
Legal reserve	-	-	6,304,671	-	(6,304,671)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	(749,830)	749,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(10,000,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000,000)
Stock dividends	5,460,730	-	-	-	(5,460,730)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	21,822,653	-	-	-	-	-	-	663,761	22,486,414
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(661,988)	7,246,044	(2,624,592)	(346,501)	208,149	3,821,112	97,748	3,918,860
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	21,822,653	(661,988)	7,246,044	(2,624,592)	(346,501)	208,149	3,821,112	761,509	26,405,274
Issuance of ordinary shares for cash	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000,000
Recognition of share-based payments granted by the parent company	-	76,293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,293
Change in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(393,414)	(393,414)
Disposals of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(147,494)	-	147,494	-	-	-	147,494	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	101,658,353	38,687,276	57,935,811	2,183,978	21,675,159	(1,670,723)	10,124,219	(1,850,508)	(1,715,929)	457,968	5,345,027	4,409,576	231,895,180
Appropriation of 2019 earnings													
Legal reserve	-	-	6,590,232	-	(6,590,232)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(10,000,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000,000)
Stock dividends	5,327,477	-	-	-	(5,327,477)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	21,853,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	457,637	22,311,304
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(364,244)	3,144,183	371,803	(194,141)	-	2,957,601	(61,892)	2,895,709
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	21,853,667	(364,244)	3,144,183	371,803	(194,141)	-	2,957,601	395,745	25,207,013
Change in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(446,572)	(446,572)
Disposals of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	268,915	-	(268,915)	-	-	-	(268,915)	-	-
Others	-	-	-	(99,325)	242,550	-	-	-	-	(143,225)	(143,225)	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	$ 106,985,830	$ 38,687,276	$ 64,526,043	$ 2,084,653	$ 22,122,582	$ (2,034,967)	$ 12,999,487	$ (1,478,705)	$ (1,910,070)	$ 314,743	$ 7,890,488	$ 4,358,749	$ 246,655,621

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

CATHAY UNITED BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	$ 25,822,986	$ 26,467,386
Adjustments:		
Depreciation expense	2,910,789	2,509,883
Amortization expense	516,038	455,632
Expected credit loss/bad debt expense	3,382,467	2,852,780
Net gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(4,095,029)	(5,703,706)
Interest expense	14,869,483	21,680,489
Net losses arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	380,136	38,960
Interest income	(50,092,601)	(58,126,269)
Dividend income	(992,098)	(994,684)
Compensation costs of share-based payments	-	76,293
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(113,775)	(91,103)
Losses on disposal of property and equipment	7,659	13,142
Gains on disposal of investment properties	(6,100)	(18,624)
Gains on disposal of investments	(3,547,239)	(1,098,892)
Impairment loss on financial assets	123,711	18,623
Loss on fair value adjustment of investment property	28,059	84,482
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	(10,914,208)	(5,546,911)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	54,321,733	8,708,317
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(5,211,404)	(114,356,000)
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	(57,194,238)	(23,952,148)
Receivables	1,409,791	(18,347,498)
Discounts and loans	(111,255,509)	39,492,540
Other financial assets	551	366
Other assets	(6,523,019)	(2,225,264)
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	(17,977,069)	2,675,895
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(55,257,399)	(50,576,726)
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreement	(38,088,394)	(7,794,057)
Payables	(232,280)	(1,045,249)
Deposits and remittances	313,663,916	107,669,418
Other financial liabilities	(25,855,898)	(10,905,112)
Provisions	(167,584)	(192,900)
Other liabilities	(553,707)	139,910
Cash generated from (used in) operations	29,359,768	(88,091,027)
Interest received	51,375,654	63,187,286
Dividends received	1,009,877	985,537
Interest paid	(17,294,264)	(23,144,421)
Income tax paid	(4,940,596)	(1,683,314)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	59,510,439	(48,745,939)

(Continued)

CATHAY UNITED BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property and equipment	$ (1,099,926)	$ (1,409,688)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	11,634	10,476
Acquisition of intangible assets	(188,034)	(544,990)
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties	189,100	880,361
Other assets	771,283	8,152,868
Dividends received	66,380	66,904
Net cash (used in) generated from investing activities	(249,563)	7,155,931
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in due to the Central Bank and banks	1,076,000	-
Repayments of financial debentures payable	(100,000)	(1,700,000)
Decrease in financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss	(11,289,165)	-
Repayments of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(1,607,946)	(1,226,706)
Other liabilities	2,139,275	1,800,424
Cash dividends paid	(10,446,572)	(10,393,414)
Share issuance for cash	-	10,000,000
Net cash used in financing activities	(20,228,408)	(1,519,696)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(553,712)	(854,192)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	38,478,756	(43,963,896)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	113,515,093	157,478,989
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 151,993,849	$ 113,515,093

(Continued)

CATHAY UNITED BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
RECONCILIATIONS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS REPORTED IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS WITH THOSE REPORTED IN THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019		
Cash and cash equivalents reported in the statement of financial position	$ 71,007,491	$ 52,997,997
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks qualifying for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	53,843,883	46,221,746
Securities purchased under resell agreements qualifying for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	27,142,475	14,295,350
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	$ 151,993,849	$ 113,515,093

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

CATHAY UNITED BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. INFORMATION ON THE BUSINESS

Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd. ("the Bank"), originally named United World Chinese Commercial Bank ("UWCCB"), was established in December 1974 after obtaining approval from the Ministry of Finance, Republic of China ("ROC") and officially started operations on May 20, 1975. The Bank is mainly engaged in the following operations: (1) all commercial banking operations authorized by the ROC Banking Act ("Banking Act"); (2) international banking business and related operations; (3) trust business; (4) off-shore banking business; and (5) other financial operations related to the promotion of investments by overseas Chinese. The Bank's registered office and main business location is at No. 7, Songren Rd., Xinyi District, Taipei City, Republic of China (ROC).

The Bank's stock was originally trading on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (the "TWSE") until December 18, 2002, where it was delisted after becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. ("Cathay Financial Holdings") on the same date through a share swap. Under the Financial Institutions Merger Act, the Bank merged with the former Cathay Commercial Bank, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cathay Financial Holdings on October 27, 2003, with UWCCB as the surviving entity and was renamed Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.

The Bank merged with Lucky Bank on January 1, 2007. The Bank was the surviving entity after this merger and Lucky Bank was the extinguished entity. In addition, the Bank acquired specific assets, liabilities, and business of China United Trust & Investment Corporation ("CUTIC") on December 29, 2007.

Cathay Financial Holdings is the Bank's parent company and ultimate parent company.

The Bank's consolidated financial statements are presented in the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries ("the Company") were approved by the Bank's board of directors and authorized for issue on March 10, 2021.

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

a. Initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretations of IFRS (IFRIC), and Interpretations of IAS (SIC) (collectively, the "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

   Except for the following, the initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks and the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have a material impact on the Company's accounting policies:

   1) Amendments to IFRS 3 "Definition of a Business"

      The Company applies the amendments to IFRS 3 to transactions that occur on or after January 1, 2020. The amendments clarify that to be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. To determine whether an acquired process is substantive, different criteria apply, depending on whether there are outputs at the acquisition date. In addition, the amendments introduce an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether or not an acquired set of activities and assets is a business.

2) Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform"

Upon retrospective application of the amendments, the Company complied with the hedge accounting requirements under the assumption that the interest rate benchmark (such as the London Interbank Offered Rate or LIBOR) on which the hedged cash flows and cash flows from the hedging instrument are based will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform.

3) Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 "Definition of Material"

The Company adopted the amendments starting from January 1, 2020. The threshold for materiality influencing users has been changed to "could reasonably be expected to influence" and, therefore, the disclosures in the consolidated financial report have been adjusted and immaterial information that may obscure material information has been deleted.

b. IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2021

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 4 "Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9"	Effective immediately upon promulgation by the IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2"	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2"

"Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2" primarily amends IFRS 9, IFRS 7 and IFRS 16 to provide practical relief from the impact of the interest rate benchmark reform.

Changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows as a result of interest rate benchmark reform

The changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows of financial assets, financial liabilities or lease liabilities 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.

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

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

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
"Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020"	January 1, 2022 (Note 2)
Amendments to IFRS 3 "Reference to the Conceptual Framework"	January 1, 2022 (Note 3)
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 6)
Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"	January 1, 2023 (Note 7)
Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use"	January 1, 2022 (Note 4)
Amendments to IAS 37 "Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract"	January 1, 2022 (Note 5)

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 to IFRS 9 will be 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. The amendments to IFRS 1 "First-time Adoptions of IFRSs" will be applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 3: The amendments are applicable to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 4: 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 5: The amendments are applicable to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations on January 1, 2022.

Note 6: The amendments will be applied prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 7: 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.

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

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, Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretations of IFRS (IFRIC), and Interpretations of IAS (SIC) (collectively, the "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC. Disclosure information included in the consolidated financial statements is less than that required in a complete set of annual financial statements.

Basis of Preparation

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

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

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

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

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

Basis of Consolidation

<u>Principles for preparing the consolidated financial statements</u>

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Bank and the entities controlled by the Bank (Indovina Bank, CUBC Bank and CUBCN Bank).

The accounting policies of the consolidated entities are same.

All intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Bank and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the interests of the Company and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Bank.

The Bank's financial statements include the accounts of the head office, all branches, and OBU, in addition to the subsidiaries' accounts. All intercompany transactions and accounts balances have been eliminated for consolidation purposes.

Entities included in the consolidated financial statements

See Note 16 for detailed information on subsidiaries (including percentages of ownership and main businesses).

Foreign Currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each entity in the group, transactions in currencies other than the Company’s functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investments.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which cases, the exchange differences are also recognized in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

For the purposes of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company’s foreign operations (including subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and branches in other countries that use currencies which are different from the currency of the Company) are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar, as follows: Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; and income and expense items are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the time of the transactions or the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income (attributed to the owners of the Bank and non-controlling interests as appropriate).

Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

In the consolidated balance sheet, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. In the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank, call loans to other banks, and securities purchased under resell agreements as reported in the consolidated balance sheets that correspond to the definition of cash and cash equivalents under IAS 7 “Statement of Cash Flows,” as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at 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.

a. Financial assets

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

1) Measurement category

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

a) Financial asset at FVTPL

A financial asset is classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is mandatorily classified or 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 amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria.

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

Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 49.

b) Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

ii. 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 amortised cost, including cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks, investments in debt instruments at amortised cost, receivables and discounts and loans, are measured at amortised 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:

i. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset; and

ii. Financial assets that are not credit-impaired on purchase or origination but have subsequently become credit-impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of such financial assets in subsequent reporting periods.

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

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

ii. Breach of contract, such as a default;

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

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

c) Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

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

i. 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

ii. 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.

d) Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

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

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

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

2) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortised cost, and investments in debt instruments measured at FVTOCI.

The Company always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) for accounts receivable and lease receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes 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 Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

For receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the allowance for losses is recognized at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of a default occurring as the weights. A 12-month ECL represents 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. Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The definition of the financial assets in default is described in Note 50.

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and the carrying amounts of such financial assets are not reduced.

According to the Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans, the Bank assesses the customers' financial position, the overdue payments of the principal and interest, and the value of collateral to classify credit assets into normal credit assets (excluding loans to the ROC government) and unsound assets which should be further classified as special mention, substandard, doubtful and losses, for which the minimum provisions are 1%, 2%, 10%, 50%, and 100% of the outstanding balance, respectively. Furthermore, the FSC stipulates that banks should recognize provision of at least 1.5% of normal credit assets in mainland China (including short-term advances for trade finance) and loans for mortgage and construction loans that have been classified as normal assets, and further determine the allowance for losses based on the higher of the above-mentioned provision and the assessment of the expected credit losses.

The Company writes off credits deemed uncollectable after the write-off is proposed and approved by the board of directors. Recoveries of credits written off are recognized as a reversal of loss provision in the current period.

3) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

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

b. Equity instruments

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

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

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

c. Financial liabilities

1) Subsequent measurement

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

a) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

A financial liability is classified as designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

i. Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or

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

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

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 it will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. The gain or loss accumulated in other comprehensive income will be transferred to retained earnings when the financial liabilities are derecognized. The change in fair value of the outstanding liabilities are recognized in profit or loss. If this accounting treatment related to credit risk would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch, all changes in fair value of the liability are presented in profit or loss.

Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 49.

b) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

i. The amount of the loss allowance reflecting expected credit loss; and

ii. The amount initially recognized less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the revenue recognition policies.

2) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

d. Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the balance sheet date. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately. 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 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.

Investments in Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Bank has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture.

The Bank uses the equity method to account for its investments in associates. Under the equity method, investments in an associate are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Bank’s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Bank also recognizes the changes in the Bank’s share of the equity of associates attributable to the Bank.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Bank’s share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of an associate at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortised. Any excess of the Bank’s share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

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

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

The entire carrying amount of an investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

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

Profits or losses resulting from downstream transactions are eliminated in full only in the Bank’s financial statements. Profits and losses resulting from upstream transactions and transactions between associates are recognized only in the Bank’s financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associates that are not related to the Bank.

Nonperforming Loans

Under the “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Nonperforming/Nonaccrual Loans” issued by the authorities, loans and other credits (including the accrued interest) that remain unpaid on their maturity are transferred immediately to nonperforming loans if the transfer is approved by the board of directors.

Nonperforming loans transferred from loans are recognized as discounts and loans, and those transferred from other credits are recognized as other financial assets.

Repurchase and Resale Transactions

Securities purchased under resell agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements are generally treated as collateralized financing transactions. Interest earned on reverse repurchase agreements or interest incurred on repurchase agreements is recognized as interest income or interest expense over the life of each agreement.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation of property and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. If the lease term of an item of property and equipment is shorter than its useful life, such asset is depreciated over its lease term. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

Investment Properties

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs, and are subsequently measured using the fair value model. Changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

On derecognition of an investment property, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is included in profit or loss.

The Bank decides to transfer assets to or from investment property based on the actual use of assets.

For a transfer from the property and equipment classification to investment property based on the actual use of assets, any difference between the fair value of the property at the transfer date and its previous carrying amount is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment loss.

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

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired, by comparing its carrying amount, including the attributed goodwill, with its recoverable amount. However, if the goodwill allocated to a cash-generating unit was acquired in a business combination during the current annual period, that unit shall be tested for impairment before the end of the current annual period. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then pro rata to the other assets of the unit based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss is recognized directly in profit or loss. Any impairment loss recognized on goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

If goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and the entity disposes of an operation within that unit, the goodwill associated with the operation which is disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal and is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Foreclosed Collateral

Collateral assumed (recorded in other assets) are recognized at cost, which includes the assumed prices and any necessary repairs to make the collateral saleable, and evaluated at the lower of cost or net realizable value as of the balance sheet date.

Intangible Assets (Excluding Goodwill)

a. Intangible assets acquired separately

   Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

b. Derecognition

   On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-use Asset and Intangible Assets (Excluding Goodwill)

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered any impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. Corporate assets are allocated to cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the corresponding asset, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract costs is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized on the asset, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract costs in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Leasing

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

a. The Company as lessor

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

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

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

When a lease includes both land and building elements, the Company assesses the classification of each element separately as a finance or an operating lease based on the assessment as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred to the Company. The lease payments are allocated between the land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values of the leasehold interests in the land element and building element of the lease at the inception of a contract. If the allocation of the lease payments can be made reliably, each element is accounted for separately in accordance with its lease classification. When the lease payments cannot be allocated reliably between the land and building elements, the entire lease is generally classified as a finance lease unless it is clear that both elements are operating leases; in which case, the entire lease is classified as an operating lease.

b. The Company as lessee

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

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

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

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, a change in the assessment of an option to purchase an underlying asset, or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

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

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

Employee Benefits

a. Short-term employee benefits

   Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related services.

b. Retirement benefits

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

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

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

c. Termination benefits

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

d. Employee preferential interest rate deposits

   The Bank offers preferential interest rate deposits for its current employees, which include preferential deposits and post-retirement preferential deposits for its current employees as well as preferential deposits for its retired employees, limited to a certain amount. The difference between the preferential interest rate and the market rate is considered as employee benefits.

   In accordance with Article 30 of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, the excess of the interests incurred in post-employment preferential interest deposits over those imputed at the market rate should qualify as post-employment benefits under IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" since the beneficiaries are retired employees. The retirement benefits should be accrued by actuarial method.

Income Tax

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

a. Current tax

According to the Income Tax Act, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for as income tax in the year the stockholders approve to retain earnings.

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

Since 2002, in accordance with Article 49 of the Financial Holding Company Act, the Bank's financial holding company, as the taxpayer, and the Bank elected to jointly declare and report income tax of profit-seeking enterprise and tax surcharge on surplus retained earnings of profit-seeking enterprise in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act. Additional tax payable or tax receivable due to the joint declaration of income tax is recognized under the payables or receivables for allocation of integrated income tax system account.

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused loss carryforwards to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

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

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

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

c. Current and deferred taxes

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity; in which case, the current and deferred taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Recognition of Interest Revenue and Expense

Except for the financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, the interest revenue and interest expense arising from all interest-bearing financial instruments are calculated using the effective interest method in accordance with the relevant regulations and standards and recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss under “interest revenue” and “interest expense” items.

Recognition of Service Fee Revenue and Expense

The service fee revenue and expense are generally recognized upon completion of the service to the customer for loan or other services; the service fee earned by the execution of the major project is recognized at the completion of the major project; the service fee revenue and expense related to subsequent lending services are either recognized over the service period or included in the calculation of the effective interest rate on loans and receivables.

Customer Loyalty Program

The points earned by customers under loyalty programs are treated as multiple-element revenue arrangements, in which consideration is allocated to the goods or services and the award credits based on their fair values through the eyes of the customer. The consideration is not recognized as earnings at the time of the original sales transaction but at the time when the points are redeemed and the obligation is fulfilled.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company’s accounting policies, the Company’s 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 estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed 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.

Assessment of Impairment of Loans

The assessment of impairment of loans is based on the value of the collateral, amount of principal and interest due, and the length of the overdue period. Changes in credit ratings on individual assets and the status of the collection are also considered during classification of the loans. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company’s historical experience, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. The inputs include risk of default and expected loss rates. For details of the key assumptions and inputs used, refer to Note 50.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Cash on hand	$ 18,131,208	$ 23,746,182
Checks for clearance	2,628,849	2,930,797
Due from banks	50,269,827	26,325,206
	71,029,884	53,002,185
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(22,393)	(4,188)
	$ 71,007,491	$ 52,997,997

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

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Deposit reserves - general account	$ 62,606,118	$ 57,897,754
Deposit reserves - foreign currency account	13,110,851	6,890,818
Deposits in the Central Bank - general account	18,694,542	14,455,036
Call loans and overdrafts	35,149,341	31,766,710
	129,560,852	111,010,318
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(56,928)	(65,225)
	$ 129,503,924	$ 110,945,093

The Bank

As provided by the Central Bank of the ROC, NTD-denominated deposit reserves are determined monthly at prescribed rates on the average balances of customers’ NTD-denominated deposits, and the deposit reserves account B is subject to withdrawal restrictions.

In addition, the foreign-currency deposit reserves are determined at prescribed rates on balances of additional foreign-currency deposits. These non-interest bearing reserves may be withdrawn at any time. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the balances of foreign-currency deposit reserves were $4,687,385 thousand and $2,099,097 thousand, respectively.

Refer to Note 45 for information relating to deposit reserves - general account pledged as security.

Indovina Bank

In accordance with the relevant local laws and regulations governing credit institutions, the amounts of compulsory reserves for the State Bank of Vietnam were $1,513,374 thousand and $1,212,635 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

CUBC Bank

In accordance with the relevant local laws and regulations governing credit institutions, the amounts of compulsory reserves for the National Bank of Cambodia were $835,669 thousand and $1,259,294 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

CUBCN Bank

In accordance with the relevant local laws and regulations governing credit institutions, the amounts of compulsory reserves for the People's Bank of China were $6,074,423 thousand and $2,319,792 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss		
Treasury bills	$ 7,256,547	$ 9,912,981
Commercial paper	143,166,030	141,390,530
Government bonds	35,857,067	41,562,839
Corporate bonds	6,534,561	6,617,762
Financial debentures	9,881,522	8,724,915
Negotiable certificates of deposits	45,302,719	38,680,277
Stock investments	2,504,480	308,796
Fund beneficiary certificates	323,148	288,747
	250,826,074	247,486,847
Derivative financial instruments		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	30,834,966	18,280,727
Interest rate swaps	37,942,861	30,557,553
Options	2,868,014	1,947,083
Others	1,572,063	602,543
	73,217,904	51,387,906
	$ 324,043,978	$ 298,874,753
Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss		
Bonds	$ 44,204,582	$ 57,604,294
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Derivative financial instruments		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	35,328,699	19,006,155
Interest rate swaps	29,298,629	25,867,768
Options	5,255,052	3,753,962
Others	1,527,667	538,760
	71,410,047	49,166,645
	$ 115,614,629	$ 106,770,939

The Company engages in derivative transactions mainly to accommodate customers' needs, and to manage its exposure positions. The financial risk management objective of the Company is to minimize risk due to changes in fair value or cash flows.

The contract amounts (nominal amounts) of derivative transactions for accommodating customers' needs and for managing the Company's exposure positions as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

(Unit: Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Foreign exchange forward contracts	$ 89,966,338	$ 85,742,506
Interest rate swaps	51,493,757	68,168,029
Options	6,653,564	6,704,612
Futures	1,128,050	1,398,149
Cross-currency swaps	2,281,884	1,396,786
Commodity exchange contracts	11,054	584

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, none of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss was sold under repurchase agreements.

Financial Liabilities Designated as at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

In September 2014, the Bank was authorized to issue subordinated financial debentures amounting to US$990 million; as of October 8, 2014, the issued subordinated financial debentures were US$660 million (perpetual) and US$330 million (fifteen years) with a fixed interest rate of 5.10% and 4.00%, respectively, and the interest is payable annually. The Bank is authorized by the authorities to redeem the US$660 million of bonds at book value after 12 years and after fulfilling the specified conditions.

In December 2014, the Bank was authorized to issue unsubordinated financial debentures amounting to US$180 million (thirty-years), which were subsequently issued on March 30, 2015. In addition to the redemption of bonds by the exercise of call options, the bonds are redeemable on maturity; the bonds were issued in the form of zero-coupon bonds, and the internal rate of return is 4.20%. The bonds have been fully redeemed on March 30, 2020.

In March 2017, the Bank was authorized to issue unsubordinated financial debentures amounting to US$195 million (thirty-years), which were subsequently issued on April 11, 2017. In addition to the redemption of bonds by the exercise of call options, the bonds are redeemable on maturity; the bonds were issued in the form of zero-coupon bonds, and the internal rate of return is 4.30%. The bonds have been fully redeemed on April 13, 2020.

In March 2017, the Bank was authorized to issue unsubordinated financial debentures amounting to US$300 million (thirty-years), which were subsequently issued on November 24, 2017. In addition to the redemption of bonds by the exercise of call options, the bonds are redeemable on maturity; the bonds were issued in the form of zero-coupon bonds, and the internal rate of return is 4.10%.

The Bank converted fixed interest rates into floating interest rates with interest rate swap contracts to hedge against the fair value risk resulting from interest rate fluctuations. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, such interest rate swaps were valued with a net gain of $1,921,169 thousand and $4,094,478 thousand, respectively.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Investments in equity instruments		
Domestic listed shares	$ 11,088,165	$ 12,547,311
Overseas stock investments	7,591,277	9,413,887
Domestic unlisted shares	4,030,179	4,043,607
	22,709,621	26,004,805
Investments in debt instruments		
Corporate bonds	100,005,665	45,974,087
Financial debentures	82,202,742	80,267,723
Asset-based securities	14,299,523	27,942,654
Negotiable certificates of deposit	39,411,018	70,253,313
Government bonds	77,469,247	73,687,528
	313,388,195	298,125,305
	$ 336,097,816	$ 324,130,110

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

In consideration of its investment strategy, the Company sold its investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI with the fair value of $34,188,772 thousand and $25,613,617 thousand during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and the related unrealized gain of $268,915 thousand and unrealized loss of $147,494 thousand were transferred from other equity to retained earnings, accordingly.

Dividends of $992,098 thousand and $994,684 thousand were recognized as income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Those related to investments held as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were $803,011 thousand and $609,463 thousand, respectively, and the remaining amounts were related to investments derecognized for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, certain financial assets at FVTOCI were sold under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of $9,074,539 thousand and $35,649,054 thousand, respectively. The proceeds amounting to $9,175,931 thousand and $35,456,986 thousand, respectively, were recorded as notes and bonds sold under repurchase agreements and were repurchased for $9,189,593 thousand and $35,556,515 thousand before the end of June 2021 and June 2020, respectively.

Refer to Note 45 for information relating to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged as security.

10. INVESTMENTS IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTISED COST

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Short-term bills	$ 436,402,937	$ 380,904,061
Government bonds	9,634,615	2,816,923
Corporate bonds	12,345,724	813,740
Financial debentures	11,093,242	18,140,531
Structured notes	-	3,436,962
Asset-based bonds	32,298,469	38,850,385
	501,774,987	444,962,602
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(46,844)	(27,617)
	$ 501,728,143	$ 444,934,985

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank disposed of certain bonds in advance due to the expected increase in credit risk, and recognized the loss arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost amounting to $14,121 thousand and $38,960 thousand, respectively.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, certain financial assets measured at amortised cost were sold under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of $1,095,769 thousand and $16,010,521 thousand, respectively. The proceeds amounting to $916,127 thousand and $12,723,466 thousand, respectively, record as notes and bonds sold under repurchase agreements and were repurchased for $915,796 thousand and $12,731,800 thousand prior before the end of January 2021 and March 2020, respectively.

Refer to Note 45 for information relating to investments in debt instruments at amortised cost pledged as security.

11. CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT FOR INVESTMENTS IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS

The credit risk management of the Company’s financial assets at FVTOCI and investments in debt instruments at amortised cost is described as follows:

December 31, 2020

	Financial Assets at FVTOCI	Investments in Debt Instruments at Amortised Cost	Total
Gross carrying amount	$ 305,805,098	$ 501,774,987	$ 807,580,085
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(196,102)	(46,844)	(242,946)
Adjustment to fair value	7,779,199	-	7,779,199
	$ 313,388,195	$ 501,728,143	$ 815,116,338

December 31, 2019

	Financial Assets at FVTOCI	Investments in Debt Instruments at Amortised Cost	Total
Gross carrying amount	$ 294,390,952	$ 444,962,602	$ 739,353,554
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(98,666)	(27,617)	(126,283)
Adjustment to fair value	3,833,019	-	3,833,019
	$ 298,125,305	$ 444,934,985	$ 743,060,290

The Company monitors the external credit rating information and price movements of their investments in debt instruments in order to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Company takes into consideration the multi-period default probability table for each credit rating supplied by external rating agencies, the current financial condition of debtors, industry forecasts, rating of securities issued by credit rating agencies and recovery rates of different types of bonds to assess the 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses.

The carrying amounts of financial assets at FVTOCI and investments in debt instruments at amortised cost sorted by credit rating of the Company are as follows:

Credit Rating	Definition	Basis for Recognizing ECLs	Gross Carrying Amount at December 31, 2020
Low credit risk	Low credit risk at the reporting date	12-month ECLs	$ 807,580,085
Significant increase in credit risk	Credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition	Lifetime ECLs (not credit-impaired)	-
Default	Objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date	Lifetime ECLs (credit-impaired)	-

Credit Rating	Definition	Basis for Recognizing ECLs	Gross Carrying Amount at December 31, 2019
Low credit risk	Low credit risk at the reporting date	12-month ECLs	$ 739,353,554
Significant increase in credit risk	Credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition	Lifetime ECLs (not credit-impaired)	-
Default	Objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date	Lifetime ECLs (credit-impaired)	-

The changes in balances of loss allowance of financial assets at FVTOCI and investments in debt instruments at amortised cost sorted by credit rating of the Company are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Credit Rating		
	Low Credit Risk (12-month ECLs)	**Doubtful (Lifetime ECLs - Not Credit-impaired)**	**In Default (Lifetime ECLs - Credit-impaired)**
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 126,283	$ -	$ -
New debt instruments purchased	138,202	-	-
Derecognition	(64,017)	-	-
Effect of exchange rates changes and others	42,478	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	$ 242,946	$ -	$ -

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Credit Rating		
	Low Credit Risk (12-month ECLs)	**Doubtful (Lifetime ECLs - Not Credit-impaired)**	**In Default (Lifetime ECLs - Credit-impaired)**
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 345,820	$ -	$ -
New debt instruments purchased	88,444	-	-
From performing to in default	(265,650)	-	265,650
Derecognition	(53,624)	-	(265,650)
Effect of exchange rates changes and others	11,293	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	$ 126,283	$ -	$ -

12. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESELL AGREEMENTS

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Foreign bonds	$ 2,146,307	$ 2,397,041
Corporate bonds	9,875,382	3,679,849
Government bonds	8,042,157	6,610,566
Financial debentures	7,082,719	1,609,102
	27,146,565	14,296,558
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(4,090)	(1,208)
	$ 27,142,475	$ 14,295,350

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, none of the securities purchased under resell agreements were sold under repurchase agreements.

13. RECEIVABLES, NET

	December 31 2020	December 31 2019
Notes and accounts receivables	$ 87,142,453	$ 89,486,906
Interest receivable	6,240,093	5,673,196
Acceptance	1,074,796	896,898
Factoring receivable	4,924,287	3,137,119
Others	2,894,237	4,071,172
	102,275,866	103,265,291
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(2,462,720)	(2,377,268)
	$ 99,813,146	$ 100,888,023

Refer to Note 50 the for impairment loss analysis of receivables.

The changes in the gross carrying amounts of the Company's receivables were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECLs (Neither Purchased Nor Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 99,439,051	$ 1,560,450	$ 2,265,790	$ 103,265,291
Changes of financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period				
Transferred to Lifetime ECLs	(684,673)	688,286	(3,613)	-
Transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(79,655)	(52,326)	131,981	-
Transferred to 12-month ECLs	568,539	(561,659)	(6,880)	-
Derecognition of financial assets in the period	(58,344,185)	(999,160)	(281,202)	(59,624,547)
New financial assets purchased or originated	57,401,711	1,264,776	560,935	59,227,422
Written-off as bad debt expense	-	-	(507,788)	(507,788)
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	(55,569)	(10,808)	(18,135)	(84,512)
Balance at the end of the period	$ 98,245,219	$ 1,889,559	$ 2,141,088	$ 102,275,866

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECLs (Neither Purchased Nor Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 83,956,813	$ 1,660,989	$ 2,422,873	$ 88,040,675
Changes of financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period				
Transferred to Lifetime ECLs	(689,684)	695,281	(5,597)	-
Transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(88,092)	(26,674)	114,766	-
Transferred to 12-month ECLs	508,568	(503,458)	(5,110)	-
Derecognition of financial assets in the period	(44,547,588)	(1,161,967)	(280,774)	(45,990,329)
New financial assets purchased or originated	60,392,240	897,899	489,655	61,779,794
Written-off as bad debt expense	-	-	(485,265)	(485,265)
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	(93,206)	(1,620)	15,242	(79,584)
Balance at the end of the period	$ 99,439,051	$ 1,560,450	$ 2,265,790	$ 103,265,291

The changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts of the Company’s receivables were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECLs (Neither Purchased Nor Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Impairment Loss under IFRS 9	Differences of Impairment Loss under Regulations	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 509,882	$ 154,306	$ 1,660,104	$ 2,324,292	$ 52,976	$ 2,377,268
Changes of financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period						
Transferred to Lifetime ECLs	(3,266)	82,897	(2,541)	77,090	-	77,090
Transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(424)	(1,960)	137,286	134,902	-	134,902
Transferred to 12-month ECLs	2,410	(60,040)	(4,923)	(62,553)	-	(62,553)
Derecognition of financial assets in the period	(172,285)	(75,138)	(50,415)	(297,838)	-	(297,838)
New financial assets purchased or originated	108,021	79,293	366,959	554,273	-	554,273
Differences of impairment loss under the regulations	-	-	-	-	9,790	9,790
Written-off as bad debt expense	-	-	(507,788)	(507,788)	-	(507,788)
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	21,504	23,118	132,779	177,401	175	177,576
Balance at the end of the period	$ 465,842	$ 202,476	$ 1,731,461	$ 2,399,779	$ 62,941	$ 2,462,720

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECLs (Neither Purchased Nor Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Impairment Loss under IFRS 9	Differences of Impairment Loss under Regulations	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 126,022	$ 116,965	$ 1,768,492	$ 2,011,479	$ 50,470	$ 2,061,949
Changes of financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period						
Transferred to Lifetime ECLs	(2,703)	81,754	(3,647)	75,404	-	75,404
Transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(448)	(1,989)	75,808	73,371	-	73,371
Transferred to 12-month ECLs	2,030	(45,301)	(3,207)	(46,478)	-	(46,478)
Derecognition of financial assets in the period	(90,495)	(56,968)	(231,366)	(378,829)	-	(378,829)
New financial assets purchased or originated	463,375	70,146	530,049	1,063,570	-	1,063,570
Differences of impairment loss under the regulations	-	-	-	-	2,501	2,501
Written-off as bad debt expense	-	-	(485,265)	(485,265)	-	(485,265)
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	12,101	(10,301)	9,240	11,040	5	11,045
Balance at the end of the period	$ 509,882	$ 154,306	$ 1,660,104	$ 2,324,292	$ 52,976	$ 2,377,268

14. DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Discounts and overdrafts	$ 1,557,418	$ 1,695,073
Short-term loans	391,477,232	392,424,750
Medium-term loans	442,472,861	416,600,240
Long-term loans	850,038,811	765,622,224
Export negotiations	1,492,261	1,349,222
Overdue loans	2,505,456	2,870,685
	1,689,544,039	1,580,562,194
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(28,248,078)	(27,411,288)
	$ 1,661,295,961	$ 1,553,150,906

As of December 31, 2020, the amount of the domestic loans of the Bank, and allowance for impairment loss were $1,510,492,015 thousand and $25,514,807 thousand, respectively.

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank disposed credit assets in order to increase debt recovery, and recognized the loss arising from the derecognition of credit assets measured at amortised cost amounting to $366,015 thousand.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the loan and credit balances of nonaccrual loans were $2,505,456 thousand and $2,870,685 thousand, respectively. The Company wrote off certain credits after completing the required legal procedures.

Refer to Note 50 for the impairment loss analysis of discounts and loans.

The changes in the gross carrying amounts of the Company's discounts and loans were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECLs (Neither Purchased Nor Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 1,500,192,488	$ 68,503,519	$ 11,866,187	$ 1,580,562,194
Changes of financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period				
Transferred to Lifetime ECLs	(30,278,660)	30,498,003	(219,343)	-
Transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(3,043,465)	(1,958,004)	5,001,469	-
Transferred to 12-month ECLs	28,137,390	(27,706,649)	(430,741)	-
Derecognition of financial assets in the period	(485,579,643)	(19,843,044)	(2,180,622)	(507,603,309)
New financial assets purchased or originated	613,987,045	7,257,947	1,449,076	622,694,068
Written-off as bad debt expense	-	-	(2,801,802)	(2,801,802)
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	(1,869,703)	(863,149)	(574,260)	(3,307,112)
Balance at the end of the period	$ 1,621,545,452	$ 55,888,623	$ 12,109,964	$ 1,689,544,039

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECLs (Neither Purchased Nor Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 1,549,705,049	$ 59,275,734	$ 11,769,709	$ 1,620,750,492
Changes of financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period				
Transferred to Lifetime ECLs	(46,801,158)	46,990,289	(189,131)	-
Transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(2,152,909)	(645,716)	2,798,625	-
Transferred to 12-month ECLs	25,845,990	(25,679,882)	(166,108)	-
Derecognition of financial assets in the period	(550,920,774)	(24,127,993)	(1,964,927)	(577,013,694)
New financial assets purchased or originated	526,341,874	13,219,914	1,486,650	541,048,438
Written-off as bad debt expense	-	-	(1,732,289)	(1,732,289)
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	(1,825,584)	(528,827)	(136,342)	(2,490,753)
Balance at the end of the period	$ 1,500,192,488	$ 68,503,519	$ 11,866,187	$ 1,580,562,194

The changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts of the Company's discounts and loans were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECLs (Neither Purchased Nor Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Impairment Loss under IFRS 9	Differences of Impairment Loss under Regulations	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 2,753,556	$ 1,746,741	$ 5,386,493	$ 9,886,790	$ 17,524,498	$ 27,411,288
Changes of financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period						
Transferred to Lifetime ECLs	(91,442)	1,452,217	(67,261)	1,293,514	-	1,293,514
Transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(12,336)	(42,058)	2,825,163	2,770,769	-	2,770,769
Transferred to 12-month ECLs	222,579	(876,008)	(81,627)	(735,056)	-	(735,056)
Derecognition of financial assets in the period	(1,222,368)	(459,634)	(396,735)	(2,078,737)	-	(2,078,737)
New financial assets purchased or originated	2,448,786	317,571	732,452	3,498,809	-	3,498,809
Differences of impairment loss under the regulations	-	-	-	-	(1,137,811)	(1,137,811)
Written-off as bad debt expense	-	-	(2,801,802)	(2,801,802)	-	(2,801,802)
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	544,996	(43,604)	(471,802)	29,590	(2,486)	27,104
Balance at the end of the period	$ 4,643,771	$ 2,095,225	$ 5,124,881	$ 11,863,877	$ 16,384,201	$ 28,248,078

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECLs (Neither Purchased Nor Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Impairment Loss under IFRS 9	Differences of Impairment Loss under Regulations	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 3,914,449	$ 1,667,321	$ 4,912,617	$ 10,494,387	$ 14,932,854	$ 25,427,241
Changes of financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period						
Transferred to Lifetime ECLs	(204,305)	1,264,335	(31,674)	1,028,356	-	1,028,356
Transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(29,036)	(31,906)	1,254,439	1,193,497	-	1,193,497
Transferred to 12-month ECL	67,091	(736,592)	(53,363)	(722,864)	-	(722,864)
Derecognition of financial assets in the period	(1,454,266)	(426,466)	(751,770)	(2,632,502)	-	(2,632,502)
New financial assets purchased or originated	1,471,924	398,566	1,535,468	3,405,958	-	3,405,958
Differences of impairment loss under the regulations	-	-	-	-	2,601,846	2,601,846
Written-off as bad debt expense	-	-	(1,732,289)	(1,732,289)	-	(1,732,289)
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	(1,012,301)	(388,517)	253,065	(1,147,753)	(10,202)	(1,157,955)
Balance at the end of the period	$ 2,753,556	$ 1,746,741	$ 5,386,493	$ 9,886,790	$ 17,524,498	$ 27,411,288

15. RESERVES FOR LOSSES ON GUARANTEES, LETTER OF CREDIT RECEIVABLE AND FINANCING COMMITMENTS

The changes in the Company's guarantee liability provisions, letter of credit receivable and provision of commitments were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECLs (Neither Purchased Nor Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Impairment Loss under IFRS 9	Differences of Impairment Loss under Regulations	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 192,861	$ 95,644	$ 5,501	$ 294,006	$ 131,058	$ 425,064
Changes of financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period						
Transferred to Lifetime ECLs	(741)	23,349	(11)	22,597	-	22,597
Transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(36)	(66)	7,288	7,186	-	7,186
Transferred to 12-month ECLs	6,792	(50,691)	(787)	(44,686)	-	(44,686)
Derecognition of financial assets in the period	(93,414)	(37,864)	(1,821)	(133,099)	-	(133,099)
New financial assets purchased or originated	138,181	17,561	2,163	157,905	-	157,905
Differences of impairment loss under the regulations	-	-	-	-	(341)	(341)
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	50,859	7,129	(6,670)	51,318	-	51,318
Balance at the end of the period	$ 294,502	$ 55,062	$ 5,663	$ 355,227	$ 130,717	$ 485,944

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECLs (Neither Purchased Nor Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Impairment Loss under IFRS 9	Differences of Impairment Loss under Regulations	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 251,972	$ 73,536	$ 5,118	$ 330,626	$ 71,327	$ 401,953
Changes of financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period						
Transferred to Lifetime ECLs	(18,254)	107,038	(72)	88,712	-	88,712
Transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(50)	(73)	8,694	8,571	-	8,571
Transferred to 12-month ECLs	2,843	(36,618)	(664)	(34,439)	-	(34,439)
Derecognition of financial assets in the period	(112,336)	(25,362)	(1,836)	(139,534)	-	(139,534)
New financial assets purchased or originated	100,858	24,064	1,682	126,604	-	126,604
Differences of impairment loss under the regulations	-	-	-	-	59,731	59,731
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	(32,172)	(46,941)	(7,421)	(86,534)	-	(86,534)
Balance at the end of the period	$ 192,861	$ 95,644	$ 5,501	$ 294,006	$ 131,058	$ 425,064

16. SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries Included in the Consolidated Financial Statement

The subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Investor	Subsidiary	Nature of Activities	Proportion of Ownership (%) December 31 2020	2019	Description
The Bank	Indovina Bank Limited (Indovina Bank) (Note 1)	Bank business	50	50	Incorporated in Vietnam on November 21, 1990
	Cathay United Bank (Cambodia) Corporation Limited (CUBC Bank) (Note 2)	Bank business	100	100	SBC Bank was incorporated in Cambodia on July 5, 1993, and renamed as CUBC as of January 14, 2014
	Cathay United Bank (China) Co., Ltd. (CUBCN Bank) (Note 3)	Bank business	100	100	Incorporated in China on September 3, 2018

Note 1: Immaterial subsidiary, but its financial statements have been audited.

Note 2: As an immaterial subsidiary, its financial statements have not been audited.

Note 3: As a major subsidiary, its financial statements have been audited. Please refer to Table 4 for the relevant investment information.

17. INVESTMENTS MEASURED BY EQUITY METHOD, NET

	December 31 2020	2019
Associates that are not individually material		
Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp.	$ 97,567	$ 100,958
Taiwan Finance Corp.	1,765,602	1,675,881
	$ 1,863,169	$ 1,776,839

Aggregate information on the Bank's associates that are not individually material is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31 2020	2019
The Bank's share of		
Current net profit	$ 113,775	$ 91,103
Current other comprehensive income	38,935	(16,235)
Current comprehensive income	$ 152,710	$ 74,868

Investments measured by equity method and the Bank's share of profit and loss and other comprehensive income are calculated based on the financial statements which were not audited; however, 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 which have not been audited.

18. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Construction in Progress and Prepayment for Equipment	Total
Cost								
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 15,699,923	$ 10,229,180	$ 4,989,377	$ 116,199	$ 7,875,242	$ 261,194	$ 414,969	$ 39,586,084
Additions	-	-	415,852	4,836	203,068	373	475,797	1,099,926
Disposals	-	-	(321,359)	(4,453)	(484,798)	-	-	(810,610)
Reclassification	-	-	141,049	2,631	295,636	20,968	(565,090)	(104,806)
Others (Note)	(2,400)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,400)
Exchange differences	(30,237)	(17,551)	(25,223)	(6,217)	(11,023)	(2,436)	(1,170)	(93,857)
Balance at the end of the period	15,667,286	10,211,629	5,199,696	112,996	7,878,125	280,099	324,506	39,674,337
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Balance at the beginning of the period	-	4,517,098	3,128,964	76,940	5,955,250	133,412	-	13,811,664
Depreciation	-	213,437	624,803	10,053	488,966	25,836	-	1,363,095
Disposals	-	-	(319,680)	(4,453)	(467,184)	-	-	(791,317)
Exchange differences	-	(6,413)	(19,536)	(4,239)	(7,975)	(1,408)	-	(39,571)
Balance at the end of the period	-	4,724,122	3,414,551	78,301	5,969,057	157,840	-	14,343,871
Net								
Balance at the end of the period	$ 15,667,286	$ 5,487,507	$ 1,785,145	$ 34,695	$ 1,909,068	$ 122,259	$ 324,506	$ 25,330,466

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Construction in Progress and Prepayment for Equipment	Total
Cost								
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 15,379,376	$ 10,311,364	$ 4,875,823	$ 109,873	$ 7,712,030	$ 63,049	$ 489,005	$ 38,940,520
Additions	-	-	531,717	10,599	248,472	826	618,074	1,409,688
Disposals	-	(1,758)	(517,498)	(12,205)	(397,796)	(1,439)	-	(930,696)
Reclassification	336,788	(73,548)	114,952	10,366	316,618	206,700	(689,037)	222,839
Others (Note)	(2,400)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,400)
Exchange differences	(13,841)	(6,878)	(15,617)	(2,434)	(4,082)	(7,942)	(3,073)	(53,867)
Balance at the end of the period	15,699,923	10,229,180	4,989,377	116,199	7,875,242	261,194	414,969	39,586,084
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Balance at the beginning of the period	-	4,355,181	3,103,465	81,073	5,934,810	25,427	-	13,499,956
Depreciation	-	207,152	561,214	8,064	499,019	9,433	-	1,284,882
Disposals	-	(1,758)	(509,546)	(11,853)	(382,568)	(1,353)	-	(907,078)
Reclassification	-	(41,113)	2,369	1,242	(91,207)	86,935	-	(41,774)
Exchange differences	-	(2,364)	(28,538)	(1,586)	(4,804)	12,970	-	(24,322)
Balance at the end of the period	-	4,517,098	3,128,964	76,940	5,955,250	133,412	-	13,811,664
Net								
Balance at the end of the period	$ 15,699,923	$ 5,712,082	$ 1,860,413	$ 39,259	$ 1,919,992	$ 127,782	$ 414,969	$ 25,774,420

Note: The urban renewal demolition and resettlement compensation fees.

Depreciation of the above-mentioned items of property and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	
Main buildings	50 to 60 years
Buildings renovation	5 years
Equipment	3 to 8 years
Transportation equipment	3 to 7 years
Other equipment	3 to 15 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, no property and equipment was pledged.

19. LEASE AGREEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets		
Land and buildings	$ 4,217,497	$ 4,182,603
Equipment	5,135	3,082
Transportation equipment	34,912	40,412
	$ 4,257,544	$ 4,226,097

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Additions of right-of-use assets	$ 1,635,953	$ 1,131,171
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets		
Land and buildings	$ 1,518,601	$ 1,198,208
Equipment	1,657	1,364
Transportation equipment	27,436	25,429
	$ 1,547,694	$ 1,225,001

Except for the aforementioned addition and recognized depreciation, the Company did not have significant sublease or impairment of right-of-use assets during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Carrying amount of lease liabilities	$ 4,293,299	$ 4,246,381

The discount rate intervals of lease liabilities are as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Land and buildings	0.33%-4.68%	0.35%-5.22%
Equipment	0.70%-4.15%	0.70%-4.15%
Transportation equipment	0.67%-4.43%	0.70%-5.38%

c. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Short-term rental expense	$ 547,294	$ 778,845
Low value assets rental expense	$ 407,522	$ 370,687
Variable lease payment expense not included in measurable lease liabilities	$ 373	$ 460
Gross cash outflow for leases	$ 2,563,135	$ 2,376,698

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

20. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES, NET

	Land	Buildings	Total
January 1, 2020	$ 721,204	$ 136,300	$ 857,504
Disposal	(124,662)	(58,338)	(183,000)
Loss on fair value adjustment	(22,356)	(5,703)	(28,059)
December 31, 2020	$ 574,186	$ 72,259	$ 646,445
January 1, 2019	$ 1,311,785	$ 127,901	$ 1,439,686
Transfer from property and equipment	283,729	80,308	364,037
Disposal	(797,667)	(64,070)	(861,737)
Loss on fair value adjustment	(76,643)	(7,839)	(84,482)
December 31, 2019	$ 721,204	$ 136,300	$ 857,504

a. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, no investment property was pledged.

b. Some of the Bank's properties are held for earning rental income or for capital appreciation, while some are for self-use. When the part held for self-use is less than 5% of the individual real estate, the real estate is classified as investment properties.

c. The fair values of the Bank's investment properties were based on the valuations carried out by qualified real estate appraisers in Taiwan in accordance with the "Regulations on Real Estate Appraisal". The valuation dates were December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

	December 31	
Appraiser Office	2020	2019
REPro KnightFrank Real Estate Appraiser Firm	Xiang-Yi, Hsu; You-Xiang Cai	Hong-Xu, Wu; You-Xiang Cai

The fair value is supported by observable evidence in the market. The main appraisal approaches applied include the income approach (such as discounted cash flow model and direct capitalization approach), comparison approach and cost approach. The significant unobservable inputs mainly include discount rates and the related adjustments, and categorized as level 3 of fair value hierarchy.

1) As office buildings have market liquidity and the rentals are similar to those of comparable properties in neighboring areas, the fair values have been mainly determined using the comparison approach and the income approach.

   Net rental income is based on current market practices, assuming an annual rental increase between 0% to 1.5% to extrapolate the total income of the underlying property, excluding losses as a result of idle and other reasons and related operation costs.

   According to the ROC Real Estate Appraisers Association Gazette No. 5, the house tax is determined based on the reference tables of current house values provided by each city/county to estimate the total current house value considering the area of the subject property and related public utilities. House tax is calculated based on the tax rates in the House Tax Act and the actual payment data.

   Land value tax is calculated based on the changes in the announced land values of the underlying property in the past years and the actual payment data.

   According to the ROC Real Estate Appraisers Association Gazette No. 5, replacement allowance for significant renovation cost is calculated based on 10% of construction costs and amortised over its estimated useful life of 20 years.

   The main inputs used are as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Direct capitalization rates	1.93%-3.79%	1.98%-5.76%
Overall capital interest rate	0.67%-1.93%	0.76%-2.89%

2) The fair values of hillside conservation zones, farmlands and scenic areas had been determined mainly by the land development analysis and comparison approaches due to fewer market transactions in such areas as a result of legal restrictions and furthermore, no significant changes are expected in these areas that will affect the market in the near future.

Operating expenses directly related to investment properties

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Generating rental income	$ -	$ -
Not generating rental income	3,747	5,088
	$ 3,747	$ 5,088

21. INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Computer Software	Goodwill	Others	Total
Cost				
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 2,816,530	$ 6,991,316	-	$ 9,807,846
Additions	188,034	-	-	188,034
Disposal	(367,143)	-	-	(367,143)
Reclassification	333,866	-	-	333,866
Exchange differences	(8,135)	(16,892)	-	(25,027)
Balance at the end of the period	2,963,152	6,974,424	-	9,937,576
Accumulated amortization and impairment				
Balance at the beginning of the period	1,654,657	-	-	1,654,657
Amortization	516,038	-	-	516,038
Disposal	(367,143)	-	-	(367,143)
Exchange differences	(5,279)	-	-	(5,279)
Balance at the end of the period	1,798,273	-	-	1,798,273
Net				
Balance at the end of the period	$ 1,164,879	$ 6,974,424	$ -	$ 8,139,303

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Computer Software	Goodwill	Others	Total
Cost				
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 2,434,377	$ 6,997,944	$ 22,170	$ 9,454,491
Additions	541,113	-	3,877	544,990
Disposal	(227,080)	-	-	(227,080)
Reclassification	81,747	-	(26,145)	55,602
Exchange differences	(13,627)	(6,628)	98	(20,157)
Balance at the end of the period	2,816,530	6,991,316	-	9,807,846

(Continued)

	Computer Software	Goodwill	Others	Total
Accumulated amortization and impairment				
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 1,433,552	$ -	$ -	$ 1,433,552
Amortization	455,632	-	-	455,632
Disposal	(227,080)	-	-	(227,080)
Exchange differences	(7,447)	-	-	(7,447)
Balance at the end of the period	1,654,657	-	-	1,654,657
Net				
Balance at the end of the period	$ 1,161,873	$ 6,991,316	$ -	$ 8,153,189

(Concluded)

The Bank acquired China United Trust & Investment Corporation on December 29, 2007 and recognized goodwill amounting to $6,673,083 thousand.

The Bank acquired 70% of the shares of CUBC Bank on December 13, 2012 and recognized goodwill amounting to US$10,570 thousand, then further acquired the remaining 30% of shares on September 16, 2013.

During impairment testing of goodwill, the Bank treated individual business units as cash-generating units (CGUs). Goodwill resulting from the merger was allocated to the relevant CGUs. The recoverable amount was determined by the value in use of each CGU and was calculated at the present values of the cash flow forecast for the next five years based on the going-concern assumption. Future cash flows were estimated on the basis of present operations and will be adjusted depending on the business outlook and economic trends.

22. OTHER ASSETS, NET

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Prepayments	$ 781,952	$ 871,053
Temporary payments and suspense accounts	6,743,215	259,245
Interbank clearing funds	8,430,953	8,499,483
Refundable deposits, net	17,584,406	18,283,158
Operating deposits, net	519,925	592,456
Others	82,787	119,861
	$ 34,143,238	$ 28,625,256

23. DEPOSITS FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND BANKS

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Call loans from banks	$ 26,749,817	$ 42,890,945
Due to Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	17,709,405	17,709,405
Banks overdrafts	805,234	461,623
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	20,866,603	23,046,155
	$ 66,131,059	$ 84,108,128

24. NOTES AND BONDS ISSUED UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Asset-based securities	$ 346,892	$ 6,317,892
Corporate bonds	1,879,800	4,825,574
Government bonds	3,095,548	12,102,396
Financial debentures	4,769,818	24,934,590
	$ 10,092,058	$ 48,180,452

25. PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Accounts payable	$ 3,123,202	$ 3,494,933
Accrued expenses	8,274,384	8,731,588
Payable on bonds trade settle	2,853,035	1,347,019
Interest payable	3,715,605	4,705,505
Receipts under custody	493,791	823,815
Banker’s acceptances	1,077,140	902,894
Others	5,071,971	6,859,049
	$ 24,609,128	$ 26,864,803

26. DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Checking deposits	$ 16,127,434	$ 15,020,465
Demand deposits	723,242,979	532,155,747
Demand savings deposits	1,102,957,219	931,589,893
Time deposits	437,102,128	469,560,296
Time savings deposits	359,917,919	382,673,168
Negotiable certificates of deposits	7,516,122	2,931,000
Outward remittances and remittances payable	2,131,223	1,400,539
	$ 2,648,995,024	$ 2,335,331,108

27. FINANCIAL DEBENTURES PAYABLE

	December 31	
	2020	2019
1st issue of subordinated financial debentures in 2011; fixed rate at 1.72%; maturity: March 2021	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000
2nd issue of subordinated financial debentures in 2011; fixed rate at 1.72%; maturity: June 2021	2,500,000	2,500,000
1st issue of subordinated financial debentures in 2012; fixed rate at 1.65%; maturity: June 2022	4,200,000	4,200,000
2nd issue of subordinated financial debentures in 2012; fixed rate at 1.65%; maturity: August 2022	5,600,000	5,600,000
1st issue of subordinated financial debentures in 2013; fixed rate at 1.55%; maturity: April 2020	-	100,000
1st issue of subordinated financial debentures in 2013; fixed rate at 1.7%; maturity: April 2023	9,900,000	9,900,000
1st issue of subordinated financial debentures in 2014; fixed rate at 1.7%; maturity: May 2021	3,000,000	3,000,000
1st issue of subordinated financial debentures in 2014; fixed rate at 1.85%; maturity: May 2024	12,000,000	12,000,000
2nd issue of subordinated financial debentures in 2017; fixed rate at 1.85%; maturity: April 2027	12,700,000	12,700,000
2nd issue of subordinated financial debentures in 2017; fixed rate at 1.5%; maturity: April 2024	2,400,000	2,400,000
	$ 53,800,000	$ 53,900,000

28. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Principal of structured products	$ 39,748,324	$ 65,604,222

29. PROVISIONS

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Reserve for employee benefits		
Defined benefit plan	$ 2,700,919	$ 2,619,553
Retired employees' preferential interest rate deposits	586,625	620,011
Reserve for losses on guarantees	188,932	163,312
Reserve for finance commitments	291,609	255,433
Other operating reserve	72,308	33,725
Other reserve - letter of credit	5,403	6,319
	$ 3,845,796	$ 3,698,353

30. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plan

The Bank adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (the "LPA"), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, the Bank makes monthly contributions equal to 6% of each employee's monthly salary to employees' pension accounts in the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company recognized expenses of $413,783 thousand and $401,391 thousand in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income in accordance with the defined contribution plan, respectively.

b. Defined benefit plan

The defined benefit plan adopted by domestic branches of the Bank under the Labor Standards Law is operated by the government of the ROC. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Bank contributes a fixed proportion of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Bank assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Bank is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the "Bureau"); the Bank had no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

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

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 5,757,635	$ 5,655,806
Fair value of plan assets	(3,056,716)	(3,036,253)
Net defined benefit liabilities	$ 2,700,919	$ 2,619,553

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities (assets) were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	**Fair Value of the Plan Assets**	**Net Defined Benefit Liabilities (Assets)**
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 5,296,875	$ (2,895,831)	$ 2,401,044
Service cost			
Current service cost	155,274	-	155,274
Net interest expense (income)	50,532	(28,621)	21,911
Recognized in profit or loss	205,806	(28,621)	177,185
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(76,572)	(76,572)

(Continued)

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities (Assets)
Actuarial (gain) loss			
Changes in financial assumptions	$ 150,928	$ -	$ 150,928
Experience adjustments	265,101	-	265,101
Recognized in other comprehensive income	416,029	(76,572)	339,457
Contributions from the employer	-	(298,149)	(298,149)
Benefits paid	(262,920)	262,920	-
Effects of exchange rate change	16	-	16
Balance at December 31, 2019	5,655,806	(3,036,253)	2,619,553
Service cost			
Current service cost	159,633	-	159,633
Net interest expense (income)	40,033	(22,135)	17,898
Recognized in profit or loss	199,666	(22,135)	177,531
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(87,098)	(87,098)
Actuarial (gain) loss			
Changes in financial assumptions	218,379	-	218,379
Experience adjustments	73,183	-	73,183
Recognized in other comprehensive income	291,562	(87,098)	204,464
Contributions from the employer	-	(300,624)	(300,624)
Benefits paid	(389,394)	389,394	-
Effects of exchange rate change	(5)	-	(5)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 5,757,635	$ (3,056,716)	$ 2,700,919

(Concluded)

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

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

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

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

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

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Discount rate(s)	0.35%	0.72%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	2.00%	2.00%

If possible reasonable changes in each of the significant actuarial assumptions will occur and all other assumptions will remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would have increased (decreased) as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Discount rate(s)		
0.25% increase	$ (143,798)	$ (144,147)
0.25% decrease	$ 149,550	$ 155,453
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
0.5% increase	$ 287,597	$ 299,600
0.5% decrease	$ (270,341)	$ (282,641)

The above sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the actual changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions will occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Expected contributions to the plans for the next year	$ 300,079	$ 297,480
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	10.2 years	10.6 years

c. Employee' preferential interest deposit rate plan

The Bank's obligations on preferential interest rate deposits for current employees and those retired employees and current employees after retirement are in compliance with the Bank's internal rules. Under the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, the excess of the interests incurred from post-employment preferential interest rate deposits over those imputed by the market rate should be applicable to the requirements for defined benefit plans in IAS 19 Employee Benefits since the employee's retirement and accrued by actuarial method.

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheet arising from the Bank's obligation on the post-employment preferential interest rate deposits plan were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 586,625	$ 620,011
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net defined benefit liabilities	$ 586,625	$ 620,011

The changes in present value of obligations on the post-employment preferential interest rate deposits were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 595,751
Net interest expense (income)	22,043
Recognized in profit or loss	22,043
Remeasurement	
Experience adjustments	94,322
Recognized in other comprehensive income	94,322
Benefits paid	(92,105)
Balance at December 31, 2019	620,011
Net interest expense (income)	22,921
Recognized in profit or loss	22,921
Remeasurement	
Experience adjustments	111,362
Changes in financial assumptions	(77,728)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	33,634
Benefits paid	(89,941)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 586,625

Under Order No. 10110000850 issued by the FSC, effective March 15, 2012, the actuarial assumptions for the employee benefits expense of the post-employment preferential interest rate deposit were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Discount rate(s)	4.00%	4.00%
Return on deposits	2.00%	2.00%
Withdrawal rate of post-employment preferential rate deposits	1.00%	1.00%

If possible reasonable changes in each of the significant actuarial assumptions will occur and all other assumptions will remain constant, the present value of obligations on the post-employment preferential interest rate deposits would have increased (decreased) as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Discount rate(s)		
0.5% increase	$ (28,158)	$ (29,761)
0.5% decrease	$ 30,505	$ 32,241
Mortality rate(s)		
Adjusted to 105%	$ (5,866)	$ (6,200)
Adjusted to 95%	$ 6,453	$ 6,200
Excess interest rate of employee preferential interest rate deposits		
0.5% increase	$ 149,157	$ 145,083
0.5% decrease	$ (149,157)	$ (145,083)

The sensitivity analysis presented above shows the effect on the present value of obligations on the post-employment preferential interest rate deposits of a change in single assumption while all other assumptions remain unchanged. The sensitivity analysis presented above might not be representative of the actual change in the present value of obligations on the post-employment because it was unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur independently of each other because some of the assumptions might be correlated.

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Expected contributions to the plans for the next year	$ 89,723	$ 93,999
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	10.3 years	10.4 years

31. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Advance receipts	$ 326,255	$ 554,785
Temporary receipts and suspense accounts	1,762,353	2,065,820
Guarantee deposits received	7,357,957	5,218,681
Contract liabilities	1,401,104	1,411,216
Others	350	13
	$ 10,848,019	$ 9,250,515

32. EQUITY

a. Capital stock

Common stock

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Number of authorized shares (in thousands)	10,698,583	10,165,835
Amount of authorized shares	$ 106,985,830	$ 101,658,353
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	10,698,583	10,165,835
Amount of shares issued	$ 106,985,830	$ 101,658,353

On May 3, 2019, the Bank’s board of directors resolved on behalf of the shareholder to transfer the retained earnings of $5,460,730 thousand in the form of shareholder’s dividends to increase capital and issued 546,073 thousand new shares for total authorized capital of $96,658,353 thousand. The capital increase was approved by the FSC on June 21, 2019 and the recapitalization record date was July 3, 2019.

In response to the “Domestic systemically important banks (D-SIBs)” policy announced by the FSC and for business growth, on August 15, 2019, the Bank’s board of directors resolved on behalf of the shareholder to issue common stock for cash by private placement. The common stock price is $20 per share and the upper limit is 500,000 thousand shares. The total funds raised from the stock issuance was $10,000,000 thousand, and the issuance was made once within one year from the date of the resolution of the shareholder. The capital increase was approved by the FSC, and 500,000 thousand new shares were issued on December 4, 2019, the recapitalization record date. Both the authorized capital and the paid-in capital were increased to $101,658,353 thousand.

On April 29, 2020, the Bank’s board of directors resolved on behalf of the shareholder to transfer the retained earnings of $5,327,477 thousand in the form of shareholder’s dividends to increase capital and issued 532,748 thousand new shares for a total authorized capital of $106,985,830 thousand. The capital increase was approved by the FSC on June 29, 2020 and the recapitalization record date was July 13, 2020.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Capital surplus from the merger	$ 10,949,303	$ 10,949,303
Additional paid-in capital	27,648,873	27,648,873
Others	89,100	89,100
	$ 38,687,276	$ 38,687,276

On August 15, 2019, Cathay Financial Holdings’ board of directors resolved to increase and had increased its capital in cash and retained 10% of the shares from the capital increase for subscription by employees of the parent company and its subsidiaries in accordance with the law. The Company recognized salary expense and capital surplus of $76,293 thousand for share-based payments in December 2019.

c. Legal reserve

Retained earnings are appropriated to legal reserve until the amount of legal reserve equals the Bank’s paid-in-capital. The legal reserve may be used to offset deficit. If the Bank has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of its paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash. In addition, based on the Banking Act, if the legal reserve is less than the Bank’s paid-in capital, the amount that may be distributed in cash should not exceed 15% of the Bank’s paid-in-capital. In the event that the accumulated legal reserve equals or exceeds the Bank’s paid-in capital or the Bank is sound in both its finance and business operations and had already set aside a legal reserve in compliance with the Banking Act, the restrictions stipulated above shall not apply.

d. Special reserve

According to Rule No. 1030006415 issued by the FSC, on the first-time adoption of the fair value model for investment properties, the Bank should appropriate as special reserve an amount equivalent to the amount of the net increase in fair value transferred to retained earnings. In the subsequent fair value measurement of investment properties, the incremental fair value of investment properties is recognized in profit or loss and the same amount is appropriated from retained earnings to the special reserve. For any subsequent reversal of accumulated incremental fair value of investment properties upon disposal of investment properties, the reversed amount can be distributed accordingly.

According to Rule No. 1010012865, Rule No. 1010047490 issued by the FSC and the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs," the Bank should appropriate to or reverse from its special reserve certain specified amounts. Any special reserve appropriated may be reversed to the extent that the net debit balance reverses, and thereafter distributed.

The above special reserve may be used to offset a deficit; if the reserve has reached at least 50% of the paid-in capital, half of this special reserve may be capitalized.

According to Rule No. 10510001510 issued by the FSC, the Bank should appropriate between 0.5% and 1% of net income after tax to the special reserve during the appropriation of earnings from 2016 through 2018. Since 2017, the Company is allowed to reverse special reserve at the amount of the costs of employee transfer and arrangement in connection with the development of financial technology.

The changes in the special reserve of the Bank for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	Investment Properties	**Others**	**Total**
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 1,625,296	$ 558,682	$ 2,183,978
Decrease	(99,325)	-	(99,325)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 1,525,971	$ 558,682	$ 2,084,653
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 1,625,296	$ 1,308,512	$ 2,933,808
Decrease	-	(749,830)	(749,830)
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 1,625,296	$ 558,682	$ 2,183,978

e. Retained earnings and dividends policy

According to the Bank's Articles of Incorporation, if the Bank made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes and offsetting deficits of prior years, if any. If the legal reserve is less than the paid-in capital, profit shall be appropriated to legal reserve and special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Bank's board of directors as the basis for proposing a plan for the distribution of dividends and bonuses to shareholder, which should be resolved by the shareholder.

In consideration of the competitive environment, business growth, and capital adequacy, the Bank adopts a residual dividend policy. According to the Bank's business plan, except for a necessary amount of earnings to be reserved for dividend distribution, the remainder shall be distributed as cash dividends in principle. However, the maximum cash dividend may not exceed the regulatory limit.

The appropriations of earnings for 2019 and 2018 which were approved by the Bank's board of directors on behalf of the shareholder in accordance with the Company Act on April 29, 2020 and May 3, 2019, respectively, were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings		**Dividends Per Share (NT$)**	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
Legal reserve	$ 6,590,232	$ 6,304,671		
Special reserve	-	(749,830)		
Cash dividends	10,000,000	10,000,000	$ 0.98	$ 1.10
Stock dividends	5,327,477	5,460,730	0.52	0.60

The appropriation of earnings for 2020 had been proposed by the Bank's board of directors on March 10, 2021; the amounts were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	Dividends Per Share (NT$)
Legal reserve	$ 6,656,004	
Cash dividends	15,532,001	$ 1.45

The appropriation of earnings for 2020 is subject to the resolution of the shareholder in the shareholder's meeting.

f. Other equity items

1) Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ (1,670,723)	$ (1,008,735)
Exchange differences generated from translating the net assets of foreign operations	(455,306)	(827,484)
Tax effects	91,062	165,496
Other comprehensive income	(364,244)	(661,988)
Balance at the end of the period	$ (2,034,967)	$ (1,670,723)

2) Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 10,124,219	$ 2,730,681
Recognized for the period		
Unrealized gains (losses)		
Debt instruments	6,185,445	5,161,336
Equity instruments	450,900	3,976,271
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	83,064	(100,110)
Share from subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method	42,599	(16,757)
Reclassification adjustments		
Disposal of investment in debt instruments	(3,547,239)	(1,098,892)
Tax effect	(70,586)	(675,804)
Other comprehensive income	3,144,183	7,246,044
Accumulated unrealized gain on equity instruments transferred to retained earnings due to disposal	(268,915)	147,494
Balance at the end of the period	$ 12,999,487	$ 10,124,219

3) Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ (1,715,929)	$ (1,369,428)
Recognized for the period	(238,096)	(433,779)
Share from associates accounted for using equity method	(3,664)	522
Tax effect	47,619	86,756
Other comprehensive income	(194,141)	(346,501)
Balance at the end of the period	$ (1,910,070)	$ (1,715,929)

4) Property revaluation surplus

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 457,968	$ 249,819
Gains on property revaluation	-	217,619
Tax effect	-	(9,470)
Other comprehensive income	-	208,149
Transferred to retained earnings	(143,225)	-
Balance at the end of the period	$ 314,743	$ 457,968

5) Changes in the fair value of financial liabilities attributable to changes in the credit risk of financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ (1,850,508)	$ 774,084
Change in fair value attributed to changes in credit risk	464,755	(3,280,741)
Tax effect	(92,952)	656,149
Other comprehensive income	371,803	(2,624,592)
Balance at the end of the period	$ (1,478,705)	$ (1,850,508)

g. Non-controlling interests

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 4,409,576	$ 4,041,481
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	457,637	663,761
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(201,552)	(83,877)
Change in non-controlling interests	(446,572)	(393,414)
Gains from investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	139,660	181,625
Balance at the end of the period	$ 4,358,749	$ 4,409,576

33. NET INTEREST REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Interest income		
Discounts and loans	$ 36,026,986	$ 40,813,171
Investment securities	9,389,845	11,645,953
Revolving credit	2,365,579	2,350,482
Due from banks and call loans to banks	2,044,790	2,500,888
Others	265,401	815,775
	50,092,601	58,126,269
Interest expense		
Deposits	11,401,362	15,115,327
Financial debentures	944,863	965,302
Structured products	1,039,517	2,303,842
Due to the Central Bank and other banks	1,120,124	2,147,608
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	281,139	999,143
Others	82,478	149,267
	14,869,483	21,680,489
	$ 35,223,118	$ 36,445,780

34. NET SERVICE FEE REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Service fee income		
Credit card business	$ 6,645,426	$ 7,879,902
Trust business	4,344,895	3,627,966
Loan business	866,831	1,130,327
Cross-selling marketing	5,586,266	6,116,820
Others	2,958,340	2,853,622
	20,401,758	21,608,637
Service fee expenses		
Credit card business	2,647,435	3,230,870
Others	1,423,526	1,287,337
	4,070,961	4,518,207
	$ 16,330,797	$ 17,090,430

The Bank is also engaged in the business of online payment services. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, service fee revenue was $413 thousand and $505 thousand, respectively, and the revenue and other income resulting from the funds collected were both zero.

35. GAIN (LOSS) ON FINANCIAL ASSETS OR LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Stock	$ 193,338	$ 136,198
Short-term bills	931,704	1,122,993
Fund beneficiary certificates	(61,323)	36,483
Investments in debt instruments	(2,126,268)	(3,933,623)
Derivative financial instruments	5,157,578	8,341,655
	$ 4,095,029	$ 5,703,706
Realized gain (loss)		
Gain on disposal	$ 2,283,092	$ 5,398,045
Interest income	1,838,013	1,701,126
Dividend income	2,806	14,137
Interest expense	(1,381,740)	(2,250,265)
Unrealized gain		
Valuation gain	1,352,858	840,663
	$ 4,095,029	$ 5,703,706

36. REALIZED GAIN OR LOSS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Net gain on disposal - debt instruments	$ 3,547,239	$ 1,098,892
Dividend income	992,098	994,684
	$ 4,539,337	$ 2,093,576

37. IMPAIRMENT LOSS ON ASSETS

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	$ 102,767	$ 17,914
Debt instruments at amortised cost	20,944	709
	$ 123,711	$ 18,623

38. BAD DEBTS EXPENSE, COMMITMENT AND GUARANTEE LIABILITY PROVISION

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Discounts and loans	$ 3,110,454	$ 2,679,804
Receivables	168,607	103,990
Guarantee liability provisions	26,714	14,077
Financial commitment provisions	40,196	22,994
Others	36,496	31,915
	$ 3,382,467	$ 2,852,780

39. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Salaries	$ 14,873,238	$ 14,920,396
Insurance	1,045,610	1,043,524
Post-employment benefits	626,205	612,481
Remuneration of directors	9,050	9,130
Others	291,178	296,342
	$ 16,845,281	$ 16,881,873

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the average number of the Company's employees was 12,101 and 12,076, including 19 and 18 non-executive directors, respectively.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the number of employees of the Company was 12,145 and 12,133, respectively.

Under the Articles of Incorporation of the Bank, the Bank accrued employees' compensation and remuneration of directors at the rates of 0.05% and no higher than 0.1%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, employees' compensation, and remuneration of directors (after offsetting accumulated deficits).

Employees' compensation and the remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 which have been approved by the Bank's board of directors on March 10, 2021 and March 11, 2020, respectively, were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Employees' compensation	$ 12,520	$ 12,661
Remuneration of directors	$ 6,000	$ 6,000

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the differences are recorded in the next fiscal year as a change in the accounting estimate.

There was no difference between the actual amounts of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors paid and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Information on the employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors resolved by the Company’s board of directors in 2020 and 2019 is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

40. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Depreciation expense		
Property and equipment	$ 1,363,095	$ 1,284,882
Right-of-use assets	1,547,694	1,225,001
Amortization expense		
Intangible assets	516,038	455,632
	$ 3,426,827	$ 2,965,515

41. OTHER GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Rental expenses	$ 955,189	$ 1,149,992
Tax expenses	2,202,003	2,291,678
Product promotion expenses	3,250,064	4,371,659
Insurance expenses	773,554	731,117
Others	5,232,974	5,413,848
	$ 12,413,784	$ 13,958,294

42. INCOME TAX

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

Main components of income tax expense were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Current tax		
In respect of the period	$ 3,323,141	$ 3,682,546
Adjustment for prior year	101,309	235,138
Deferred tax		
In respect of the period	(256,450)	(437,684)
Income tax of overseas subsidiaries	343,682	500,972
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 3,511,682	$ 3,980,972

Reconciliations of accounting profit and income tax expense/average effective tax rate and the applicable tax rate were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Profit before tax from continuing operations	$ 25,822,986	$ 26,467,386
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	$ 5,164,597	$ 5,293,477
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	6,580	1,933
Tax-exempt income	(1,766,317)	(1,640,095)
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	(194,676)	(173,426)
Income tax of overseas branches	16,771	(4,081)
Adjustments for prior years' tax	101,309	235,138
Income tax of overseas subsidiaries	183,418	268,026
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 3,511,682	$ 3,980,972

According to the Ministry of Finance's Taiwan Finance Tax No. 910458039, "The joint declaration of business income tax by profit-seeking enterprises in accordance with Article 49 of the Financial Holding Company Act and Article 40 of the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act" released on February 12, 2003, where a Financial Holding Company holds more than or equal to 90% of the outstanding issued shares of a domestic subsidiary, and the period of shareholdings in the subsidiary has reached 12 months of the tax year, the Financial Holding Company may elect to be the taxpayer and jointly declare profit-seeking enterprise tax. The Bank elected to jointly declare the profit-seeking enterprise income tax since 2003 and the undistributed retained earnings since 2002 with its parent company Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries. Additional tax payable or receivable due to the joint declaration of income tax is recognized under the receivables (payables) for allocation of integrated income tax systems account.

b. Income tax recognized directly in equity

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Current tax		
Derecognition of equity instruments at FVTOCI	$ (2,816)	$ (52,904)
Deferred tax		
Derecognition of equity instruments at FVTOCI	2,816	52,904
Total income tax recognized directly in equity	$ -	$ -

c. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Deferred tax		
Recognized in OCI		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	$ (47,619)	$ (86,756)
Gains on property revaluation	-	9,470
Changes in the fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL	92,952	(656,149)
Translation of foreign operations	(91,062)	(165,496)
Fair value changes of financial assets at FVTOCI	70,586	675,804
Total income tax expense (benefit) recognized in other comprehensive income	$ 24,857	$ (223,127)

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Recognized Directly in Equity	Ending Balance
Temporary differences					
Allowance for doubtful account	$ 1,395,562	$ 456,645	$ -	$ -	$ 1,852,207
Financial assets at FVTPL	124,758	(109,391)	(92,952)	-	(77,585)
Investment property	(76,855)	239	-	-	(76,616)
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	(700,893)	-	5,372	(2,816)	(698,337)
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	(179,707)	-	(75,958)	-	(255,665)
Impairment of Property and equipment	153,048	(2,372)	-	-	150,676
Investments measured by equity method	(357,069)	(19,903)	-	-	(376,972)
Fair value adjustments arising from business combinations	(760,732)	(46,712)	-	-	(807,444)
Reserve for land value increment tax	(204,319)	17,510	-	-	(186,809)
Defined benefit plan	523,911	(24,619)	40,892	-	540,184
Retired employees' Preferential interest rate deposits	124,002	(13,404)	6,727	-	117,325
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	417,681	-	91,062	-	508,743
Deferred income of customer loyalty programmes	282,242	(2,022)	-	-	280,220
Other	40,477	479	-	-	40,596
Deferred tax expense/(income)		$ 256,450	$ (24,857)	$ (2,816)	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	$ 782,106				$ 1,010,883
Net deferred income tax assets/(liabilities) of overseas branches	$ 30,961				$ 30,716
Net deferred income tax assets/(liabilities) of foreign subsidiaries	$ (198,856)				$ (98,592)
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:					
Deferred tax assets	$ 3,864,923				$ 4,407,980
Deferred tax liabilities	$ (3,250,712)				$ (3,464,973)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Recognized Directly in Equity	Ending Balance
Temporary differences					
Allowance for doubtful account	$ 855,397	$ 540,165	$ -	$ -	$ 1,395,562
Financial assets at FVTPL	(526,153)	(5,238)	656,149	-	124,758
Investment property	(67,415)	30	(9,470)	-	(76,855)
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	(202,925)	-	(445,064)	(52,904)	(700,893)
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	51,033	-	(230,740)	-	(179,707)
Impairment of Property and equipment	155,414	(2,366)	-	-	153,048
Investments measured by equity method	(310,679)	(46,390)	-	-	(357,069)
Fair value adjustments arising from business combinations	(714,020)	(46,712)	-	-	(760,732)
Reserve for land value increment tax	(225,617)	21,298	-	-	(204,319)
Defined benefit plan	480,209	(24,189)	67,891	-	523,911
Retired employees' Preferential interest deposits	119,150	(14,013)	18,865	-	124,002
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	252,185	-	165,496	-	417,681
Deferred income of customer loyalty programmes	276,463	5,779	-	-	282,242
Other	31,157	9,320	-	-	40,477
Deferred tax expense/(income)		$ 437,684	$ 223,127	$ (52,904)	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	$ 174,199				$ 782,106
Net deferred income tax assets/(liabilities) of overseas branches	$ 42,336				$ 30,961
Net deferred income tax assets/(liabilities) of foreign subsidiaries	$ (1,761)				$ (198,856)
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:					
Deferred tax assets	$ 1,872,542				$ 3,864,923
Deferred tax liabilities	$ (1,657,768)				$ (3,250,712)

e. Income tax assessments

The Bank's income tax returns through 2014 had been assessed; however, the Bank has invoked the administrative remedy for cases on employee benefits for fiscal years 2014.

f. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the consolidated balance sheet were $1,269,135 thousand and $2,258,220 thousand, respectively.

43. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The numerator and denominator used in calculating earnings per share are as follows:

Unit: Dollar Per Share

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Basic earnings per share	$ 2.04	$ 2.14

The number of shares outstanding was retrospectively adjusted to reflect the effects of the stock dividends distributed in the year following earnings appropriation. The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in the computation of earnings per share were retrospectively adjusted as follows:

Net income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Net income for calculating basic earnings per share	$ 21,853,667	$ 21,822,653

Number of shares

Unit: In Thousands

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used for calculating basic earnings per share	10,698,583	10,212,636

44. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions between the Company and its related parties are summarized as follows:

a. Related parties and relationships

Related Party	Relationship with the Company
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	Parent company
Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp.	Associate
Taiwan Finance Corp.	Associate
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Venture Inc.	Other related party
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Life Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Charity Foundation	Other related party
Cathay United Bank Foundation	Other related party
Cathay Cultural Foundation	Other related party
Cathay United Bank Employees’ Welfare Committee	Other related party
Cathay Life Insurance Employees’ Welfare Committee	Other related party
Cathay Real Estate Development Employees’ Welfare Committee	Other related party
Vietinbank	Other related party
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Other related party

(Continued)

Related Party	Relationship with the Company
Cathay Medical Care Corp.	Other related party
Cathay Healthcare Management Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Kao-Yi International Investment Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Yua-Yung Marketing (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Sino Greenergy Group	Other related party
TaiYang Solar Power Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Jinhua Realty Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Pai Hsing Investment Co., Ltd	Other related party
Bannan Realty Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Dejin Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Ally Logistic Property Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Directors, managers, and their relatives and affiliates	Other related party

(Concluded)

b. Significant transactions between the Company and related parties

1) Loans

December 31, 2020

Type	Account Volume or Name of Related Party	Highest Balance	Ending Balance	Loan Classification		Collateral	Differences in Terms of Transaction with Those for Unrelated Parties	Bad debt Expense 01.01-12.31	Allowance for Bad Debt Expense - Ending Balance
				Normal Loans	Nonperforming Loans				
Consumer loans	31	$ 157,056	$ 10,897	V	$ -	None	None	$ (14)	$ 178
Self-used housing mortgage loans	278	2,414,396	2,127,714	V	-	Real estate, certificates of deposits and demand deposits	None	4,930	27,052
Others	Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	250,000	-	V	-	Real estate	None	(2,500)	-
Others	Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp.	33,000	33,000	V	-	Real estate	None	-	330
Others	Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	707,913	-	V	-	Stock and certificates of deposits	None	-	-
Others	Sino Greenergy Group	90,559	83,012	V	-	Property	None	(75)	830
Others	Yua-Yung Marketing (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	10,000	-	V	-	Real estate	None	(100)	-
Others	TaiYang Solar Power Co., Ltd.	70,549	65,244	V	-	Property	None	279	984

December 31, 2019

Type	Account Volume or Name of Related Party	Highest Balance	Ending Balance	Loan Classification		Collateral	Differences in Terms of Transaction with Those for Unrelated Parties	Bad debt Expense 01.01-12.31	Allowance for Bad Debt Expense - Ending Balance
				Normal Loans	Nonperforming Loans				
Consumer loans	27	$ 66,064	$ 9,862	V	$ -	None	None	$ 27	$ 175
Self-used housing mortgage loans	252	1,959,428	1,765,551	V	-	Real estate and certificates of deposits	None	3,062	22,640
Others	Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	2,040,000	250,000	V	-	Real estate	None	(1,500)	2,500
Others	Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp.	33,000	33,000	V	-	Real estate	None	(69)	330
Others	Yua-Yung Marketing (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	10,000	10,000	V	-	Real estate	None	100	100

	Interest Revenue	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Associates		
Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp.	$ 533	$ 588
Other related parties		
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	60	1,449
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	64	-
Yua-Yung Marketing (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	103	108
TaiYang Solar Power Co., Ltd.	1,409	-
Sino Greenergy Group	1,878	-
Others	27,661	27,944
	31,175	29,501
	$ 31,708	$ 30,089

Deposits

	December 31			
	2020		2019	
	Ending Balance	Interest Expense	Ending Balance	Interest Expense
Parent company				
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	$ 209,849	$ 144	$ 79,099	$ 906
Other related parties				
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	23,235,022	14,426	23,917,315	39,874
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	2,010,221	4,195	2,474,304	8,305
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	3,913,465	2,948	2,034,207	4,520
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	1,138,851	4,857	1,429,607	7,784
Cathay Venture Inc.	103,380	4	25,405	11
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	167,389	85	143,714	167
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	502,217	388	204,526	581
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	370,758	18	257,587	64
Cathay Medical Care Corp.	210,060	42	175,513	128
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	189,776	11	6,203	4
Cathay Life Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	835,754	26,147	497,313	88,585
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	243,219	5,353	168,057	12,812

(Continued)

	December 31			
	2020		2019	
	Ending Balance	Interest Expense	Ending Balance	Interest Expense
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	$ 407,037	$ 427	$ 154,446	$ 771
Cathay United Bank Foundation	530,444	4,560	532,486	5,611
Cathay Charity Foundation	274,178	2,026	273,982	2,541
Cathay Cultural Foundation	209,366	1,711	201,794	2,129
Cathay United Bank Employees' Welfare Committee	760,170	31,356	757,991	31,611
Cathay Life Insurance Employees' Welfare Committee	2,198,909	17,881	2,142,876	22,204
Cathay Real Estate Development Employees' Welfare Committee	413,825	3,560	397,367	4,232
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	270,481	1,387	250,272	1,769
Jinhua Realty Co., Ltd.	167,867	6	-	-
Pai Hsing Investment Co., Ltd	177,062	743	-	-
Bannan Realty Co., Ltd.	338,238	16	-	-
Yua-Yung Marketing (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	140,277	291	123,044	343
Dejin Co., Ltd.	636,153	31	-	-
Ally Logistic Property Co., Ltd.	147,229	9	19,116	21
Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd.	1,221,708	33,087	990,004	24,426
Others	8,707,552	54,003	6,835,829	67,773
	49,520,608	209,568	44,012,958	326,266
	$ 49,730,457	$ 209,712	$ 44,092,057	$ 327,172

(Concluded)

Accounts/Related Parties	December 31			
	2020		2019	
	Ending Balance	Interest Income (Expense)	Ending Balance	Interest Income (Expense)
Due from commercial banks				
Other related parties				
Vietinbank	$ 519,903	$ 5,256	$ 5,216,825	$ 4,994
Due to commercial banks				
Other related parties				
Vietinbank	20,040	(10,117)	5,265,818	(5,346)

Transactions terms with related parties are similar to those with third parties, expect for the preferential interest rates set by the employees' interest rates on deposits and loans within prescribed limits.

2) Guarantees

December 31, 2020

Related Parties	Highest Balance	Ending Balance	Balance of Guarantee Liability Provisions	Rate Interval	Collateral
Other related party Yua-Yung Marketing (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	$ 68,190	$ 54,673	$ 28	0.65%-0.8%	Demand deposits

December 31, 2019

Related Parties	Highest Balance	Ending Balance	Balance of Guarantee Liability Provisions	Rate Interval	Collateral
Other related party Yua-Yung Marketing (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	$ 54,440	$ 54,440	$ 5	0.65%-0.8%	Demand deposits

3) Derivatives

December 31, 2020

Related Parties	Derivative Contracts	Contract Period	Nominal Principal	Evaluation (Loss) Gain	Balance Sheet Amount	
					Account	Balance
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	SWAP - exchange between customers (USD)	2020.02.21-2021.12.09	$ 99,720,984	$ (707,642)	Valuation adjustment for FVTPL financial assets	$ 97,688
					Valuation adjustment for FVTPL financial liabilities	(2,315,173)
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	SWAP - exchange between customers (USD)	2020.01.09-2021.11.17	2,713,962	55	Valuation adjustment for FVTPL financial assets	1,025
					Valuation adjustment for FVTPL financial liabilities	(57,209)
	SWAP - exchange between customers (EUR)	2020.02.20-2021.02.24	26,280	1,559	Valuation adjustment for FVTPL financial assets	1,660
					Valuation adjustment for FVTPL financial liabilities	-

December 31, 2019

Related Parties	Derivative Contracts	Contract Period	Nominal Principal	Evaluation (Loss) Gain	Balance Sheet Amount	
					Account	Balance
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	SWAP - exchange between customers (USD)	2019.01.30-2020.11.06	$ 78,727,190	$ 2,074,629	Valuation adjustment for FVTPL financial assets	$ 25,148
					Valuation adjustment for FVTPL financial liabilities	(1,172,591)
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	SWAP - exchange between customers (USD)	2019.02.12-2020.11.16	2,790,826	24,314	Valuation adjustment for FVTPL financial assets	367
					Valuation adjustment for FVTPL financial liabilities	(32,862)
	SWAP - exchange between customers (EUR)	2019.08.20-2020.02.24	25,312	(974)	Valuation adjustment for FVTPL financial assets	-
					Valuation adjustment for FVTPL financial liabilities	(859)

4) Disposal of property and equipment

Related Parties	Proceeds from Disposal of Property and Equipment For the Year Ended December 31 2020	2019
Parent company		
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	$ 5,588	$ -
Other related parties		
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	4,313	-

5) Lease agreement - the Company as lessee

Related Parties	Acquisition of Right-of-use Assets For the Year Ended December 31 2020	2019
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 565,589	$ 151,494
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	14,271	25,777

The lease period and contract method are in accordance with the contract provisions, the general lease terms are two to five years and the payments are mainly made on a monthly basis.

Related Parties	Lease Liabilities December 31 2020	2019
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 1,825,007	$ 1,956,803
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	15,949	20,954

Related Parties	Interest Expense For the Year Ended December 31 2020	2019
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 11,420	$ 12,149
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	59	86

Related Parties	Rental Expense For the Year Ended December 31 2020	2019	Payment Term
Other related parties			
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 16,483	$ 204,573	Monthly
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	-	2,502	Monthly

Related Parties	Refundable Deposits December 31 2020	2019
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 186,446	$ 188,158
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	4,446	4,625

6) Lease agreement - the Company as lessor

Related Parties	Rental Income For the Year Ended December 31 2020	2019	Payment Term
Other related parties			
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 48,714	$ 48,998	Monthly
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	7,598	9,009	Monthly
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	9,873	9,673	Monthly
Cathay United Bank Foundation	-	4,247	Monthly

Related Parties	Guarantee Deposits Received December 31 2020	2019
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 12,019	$ 12,019
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	1,775	2,196
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	2,843	2,610

The lease period and contract method are in accordance with the contract provisions, the general lease terms are one to three years and the payments are mainly made on a monthly basis.

7) Shares transactions - issuance of shares for cash by the Bank

Related Parties	Items	For the Year Ended December 31 2020	2019
Parent company			
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	Ordinary shares	$ -	$ 10,000,000

8) Others

Accounts/Related Parties	For the Year Ended December 31 2020	2019
Commissions and handling fees income		
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 6,527,644	$ 7,333,637
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	143,411	154,046
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	167,851	80,628
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	37,390	39,887
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	18,610	15,492
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	6,911	5,980
Miscellaneous income		
Parent company		
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	23,492	10,524
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	26,944	7,847

Accounts/Related Parties	For the Year Ended December 31 2020	2019
Commissions and handling fees expense		
Other related parties		
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	$ 9,269	$ 2,507
Other operating expense		
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	185,220	168,589
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	9,005	1,975
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	7,200	7,200
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	4,495	5,090
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	521,593	567,936
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	16,226	9,327
Cathay Healthcare Management Co., Ltd.	19,732	20,155
Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	219,953	224,726
Insurance expense paid		
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	123,336	67,136
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	168,070	178,060
Insurance claims received		
Other related parties		
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	41	25,322

Item/Related Parties	December 31 2020	2019
Receivables		
Other related parties		
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	$ 3,142	$ 4,342
Related party receivables for commission of collecting insurances		
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	350,640	43,208
Refundable deposit		
Other related parties		
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	267,303	508,694
Accrued expenses		
Other related parties		
Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	35,533	37,704

Item/Related Parties	December 31 2020	December 31 2019
Accounts payable		
Other related parties		
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 49,492	$ 49,719
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	84,494	123,346
Related party payables for allocation of integrated income tax systems account		
Parent company		
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	765,804	1,703,104

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, Indovina Bank acquired the financial debentures issued by Vietinbank, other related party, and recorded as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in the amount of 384,663 thousand and 484,627 thousand, respectively. Indovina Bank recognized interest income in the amount of $31,156 thousand and $37,756 thousand during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The Bank paid construction planning and design maintenance services fees to Lin Yuan Property Management and Maintenance Co., Ltd. in the amount of $9,088 thousand and $15,137 thousand during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The Bank purchased bonus points from Symphox Information Co., Ltd. The bonus points can be earned by the Bank's customers and exchanged for merchandise. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the unconverted bonus points amounted to $20,749 thousand and $25,797 thousand, respectively.

The terms of the foregoing transactions with related parties are similar to those with third parties.

Combined disclosures have been made for transactions with related parties that are under a certain percentage of the total amount of all transactions with related parties and non-related parties.

c. Compensation of management personnel

Compensation of directors and other management personnel for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31 2020	For the Year Ended December 31 2019
Short-term employment benefits	$ 363,197	$ 314,949
Post-employment benefits	5,428	8,258
Other long-term employment benefits	92	54
	$ 368,717	$ 323,261

The key management personnel of the Company includes the chairman, vice chairman, directors, president and vice president.

45. PLEDGED ASSETS

The Company's due from the Central Bank had been used as collaterals to apply for financing projects of loans to small and medium enterprises affected by Covid-19 pandemic. The Company's assets also been used as collaterals to apply for loans, central bank overdraft and apply for provisional seizure of certain assets were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Due from the Central Bank (deposit reserves-general accounts)	$ 6,000,000	$ -
Financial assets at FVTOCI	12,006,501	10,006,563
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	45,525,409	47,521,950

46. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

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

a. The Bank

1) Entrusted items and guarantees:

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Trust and security held for safekeeping	$ 781,995,797	$ 720,298,578
Travelers checks for sale	-	257,286
Collection and payment on behalf of customers	33,483,521	36,708,754
Book-entry for government bonds and depository for short-term marketable securities under management	450,195,466	429,136,051
Entrusted financial management business	11,968,703	8,205,335
Guarantees on duties and contracts	17,071,951	12,957,304
Unused commercial letters of credit	5,731,441	4,496,860
Irrevocable loan commitments	190,736,959	189,579,513
Unused credit card line commitments	661,764,474	623,899,000
Underwritten securities	-	1,350,000

2) As of December 31, 2020, the Bank's significant lawsuits and proceedings arising due to normal business relationships are as follows:

Lee & Li, Attorneys-at-Law and SanDisk Corporation of USA alleged that the embezzlement case of Liu Wei-Chieh (an employee of Lee & Li), which occurred in October 2003 was caused by the negligence of the Bank in its operation, and the plaintiffs claimed damages from the Bank in the amount of approximately $991,002 thousand. The case has been pending in the court since July 2007, and the Bank won favorable decisions in both the first and second instances. The proceedings are currently pending in the Supreme Court. Both the Bank and its attorneys hold that this case will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Bank.

b. Indovina Bank

Entrusted item and guarantees

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Financial guarantee contracts	$ 1,323,647	$ 1,380,304
Unused commercial letters of credit	972,917	662,214

c. CUBC Bank

Entrusted item and guarantees

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Financial guarantee contracts	$ 17,406	$ 23,652
Credit card line commitments	277,491	280,881
Irrevocable loan commitments	234,582	488,140

d. CUBCN Bank

Entrusted item and guarantees

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Financial guarantee contracts	$ 236,475	$ 427,986
Unused commercial letters of credit	210,453	95,593
Irrevocable loan commitments	928,613	1,050,539

47. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MANAGED UNDER THE BANK'S TRUST IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TRUST ENTERPRISE ACT

a. In accordance with Article 17 of "Enforcement Rules of the Trust Enterprise Act", the balance sheet and income statement based on trust and details of trust properties and equipment were as follows:

Balance Sheet of Trust Accounts

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Trust assets		
Bank deposits	$ 18,260,664	$ 14,818,480
Bonds	62,152,698	65,130,652
Stocks	40,685,731	39,785,831
Mutual funds	227,118,323	220,805,984
Insurances	2,731,911	2,798,937
Receivables	4,249	5,402

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Real estate		
Land	$ 50,733,048	$ 44,457,530
Buildings (net)	45,150	30,180
Construction in progress	1,659,896	1,789,404
Custody securities	122,497,599	109,985,903
Total trust assets	$ 525,889,269	$ 499,608,303
Trust liabilities		
Payables	$ 607	$ 636
Tax payable	7	55
Custody securities payable	122,497,599	109,985,903
Other liabilities	406	406
Trust capital	403,657,422	389,831,160
Provisions and accumulated losses		
Net income	378,243	358,359
Accumulated losses	(645,015)	(568,216)
Total trust liabilities	$ 525,889,269	$ 499,608,303

(Concluded)

Income Statement of Trust Accounts

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Trust revenue		
Interest income	$ 26,876	$ 31,156
Rent revenue	1,642	1,675
Cash dividends income	360,211	398,140
Realized capital income - bonds	840	-
Realized capital income - stocks	2,518	9,245
Realized capital income - mutual funds	31,552	8,832
Unrealized capital income - stocks	10,563	10,880
Unrealized capital income - mutual funds	2,048	1,559
Others	9	-
Total trust revenue	436,259	461,487
Trust expense		
Management fee	19,556	19,974
Supervisor fee	1,398	1,801
Taxes	1,157	1,083
Service fee	2,129	929
Realized capital loss - bonds	97	-
Realized capital loss - stocks	615	-
Realized capital loss - mutual funds	19,814	17,341
Unrealized capital loss - stocks	421	571
Unrealized capital loss - mutual funds	923	653
Others	11,906	60,776
Total trust expense	58,016	103,128

(Continued)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Income equalization		
Net income before tax	$ 378,243	$ 358,359
Income tax expense	-	-
Net income	$ 378,243	$ 358,359

(Concluded)

Note: The above trust income statements were the profit and loss of the entrusted assets of the trust department in the Bank. The above trust income statements were not included in the Bank's income statements.

Trust Property and Equipment Accounts

Investment Portfolio	December 31 2020	December 31 2019
Bank deposits	$ 18,260,664	$ 14,818,480
Bonds	62,152,698	65,130,652
Stocks	40,685,731	39,785,831
Mutual funds	227,118,323	220,805,984
Insurances	2,731,911	2,798,937
Receivables	4,249	5,402
Real estate		
Land	50,733,048	44,457,530
Buildings (net)	45,150	30,180
Construction in progress	1,659,896	1,789,404
Custody securities	122,497,599	109,985,903
	$ 525,889,269	$ 499,608,303

b. The Bank conducts trust business by Trust Enterprise Act Article 3. The related trust business information as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

Trust Business

Item	December 31 2020	December 31 2019
Special trust of money that invest in foreign securities	$ 233,254,617	$ 228,317,415
Special trust of money that invest in domestic securities	55,068,279	56,636,782
Trust of money - custody securities	122,497,599	109,985,903
Trust of real estate	53,089,663	46,828,756
Trust of real estate price	8,105,405	5,959,182
Trust of insurance claims	185,196	200,996
Personal and corporate trust	47,849,358	46,531,147
Trust of business employee's savings	1,973,880	1,942,652
Trust of securities	3,865,272	3,205,470
	$ 525,889,269	$ 499,608,303

48. IMPLEMENTATION OF CROSS-SELLING MARKETING STRATEGIES BETWEEN THE BANK, CATHAY FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD., AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

The Bank has entered into cross-selling marketing contracts with Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Cathay Securities Co., Ltd. The contracts cover joint use of operation sites and facilities as well as cross-selling marketing personnel.

The Bank has entered into cooperation contracts with Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd., Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd., and Cathay Securities Co., Ltd. for the joint use of information equipment and the development, operation, maintenance and management of information systems.

The related expenses are allocated to each subsidiary directly by the business nature or to the cooperating companies by other reasonable methods.

49. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Information on fair value hierarchy

Fair value is the price that a market participant can receive from selling an asset or pay for settling a liability in an orderly transaction on a measurement date.

Financial instruments are accounted for at fair value on original recognition, and in many cases, usually refers to the transaction price. On subsequent measurement, except for some financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost, they are measured at fair value. The best evidence of fair value is the open quotation in an active market. If there is no active market for the financial instruments, the Bank uses an evaluation model or refers to Bloomberg, Reuters or counterparty quotes to measure the fair value of financial instruments.

b. The definitions of each level of the fair value hierarchy are shown below:

1) Level 1

Level 1 financial instruments are traded in an active market in which there are quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities. An active market has the following characteristics:

a) All financial instruments in the market are homogeneous.

b) There are willing buyers and sellers in the market all the time.

c) The public can access the price information easily.

The products in this level, such as listed stock and beneficiary securities, usually have high liquidity or are traded in the exchanges.

2) Level 2

   The products in this level have fair values that can be inferred either directly or indirectly through observable inputs other than quoted prices in an active market. The observable inputs are as follows:

   a) Quoted prices of similar products in an active market. This means the fair value can be derived from the current trading prices of similar products, and whether they are similar products should be judged on the characteristics and trading rules. The fair price valuation in this circumstance may be adjusted due to time differences, trading rule differences, transaction prices involving related parties, and the correlation of price between the product itself and similar goods;

   b) Quoted prices for identical or similar financial instruments in inactive markets;

   c) For the marking-to-model method, the inputs to the model should be observable (such as interest rates, yield curves and volatilities). The observable inputs mean that they can be obtained from the market and can reflect the expectation of market participants;

   d) Inputs that are derived from observable market data through correlation or other means.

   The fair values of products categorized in this level are usually calculated using a valuation model generally accepted by the market; such products are forward contracts, cross-currency swap contracts, simple interest bearing bonds, convertible bonds and commercial paper.

3) Level 3

   The fair values of the products in this level are typically based on management assumptions or expectations other than the direct market data. For example, historical volatility used in valuing options is an unobservable input because it cannot represent the entire market participants' expectation on future volatility.

   The products in this level are part of emerging stocks, unlisted shares, investment properties, complex derivative financial instruments or products with prices that are provided by brokers, such as complex foreign exchange options.

c. Measured at fair value on a recurring basis

1) The fair value hierarchies of the Company's financial instruments, which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, were as follows:

Item	December 31, 2020			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Measured at fair value on a recurring basis				
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss				
Stocks	$ 2,504,480	$ 2,484,177	$ -	$ 20,303
Bonds	52,273,150	2,703,505	49,569,645	-
Others	196,048,444	323,148	195,725,296	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stocks	22,709,621	18,646,762	-	4,062,859
Bonds	273,977,177	106,990,738	166,986,439	-
Others	39,411,018	-	39,411,018	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Designated as at fair value through profit or loss				
Bonds	44,204,582	-	44,204,582	-
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	73,217,904	59,418	67,796,654	5,361,832
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	71,410,047	36,350	66,011,865	5,361,832

Item	December 31, 2019			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Measured at fair value on a recurring basis				
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss				
Stocks	$ 308,796	$ 292,533	$ -	$ 16,263
Bonds	56,905,516	4,293,184	52,612,332	-
Others	190,272,535	182,220	190,090,315	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stocks	26,004,805	21,918,515	-	4,086,290
Bonds	227,871,992	63,235,736	164,182,408	453,848
Others	70,253,313	-	70,253,313	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Designated as at fair value through profit or loss				
Bonds	57,604,294	-	57,604,294	-
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	51,387,906	123,118	40,583,609	10,681,179
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	49,166,645	36,488	38,448,978	10,681,179

2) Financial instruments measured at fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between willing market participants with full understanding of the sale or transfer transaction. The fair values of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and hedging derivative financial instruments with quoted prices in an active market are based on their market prices; financial instruments with no quoted prices in an active market are estimated by valuation methods.

a) Marking to market

This method should be considered first when determining fair value. The following are the principles to follow when marking to market:

i. Ensure the consistency and integrity of market data.

ii. Market data should be obtained from publicly available, easily accessible and independent sources.

iii. Listed securities with tradable prices should be valued at closing prices.

iv. Evaluation of unlisted securities that lack tradable closing prices should use quoted prices from independent brokers and comply with the rules issued by the authorities.

b) Marking to model

The use of marking to model is suggested if marking to market is infeasible. This valuation method is based upon model inputs that are used to derive the value of the trading positions. The Bank uses the same estimations and assumptions as those used by market participants to determine the fair value.

The Company uses the forward rates provided by Reuters to estimate the fair values of forward contracts, foreign exchange swap contracts, interest rate swap and cross-currency swap contacts and the discounted cash flow method to calculate the fair value of each contract. For foreign exchange option transactions, the Company uses the option pricing models which are generally used by other market participants (e.g., the Black-Scholes model) to calculate the fair value of the contract.

3) Fair value adjustments

<u>Credit risk valuation adjustments</u>

Credit risk valuation adjustments refer to the fair value of the Over The Counter (OTC) derivative financial commodity contracts, which also reflects the credit risk of both parties, and can be mainly divided into “credit value adjustments” and “debit value adjustments”:

a) Credit value adjustments (CVA): Adjustment to a transaction in a non-concentrated trading market, that is, the adjustment of a derivatives contract evaluation in the OTC transaction, which reflects the possibility that the Company may not be able to collect the full market value or the counterparty may default on the repayment of the fair value.

b) Debit value adjustments (DVA): Adjustment to a transaction in a non-concentrated trading market, that is, the adjustment of a derivatives contract evaluation in the OTC transaction, which reflects the possibility that the Company may not be able to pay the full market value or the Company may default on the repayment of the fair value.

Both CVA and DVA are concepts of estimated loss, calculated as the probability of default (PD) multiplied by the loss given default (LGD) and multiplied by the exposure at default (EAD).

The Bank uses the fair value of OTC derivatives to calculate the amount of exposure at default (EAD).

The Bank uses 60% as the loss given default based on the recommendation of "IFRS 13 CVA and DVA Related Disclosure Guidelines" of the stock exchange. The Bank may use other loss given default assumptions based on the nature of risk and available figures.

The Company incorporates the credit risk assessment adjustment into the fair value calculation of financial instruments to reflect the counterparty's credit risk and the Company's credit quality.

4) Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

There were no significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

5) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements

a) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Items	Beginning Balance	Valuation Gains (Losses)		Amount of Increase		Amount of Decrease		Effects of Exchange	Ending Balance
		In Profit or Loss	In Other Comprehensive Income	Purchase or Change in Fair Value	Transferred to Level 3	Sale or Change in Fair Value	Transferred from Level 3		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss									
Stocks	$ 16,263	$ 4,040	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 20,303
Derivative financial instruments	10,681,179	(4,457,141)	-	113,221	-	975,427	-	-	5,361,832
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income									
Stocks	4,086,290	-	(24,402)	33,841	-	32,828	-	(42)	4,062,859
Bonds	453,848	-	-	-	-	-	453,848	-	-

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Items	Beginning Balance	Valuation Gains (Losses)		Amount of Increase		Amount of Decrease		Effects of Exchange	Ending Balance
		In Profit or Loss	In Other Comprehensive Income	Purchase or Change in Fair Value	Transferred to Level 3	Sale or Change in Fair Value	Transferred from Level 3		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss									
Stocks	$ 3,657	$ 12,606	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 16,263
Derivative financial instruments	12,084,217	(611,416)	-	23,000	-	814,622	-	-	10,681,179
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income									
Stocks	3,558,050	-	504,208	32,085	-	8,037	-	(16)	4,086,290
Bonds	-	-	-	453,848	-	-	-	-	453,848

Total gains or losses shown in the tables above that contain unrealized gains and losses related to assets held as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to losses of $4,453,101 thousand and $598,810 thousand, respectively.

b) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement of financial liabilities

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Items	Beginning Balance	Valuation Gains (Losses)		Amount of Increase		Amount of Decrease		Ending Balance
		In Profit or Loss	In Other Comprehensive Income	Purchase or Change in Fair Value	Transfer to Level 3	Sale or Change in Fair Value	Transfer from Level 3	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss								
Derivative financial liabilities	$ 10,681,179	$ (4,457,141)	$ -	$ 113,221	$ -	$ 975,427	$ -	$ 5,361,832

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Items	Beginning Balance	Valuation Gains (Losses)		Amount of Increase		Amount of Decrease		Ending Balance
		In Profit or Loss	In Other Comprehensive Income	Purchase or Change in Fair Value	Transfer to Level 3	Sale or Change in Fair Value	Transfer from Level 3	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss								
Derivative financial liabilities	$ 12,084,217	$ (611,416)	$ -	$ 23,000	$ -	$ 814,622	$ -	$ 10,681,179

Total gains or losses shown on the tables above that contain unrealized gains and losses related to liabilities committed as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to gains of $4,457,141 thousand and $611,416 thousand, respectively.

6) Information on significant unobservable inputs for Level 3 fair value measurement

Description of significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation of recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy was as follows:

December 31, 2020

Items	Products	Fair Value	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Interval (Weighted Average)	Relationship between Inputs and Fair Value
Measured at fair value on a recurring basis						
Financial assets						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Stock	$ 20,303	Market approach	Discount for lack of marketability	15%-20%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stock
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Stock	3,077,929	Market approach	Discount for lack of marketability	15%-30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stock
		49,437	Income approach	Cost of equity rate	6%-7%	The higher the cost of equity rate, the lower the fair value of the stock
		935,493	Value of net assets approach	Value of net assets	Not applicable	The higher the value of net assets, the higher the fair value of the stock

December 31, 2019

Items	Products	Fair Value	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Interval (Weighted Average)	Relationship between Inputs and Fair Value
Measured at fair value on a recurring basis						
Financial assets						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Stock	$ 16,263	Market approach	Discount for lack of marketability	15%-20%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stock
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Stock	3,019,173	Market approach	Discount for lack of marketability	15%-30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stock
		45,437	Income approach	Cost of equity rate	6%-7%	The higher the cost of equity rate, the lower the fair value of the stock
		1,021,680	Value of net assets approach	Value of net assets	Not applicable	The higher the value of net assets, the higher the fair value of the stock

7) Valuation process used for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The Company's risk management department is responsible for validating the fair value measurements and ensuring that the results of the valuation are in line with market conditions, based on independent and reliable inputs which are consistent with other information, and represent exercisable prices. The department analyzes the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies at each reporting date.

d. Financial instruments that were not measured at fair value

1) Information on fair value

Except as detailed in the following table, the management considers the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements as approximate fair values or that the fair values cannot be reasonably measured.

	December 31			
	2020		2019	
	Carrying Amount	**Fair Value**	**Carrying Amount**	**Fair Value**
Financial assets				
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	$ 501,728,143	$ 503,184,932	$ 444,934,985	$ 444,630,239

2) Information on fair value hierarchy

Item	December 31, 2020			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	$ 503,184,932	$ 12,908,846	$ 489,532,813	$ 743,273

Item	December 31, 2019			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	$ 444,630,239	$ 2,008,127	$ 438,282,248	$ 4,339,864

3) Valuation techniques

The methods and assumptions used by the Company to estimate the values of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value are as follows:

a) Cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to other banks, securities purchased under resell agreements, receivables, other financial assets, due to the Central Bank and other banks, call loans from the Central Bank and other banks, securities sold under repurchase agreements, payables, deposits and remittances whose maturity date is very near or the future payment price approximates the carrying amount take the amount in the book on the balance sheet date as the fair value.

b) Discounts and loans, deposits, financial debentures and structured commodity principals are all interest-bearing financial assets/liabilities whose carrying amount is taken as the current fair value. The carrying amount of nonperforming loan is the estimated recoverable amount after deduction of allowance for bad debts, hence its carrying amount is used as its fair value.

c) If an investment in a debt instrument at amortised cost has a public quoted price in an active market, the market price is used as its fair value; if no market price is available for reference, a valuation method is used to estimate the fair value. The estimates and assumptions used by the Bank in the valuation method are consistent with the information and assumptions used by market participants in the estimation of the fair value of financial products.

50. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Bank's risk control and hedging strategy follow the requirements of the customer service-oriented banking industry and regulatory environment. In order to comply with the above requirements, the Bank adopts different risk management methods to identify its risks and the Bank follows the spirit and regulation of the "Basel Accord" to keep strengthening its assets and the practices of capital management to maintain the best capital adequacy ratio.

The Bank has set up its risk management committee, whose responsibilities are as follows:

a. To amend the risk management policies, risk appetite or risk tolerance and report the above issues to the board of directors for approval;

b. To manage and decide the strategy about the Bank's credit risk, market risk and operational risk;

c. To report the significant risk management issues, such as credit ratings, market assessment and risk indicators;

d. To analyze the issues that the Bank's business unit brought up for discussion;

e. Other issues.

The Bank organized a risk management group to monitor, lead, develop, and establish the integral risk management framework.

a. Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk of loss that the Bank would incur if a counterparty fails to perform its contractual obligations. Sources of credit risk cover both on and off balance sheet accounts.

<u>The Bank, Indovina Bank and CUBCN Bank</u>

The approval unit of Cathay United Bank, Indovina Bank and CUBCN Bank's credit risk strategies and significant risk policies is the board of directors. Cathay United Bank's Risk Management Division and its subdivisions assist in reviewing and monitoring risk tolerance ability and risk control procedures; and establish credit approval processes, credit limit management, credit rating information, collateral information, periodic reviews and remedial management systems. The subdivisions include the Market Risk Management Division, Credit and Operational Management Division, Consumer Finance Credit Management Division, Corporate Finance Credit Management Division, and International Credit Management Division. Indovina Bank established the credit risk management department to perform risk management. The credit risk departments for loans, investments, and financial instruments or contracts implement credit risk controls. Cathay United Bank and Indovina Bank perform periodic and systematic detailed reviews of its lending portfolios to identify credit risks and to assess the overall collectability of those portfolios.

The Bank, Indovina Bank and CUBCN Bank maintain a strict policy to evaluate customers' credit ratings when providing loan commitments and commercial letters of credit. Certain customers are required to provide appropriate collateral for the related loans, and the Bank, Indovina Bank and CUBCN Bank retain the legal right to foreclose or liquidate the collateral, which effectively reduces the credit risk of the Bank, Indovina Bank and CUBCN Bank. The disclosure of the maximum credit exposure shall not take into account any collateral held or other enhancements.

CUBC Bank

The approval unit of CUBC Bank's credit risk policies is the board of directors, who sets the counterparty credit limits that are then implemented by the risk management department. These credit risk policies form the basic principles for all credit risk situations faced by CUBC Bank and also serve as the basis for the development of CUBC Bank's various businesses in Cambodia.

The loan committee is the top lending authority within CUBC Bank, and is composed of CUBC Bank's senior management. It is in charge of approval of all credit in excess of CUBC Bank's lending authorities. Certain customers are required to provide appropriate collateral for the related loans, and CUBC Bank retains the legal right to foreclose or liquidate the collateral, which effectively reduces Cathay United Bank's credit risk. The disclosure of the maximum credit exposure shall not take into account any collateral held or other enhancements.

Judgment of significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition

The Bank and CUBCN Bank

The Bank and CUBCN Bank assess the movements in default risk during the expected lifetime of various types of credit assets at each reporting date to determine if the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition. For the assessment, the Bank and CUBCN Bank consider reasonable and corroborative information (including prospective information) that indicates a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The key indicators for consideration include:

1) Quantitative indicators

   a) Changes in credit rating

      When the credit rating at the reporting date has decreased to some extent compared with that on initial recognition and the credit rating is not investment grade, credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition.

   b) Information on the overdue status of a contract

      When the contract payment is overdue for 30 days to 89 days at the reporting date, credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition.

2) Qualitative indicators

   When the information observed at the reporting date meets the following conditions, credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition.

   a) Bounced checks are reported.

   b) Auditors have expressed significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

   c) Auditors' opinion - adverse opinion.

d) Auditors’ opinion - disclaimer of opinion.

e) The stock was placed in full-cash delivery stock.

f) Other changes in the internal or external information on judging the credit quality changes.

The Bank established Stage 1 and Stage 2 for debt instruments based on bonds ratings. Bonds rated above investment grades are classified as low credit risks. Credit risks are deemed significantly increase if credit ratings decreased over specific level after initial recognition date.

Indovina Bank

Indovina Bank assesses the movement in default risk during the expected lifetime of various types of financial assets at each reporting date to determine if credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

1) Notch downgrade

   A notch downgrade of obligor’s internal or external ratings between the current grade and the grade at initial recognition greater than a specific threshold would be classified as a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

2) Low credit risk criteria

   An exposure rated below Moody’s investment grade (i.e., the credit rating is lower than the credit rating Baa3 of Moody’s, an international credit rating agency) at the reporting date would be classified as a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

3) Past due information

   The contract payment over 30 days past due would be classified as a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

4) Internal credit assessment indicators

   For financial assets whose internal credit assessment indicators show a weaker credit quality compared to that upon initial recognition, credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition.

CUBC Bank

CUBC Bank assesses if the credit risk of financial assets at each reporting date has increased significantly since initial recognition based on the following indicators:

1) Past due information

   As of the reporting date, contractual payments more than 30 days past due for long-term loans or more than 15 days past due for short-term loans would indicate a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

2) Loan classification from National Bank of Cambodia

   A loan contract with special mention position at the reporting date would be classified as a loan with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

3) Internal credit assessment indicators

For financial assets whose internal credit assessment indicators show a weaker credit quality compared to that upon initial recognition, credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition.

Default and credit impairment of financial asset

The Bank and CUBCN Bank

The Bank's and CUBCN Bank's criteria for determining that a financial asset is in default is the same for evaluating credit impairment of financial assets. Where one or more of the following conditions are met, the Bank determines the financial assets to be subject to default and credit impairment.

1) Quantitative indicator

    a) Changes in credit rating

    When the credit rating at the reporting date fell into the default level, it is determined as credit impairment.

    b) Information on the overdue status of a contract

    When the contract payment was overdue for more than 90 days at the reporting date, it is determined as credit impairment. Debt instruments that do not pay principal and interest according to issuance or transaction condition are determined to be credit impaired.

2) Qualitative indicator

When the information observed at the reporting date indicates the following conditions, it is determined as credit impairment.

    a) Bailout, reorganization, individual agreement due to debtor's financial difficulties;

    b) Lawsuit action has been taken;

    c) Debt settlement, debt negotiation;

    d) Other internal or external information on judging the deterioration in credit quality.

The aforementioned definition of default and credit impairment applies to all financial assets held by the Bank, and is consistent with the definition applied on the significant financial assets for the purpose of internal credit risk management, and is also applied in the relevant impairment assessment model.

Indovina Bank

Indovina Bank assesses the movement in default risk during the expected lifetime of various types of financial assets at each reporting date to determine if the credit risk signals default:

1) Notch downgrade

An obligation of one who has failed to pay one or more of its financial obligations or is rated as default at the reporting date is considered to be credit-impaired.

2) Past due information

A loan with contract payment over 90 days past due would be classified as a credit-impaired loan.

3) Internal credit assessment indicators

Assets that show credit deterioration according to the internal credit risk management indicators at the reporting date would be recognized as credit-impaired assets.

CUBC Bank

CUBC Bank assesses default risk during the expected lifetime of various types of financial assets based on the following indicators at each reporting date:

1) Past due information

Loan contract with payment more than 90 days past due for long-term loans or more than 30 days past due for short-term loans would be classified as a credit-impaired loan.

2) Loan classification from National Bank of Cambodia

A loan contract with specific positions, such as substandard, doubtful and loss, at the reporting date would be classified as loan with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

3) Internal credit assessment indicators

The credit information used for internal credit risk management purpose that indicated credit deterioration at the reporting date would be recognized as indicator of credit-impaired assets.

Measurement of expected credit loss

The Bank and CUBCN Bank

For the purpose of assessing the expected credit losses, the Bank and CUBCN Bank classify the credit assets into the following groups based on credit category, credit rating, risk characteristics, enterprise size, product category and so on.

Credit Category	Definition
Enterprise loan	Grouped by risk characteristics, enterprise size and internal/external credit rating
Consumer loan	Grouped by product category and internal credit rating
Credit card	Grouped by product category and internal credit rating

When the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly after the initial recognition (Stage 1), the Bank and CUBCN Bank will measure the allowance for losses at the 12-month expected credit losses. When the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly (Stage 2) or credit impairment has existed (Stage 3) after the initial recognition, the Bank and CUBCN Bank will measure the allowance for losses at the lifetime expected credit losses.

For the measurement of the expected credit losses (“ECL”), the Bank and CUBCN Bank calculate the 12-month ECL and lifetime ECL by multiplying three factors, i.e., probability of default (“PD”), loss given default (“LGD”) and exposure at default (“EAD”) of the borrower over the next 12 months and the life time.

The PD and LGD applied in the impairment assessment of the credit business of the Bank and CUBCN Bank are adjusted and calculated based on the internal and external information of each group of assets as well as the currently observable data and the forward-looking macroeconomic information (such as economic growth rate, etc.).

The Bank and CUBCN Bank assess the EAD of loan at the reporting date. According to internal and external information, the Bank and CUBCN Bank consider the portion of the loan commitment that is expected to be drawn within 12 months after the reporting date and for the lifetime, to determine the EAD for calculating the expected credit losses.

The Bank and CUBCN Bank perform impairment assessment of debt instruments measured at FVTOCI and those measured at amortised cost in accordance with related requirements:

1) The EAD is measured at the amortised cost of a financial asset plus its interest receivable.

2) The PD is based on the information regularly published by Moody's, and calculated on the basis of the adjusted historical data according to the currently observable data and the forward-looking macroeconomic information (e.g., gross domestic product and economic growth rate, etc.).

3) The LGD is selected according to the type of debt instrument based on the information regularly published by Moody's.

The valuation techniques or significant assumptions for assessing the expected credit losses have no significant change for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Indovina Bank

Indovina Bank has grouped its exposures on the basis of shared credit risk characteristic, including product category, counterparty type and enterprise size as follows:

Category	Description
Loan portfolio	Grouped by counterparty type and enterprise size
Bond portfolio	Grouped by product category, external credit rating and payment ranks

1) Loan portfolio

   The measurement of expected credit loss of Indovina Bank's loan portfolio is based on its credit category, risk characteristics and product category, and is estimated by three main parameters, including probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default. The probabilities of default and loss given default were built by the Bank's historical delinquent information and recovery data and calibrated by selected macroeconomic factors for forward-looking adjustment. The estimated amounts of exposure at default were calculated by the amortised cost and interest receivable. At each financial reporting date, if the above criteria for a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition are not met, the loss allowance shall be measured on the basis of the 12-month expected credit loss method. If financial assets meet the foregoing conditions of significant increases in credit risk or credit deterioration since initial recognition, the loss allowance shall be estimated according to the respective methods on the basis of lifetime expected credit losses.

2) Bond portfolio

The measurement of expected credit loss of Indovina Bank's bond portfolio is based on its issuer's category, issuer's credit rating and risk characteristics. The probabilities of default and loss given default were built by the delinquent information and calibrated by selected macroeconomic factors for forward-looking adjustment. At each financial reporting date, if the above criteria for a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition are not met, the loss allowance shall be measured on the basis of the 12-month expected credit loss method. If financial assets meet the foregoing conditions of significant increases in credit risk or credit deterioration since initial recognition, the loss allowance shall be estimated according to the respective methods on the basis of lifetime expected credit losses.

CUBC Bank

CUBC Bank has grouped its exposures on the basis of shared credit risk characteristic, including product category and counterparty types as follows:

Category	Description
Loan	Grouped by product characteristics, industry and counterparty type
Credit Card	Grouped by product characteristics

The measurement of expected credit loss of CUBC Bank's loan portfolio is based on its credit category, counterparty type and product category. The probabilities of default and loss given default were built by the internal and external historical delinquent information, LGD supervised under Basel II and calibrated by selected macroeconomic factors for forward-looking adjustment. The estimated amounts of exposure at default were calculated by the amortised cost and interest receivable. At each financial reporting date, if the above criteria for a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition are not met, the loss allowance shall be measured on the basis of the 12-month expected credit loss method. If financial assets meet the foregoing conditions of significant increases in credit risk or credit deterioration since initial recognition, the loss allowance shall be estimated according to the respective methods on the basis of lifetime expected credit losses.

Write-off policy

If any of the following conditions exist, the Company writes off its non-performing and nonaccrual loans as uncollectible, less the estimated recoverable amount.

The Company cannot reasonably expect to collect the financial assets with the following indications:

1) The recovery activity has stopped.

2) The borrower is assessed to have no sufficient assets or sources of income to pay the overdraft.

The Company continues to pursue recovery of written-off amounts according to policies on litigation proceedings.

Consideration of forward-looking information

The Bank and CUBCN Bank

The Bank and CUBCN Bank use historical data to analyze and identify the significant economic factors that affect the credit risks and expected credit losses of each group of assets, and use the regression model to estimate the impairment parameter after the prospective adjustment. The significant economic factors and their impact on PD differ depending on the type of financial instruments.

The significant economic factors identified by the Bank and CUBCN Bank at December 31, 2020 are as follows:

Credit Category	Probability of Default (PD)
Enterprise loan	Consumer Price Index Government Expenditures GDP % Proportion of investment to GDP (%)
Consumer loan	Proportion of investment to GDP (%) Proportion of savings to GDP (%) Unemployment rate % Price Index
Credit Card	Price Index Proportion of revenue from government to GDP (%)

Indovina Bank

Based on the qualitative and quantitative analysis of historical default data and macroeconomic factors, Indovina Bank applies the selected local and global economic factors in different portfolios. Regression models and interpolation adjustment were used to estimate the forward-looking parameters complied with regulatory requirements. The selected economic factors and their effects on PDs varied from different types of portfolios.

The macroeconomic factors selected by Indovina Bank for the forward-looking adjustments at December 31, 2020 are as follows:

Segment	Selected Factors
Loan portfolio	Vietnam GDP growth rate
Bond portfolio	Global GDP growth rate Global inflation index

CUBC Bank

CUBC Bank establishes ECL model based on historical default and loss data and uses the regression analysis to adjust the forward-looking parameters with local macroeconomic factors by considering local risk distribution and borrowers' characteristics.

The macroeconomic factors selected by CUBC Bank for the forward-looking adjustments at December 31, 2020 are as follows:

Segment	Selected Factors
Loan	Change of inflation (%) Change of volume of imports (%) Proportion of investment in GDP (%)
Credit Card	Change of volume of exports (%) Proportion of savings in GDP (%) Proportion of current account balance in GDP (%)

Credit risk management policy

The category of credit asset and the grade of credit quality are described as follows:

1) Category of credit asset

The credit risk of the Bank is classified into five categories. Normal credit assets are classified as "Category One." The remaining unsound credit assets are evaluated based on the status of the loan collateral and the length of time the asset is overdue. Assets that require special mention are classified as "Category Two," assets that are substandard are classified as "Category Three," assets that are doubtful are classified as "Category Four," and assets for which there is loss are classified as "Category Five". For managing the default credits, the Bank established the regulations governing the procedures to deal with non-performing loans, non-accrual loans and bad debts.

2) Grade of credit quality

The Bank sets the grade of credit quality based on the characteristics and scale of business (such as establishing the internal rating model of credit risk, setting the credit rating table or relevant rules to classify) to proceed with risk management.

In order to measure the credit risk of the clients, the Bank develops the rating model of business credit by employing statistical methods and the professional judgment of the experts as well as considering the clients' relevant information. The model is reviewed periodically to verify if the calculated results conform to the reality and make necessary revision to the parameters to optimize the results.

With respect to consumer credit assets such as mortgages, credit cards, and small-amount credit loans, the Bank also evaluates default risk of clients by using the credit rating scores developed by the Bank and the external due diligence services.

The credit quality of the Bank's corporate borrowers is classified as excellent, good, average, or bad.

To ensure the reasonableness of the estimated values of the credit rating system's design, process, and relevant risk factors, the Bank executes the relevant verification and tests the model according to the actual default every year so that the calculated results will be close to actual default.

The Bank evaluates the counterparties' credit quality before transactions are made and refers to the domestic and foreign credit rating agencies, when rendering different lines of credit based on the credit quality.

3) Hedge of credit risk and easing policy

a) Collateral

The Bank adopts a series of policies to lower the credit risk, and one of the frequently-used methods is requesting borrowers to provide collateral. To ensure the creditor's rights, the Bank sets the scope of collateral and the procedures for appraising, managing, and disposing of the collateral. In addition, a credit contract stipulates the bases for credit claims, preservation of collateral, and offset provisions when a credit loss event occurs; the Bank may reduce the limit, cut down the payback period, or deem all debts as due. Also, the Bank may use the deposits that the borrowers saved in the Bank to offset the liabilities to lower the credit risk.

Other non-credit business collateral depend on the characteristics of the financial instruments. Only asset-backed securities and other similar financial instruments are secured by an asset pool of financial instruments.

b) Limit of credit risk and control of credit risk concentration

To avoid the excessive risk concentration, the Bank limits the credit amounts of single counterparties and groups; the Bank also sets the investment guide and regulation of risk control of equity investment to restrict the investment limits of single person (company) or related company (group). Furthermore, the Bank establishes relevant regulations to control the concentration risk of assets, and sets the credit limits by industry, group, country, and stock types to monitor the credit concentration risk.

c) Net settlement agreement

The Bank usually settles by the gross balance, but signs contract with some counterparties to settle by net balance. If a default happens, the Bank will terminate all transactions with the counterparty and settle by net balance in order to lower the credit risk.

4) Maximum exposures to credit risk

Without taking into account the collateral or other credit enhancement instruments, the maximum credit risk exposures of on-balance-sheet financial assets equals their carrying amounts. The maximum credit risk exposures of off-balance-sheet items (without considering the collateral or other credit enhancement instruments) are as follows:

a) The Bank

Off-Balance Sheet Items	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Irrevocable loan commitments	$ 190,736,959	$ 189,579,513
Credit card commitments	744,977,230	710,712,032
Unused commercial letters of credit	5,731,441	4,496,860
Guarantees on duties and contracts	17,071,951	12,957,304

b) Indovina Bank

Off-Balance Sheet Items	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Financial guarantee contracts	$ 1,323,647	$ 1,380,304
Unused commercial letters of credit	972,917	662,214

c) CUBC Bank

Off-Balance Sheet Items	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Financial guarantee contracts	$ 17,406	$ 23,652
Credit card commitments	277,491	280,881
Irrevocable loan commitments	234,582	488,140

d) CUBCN Bank

Off-Balance Sheet Items	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Financial guarantee contracts	$ 236,475	$ 427,986
Unused commercial letters of credit	210,453	95,593
Irrevocable loan commitments	928,613	1,050,539

To reduce the risk from any businesses, the Bank conducts an overall assessment and takes appropriate risk reduction measures before undertaking the business, such as obtaining collateral and guarantors. For obtaining of collateral, the Bank has set Guidelines Governing Collateral to ensure that collateral meet the specific criteria and has the effect of reducing the business risk.

The management deems the Company is able to control and minimize the credit risk exposures in off-balance-sheet items as the Company uses stricter rating procedures when extending credits and conduct reviews regularly.

The carrying amounts of the maximum credit risk exposure of on-balance-sheet items were as follows:

December 31, 2020

	Discounts and Loans				
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Stage 3 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Differences of Impairment Loss under Regulations	Total
Total carrying amount	$ 1,621,545,452	$ 55,888,623	$ 12,109,964	$ -	$ 1,689,544,039
Less: Allowance impairment	(4,643,771)	(2,095,225)	(5,124,881)	-	(11,863,877)
Less: Differences of impairment loss under regulations	-	-	-	(16,384,201)	(16,384,201)
Total	$ 1,616,901,681	$ 53,793,398	$ 6,985,083	$ (16,384,201)	$ 1,661,295,961

	Receivable				
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Stage 3 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Differences of Impairment Loss under Regulations	Total
Total carrying amount	$ 98,245,219	$ 1,889,559	$ 2,141,088	$ -	$ 102,275,866
Less: Allowance impairment	(465,842)	(202,476)	(1,731,461)	-	(2,399,779)
Less: Differences of impairment loss under regulations	-	-	-	(62,941)	(62,941)
Total	$ 97,779,377	$ 1,687,083	$ 409,627	$ (62,941)	$ 99,813,146

December 31, 2019

	Discounts and Loans				
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Stage 3 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Differences of Impairment Loss under Regulations	Total
Total carrying amount	$ 1,500,192,488	$ 68,503,519	$ 11,866,187	$ -	$ 1,580,562,194
Less: Allowance impairment	(2,753,556)	(1,746,741)	(5,386,493)	-	(9,886,790)
Less: Differences of impairment loss under regulations	-	-	-	(17,524,498)	(17,524,498)
Total	$ 1,497,438,932	$ 66,756,778	$ 6,479,694	$ (17,524,498)	$ 1,553,150,906

	Receivable				
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Stage 3 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Differences of Impairment Loss under Regulations	Total
Total carrying amount	$ 99,439,051	$ 1,560,450	$ 2,265,790	$ -	$ 103,265,291
Less: Allowance impairment	(509,882)	(154,306)	(1,660,104)	-	(2,324,292)
Less: Differences of impairment loss under regulations	-	-	-	(52,976)	(52,976)
Total	$ 98,929,169	$ 1,406,144	$ 605,686	$ (52,976)	$ 100,888,023

5) Credit concentration risk of the Company

When the counterparties are obviously the same party, or there are several counterparties but engaging in similar business activities and sharing similar economic characteristics, and vulnerable to the same economic impacts or other changes, the credit concentration risk is apparent.

Credit concentration risk of the Company derives from the assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet items, and arises from performing obligations or engaging in transactions or cross-line portfolio of risk exposures including credit extension, due from and call loans to other banks, securities investment, receivables and derivatives. The Company does not significantly concentrate on a single client or counterparty, and the transaction amount with a single client or counterparty relative to the Company's total bills discounts and loans, including overdue loans, guarantees, bills purchased, and acceptances receivable is not significant. Credit concentration risk of the Company according to industry and country is listed below:

	December 31			
	2020		2019	
Industry Type	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Manufacturing	$ 136,414,473	7.98	$ 116,211,750	7.28
Financial institutions and insurance	77,235,347	4.52	79,217,724	4.96
Leasing and real estate	151,233,185	8.85	144,353,511	9.04
Individuals	1,029,137,040	60.20	904,288,042	56.65
Others	315,605,920	18.45	352,249,142	22.07
Total	$ 1,709,625,965	100.00	$ 1,596,320,169	100.00

	December 31			
	2020		2019	
Geographic Region	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Domestic	$ 1,432,739,575	83.80	$ 1,308,219,217	81.95
Asia	208,251,320	12.18	211,659,637	13.26
America	47,564,475	2.78	53,564,188	3.36
Others	21,070,595	1.24	22,877,127	1.43
Total	$ 1,709,625,965	100.00	$ 1,596,320,169	100.00

b. Liquidity risk

1) Source and definition of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk means the Bank cannot provide sufficient funding for business growth and for meeting obligations on matured liabilities or that it has to make late payments to counterparties or raise emergency funding to cover funding gaps.

2) Liquidity risk management strategy and principles

The purpose of liquidity risk management is to ensure the availability of funds to meet present and future financial obligations. The Asset and Liability Management Committee is responsible for the planning of liquidity risk management strategy and the Financial Trading Department is responsible for the implementation, including liquidity risk measurement, interest rate sensitivity analysis, scenario simulation analysis and continuous contingency planning with quantitative management requirements and systems. The Bank adjusts its liquidity gap according to its daily funds and market changes to ensure appropriate liquidity. When the liquidity has or expects significant changes, the Bank immediately reports to the board of directors.

3) Analysis of financial assets held to manage liquidity risk and non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

a) Financial assets held to manage liquidity risk

The Bank holds highly marketable and diverse financial assets to meet payment obligations and to be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow. The financial assets held to manage liquidity risk include cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to other banks, financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at FVTOCI, investments in debt instruments at amortised cost, discounts and loans, and securities purchased under resell agreements.

b) Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities of the Bank

The table below shows the analysis of the cash outflow of non-derivative financial liabilities based on the number of days remaining from the balance sheet date until the contractual maturity date. The amount disclosed is based on the contractual cash flows and may be different from that included in the consolidated balance sheets.

	December 31, 2020				
	0-30 Days	31-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	$ 21,632,134	$ 18,939,610	$ 22,759,390	$ 174,251	$ 63,505,385
Due to the Central Bank and banks	-	960,000	116,000	-	1,076,000
Non-derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	566,549	36,775,320	37,341,869
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	8,782,928	1,322,545	-	-	10,105,473
Payables	16,497,492	2,928,046	113,437	426,011	19,964,986
Deposits and remittances	366,399,102	1,030,683,105	1,016,354,012	148,106,423	2,561,542,642
Financial debentures payable	-	7,518,502	37,213	46,800,000	54,355,715
Lease liabilities	116,107	555,111	680,363	2,409,535	3,761,116
Other capital outflow at maturity	12,868,822	15,291,646	6,218,538	1,037,130	35,416,136

	December 31, 2019				
	0-30 Days	31-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	$ 22,576,316	$ 25,750,616	$ 22,544,961	$ 25,038	$ 70,896,931
Non-derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	506,683	91,623	51,704,655	52,302,961
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	24,470,192	15,794,728	-	3,545,494	43,810,414
Payables	16,791,015	2,827,107	42,427	423,028	20,083,577
Deposits and remittances	356,619,761	916,163,370	881,024,339	125,375,198	2,279,182,668
Financial debentures payable	-	618,152	37,111	53,800,000	54,455,263
Lease liabilities	98,283	463,089	555,164	2,675,758	3,792,294
Other capital outflow at maturity	17,889,711	35,241,114	6,346,258	1,096,744	60,573,827

Additional information about the maturity analysis of lease liabilities:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Less than 1 year	$ 1,351,581	$ 1,116,536
1-5 years	2,156,451	2,470,871
5-10 years	250,974	204,253
Over 10 years	2,110	634
	$ 3,761,116	$ 3,792,294

c) Maturity analysis of derivative financial liabilities

Net settled derivatives financial instruments engaged by the Bank include:

i. Foreign exchange derivative instruments: Foreign exchange options, non-delivery forwards;

ii. Interest rate derivative instruments: Swaptions, net settled interest rate swaps and other interest rate agreements.

The table below shows the net settled derivative financial instruments based on the number of days remaining from the balance sheet date until the contractual maturity date. The analysis of contractual maturity dates illustrates all derivative financial instruments listed on the consolidated balance sheet. The amount disclosed is based on contractual cash flow and may be different from that included in the consolidated balance sheet. Maturity analysis of net settled derivative financial liabilities was as follows:

	December 31, 2020				
	0-30 Days	31-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Foreign exchange derivative instruments	$ 144,336	$ 51,523	$ 17,164	$ 5	$ 213,028
Interest rate derivative instruments	25,200	879,624	362,723	23,592,651	24,860,198
Total	$ 169,536	$ 931,147	$ 379,887	$ 23,592,656	$ 25,073,226

	December 31, 2019				
	0-30 Days	31-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Foreign exchange derivative instruments	$ 131,322	$ 95,306	$ 7,545	$ 92	$ 234,265
Interest rate derivative instruments	53,997	195,095	501,056	20,153,630	20,903,778
Total	$ 185,319	$ 290,401	$ 508,601	$ 20,153,722	$ 21,138,043

Gross settled derivatives financial instruments engaged by the Bank include:

i. Foreign exchange derivative instruments: Foreign exchange swaps;

ii. Interest rate derivative instruments: Cross currency swaps;

iii. Credit derivative instruments: All derivatives shown in gross pay a periodic fee in return for a payment by the protection seller upon the occurrence, if any, of such a credit event.

The table below shows the Bank's gross settled derivative instruments based on the number of days remaining from the balance sheet date until the contractual maturity date. Contractual maturities are evaluated to be the most basic element for understanding all the derivative financial instruments presented on the balance sheets. The disclosed amounts are based on contractual cash flows and part of the disclosed amounts are not in conformity with related items on consolidated balance sheet. Maturity analysis of gross settled derivative financial liabilities was as follows:

	December 31, 2020				
	0-30 Days	31-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Foreign exchange derivative instruments					
Cash outflow	$ (6,206,951)	$ (9,612,506)	$ (3,966,155)	$ (543,230)	$ (20,328,842)
Cash inflow	9,935	2,984	1,329	-	14,248
Interest rate derivative instruments					
Cash outflow	-	(114,986)	(47,427)	(473,217)	(635,630)
Cash inflow	38	-	-	-	38
Cash outflow subtotal	(6,206,951)	(9,727,492)	(4,013,582)	(1,016,447)	(20,964,472)
Cash inflow subtotal	9,973	2,984	1,329	-	14,286
Net cash flow	$ (6,196,978)	$ (9,724,508)	$ (4,012,253)	$ (1,016,447)	$ (20,950,186)

	December 31, 2019				
	0-30 Days	31-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Foreign exchange derivative instruments					
Cash outflow	$ (3,014,684)	$ (7,300,980)	$ (1,041,437)	$ (110,918)	$ (11,468,019)
Cash inflow	15,580	6,979	638	-	23,197
Interest rate derivative instruments					
Cash outflow	(40,869)	(156)	(6,949)	(337,556)	(385,530)
Cash inflow	-	-	-	-	-
Cash outflow subtotal	(3,055,553)	(7,301,136)	(1,048,386)	(448,474)	(11,853,549)
Cash inflow subtotal	15,580	6,979	638	-	23,197
Net cash flow	$ (3,039,973)	$ (7,294,157)	$ (1,047,748)	$ (448,474)	$ (11,830,352)

d) Maturity analysis of off-balance sheet items

i. Irrevocable commitments: Include the Bank's irrevocable loan commitments and credit card commitments.

ii. Financial guarantee contracts: The Bank acts as a guarantor or an issuer of standby letter of credit.

Maturity analysis of off-balance sheet items is shown as follows:

	December 31, 2020			
	Not Later Than 1 Year	1-5 Years	Later Than 5 Years	Total
Irrevocable loan commitments	$ 159,685,630	$ 25,896,936	$ 5,154,393	$ 190,736,959
Credit card commitments	52,483,033	233,082,112	459,412,085	744,977,230
Financial guarantee contracts	15,178,359	7,594,933	30,100	22,803,392

	December 31, 2019			
	Not Later Than 1 Year	1-5 Years	Later Than 5 Years	Total
Irrevocable loan commitments	$ 138,846,179	$ 41,654,205	$ 9,079,129	$ 189,579,513
Credit card commitments	53,161,705	238,534,313	419,016,014	710,712,032
Financial guarantee contracts	11,989,747	5,406,180	58,237	17,454,164

c. Market risk

1) Source and definition of market risk

Market risk is the potential loss arising from adverse movements of market price, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity securities.

The Bank organized market risk management department and the committee of assets and liabilities management. The department and the committee periodically examine the Bank's structure of assets and liabilities; plan the pricing principle of deposit and loan and financing, and uses medium and long term funding schemes. While executing the market risk management, the market risk management department periodically provides the related information of management and reports to the authorized managers of the Bank for the management system, such as evaluating position, risk limit management, calculation of profit and loss, pricing model and risk analysis, in order to control the overall market risk.

2) Market risk management strategy and process

<u>Market risk management process</u>

a) Identification and measurement

The operations department and risk management department of the Bank identified the market risk factors of risk exposure position, and measured the market risk further. Market risk factors are the components that could have an impact on value of financial instrument, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity securities price, etc., including position, gain and loss, stress testing, sensitivity (DV01, Delta, Vega, Gamma) and Value at Risk (VaR) etc., are used to measure the extent of investment portfolio loss that is influenced by interest risk, foreign exchange risk and price of equity securities.

b) Monitoring and reporting

The risk management department periodically reports the execution of market risk management target, position and gain/loss control, sensitivity analysis, stress testing, and VaR of equity securities to the board of directors, and helps the board of directors to fully understand the status of market risk management. The Bank also establishes a clear reporting process. Each transaction has the requirements about limitation and stop-loss points. If the transaction reaches its stop-loss limitation, stop-loss process will be implemented immediately. If the stop-loss process is not implemented, the transaction department should document the reason for not implementing stop-loss process and response plan. Furthermore, the department shall report to the executive management for approval and reports to the board of directors regularly.

3) Risk management policy of the trading book

The trading book is the portfolio of financial instruments and physical investments for the purpose of trading or the hedge on the trading book. Portfolio is held for trading for the purpose of earning profit from the bid-ask spread. Any positions aside from the above trading book will be in the banking book.

a) Strategy

In order to control market risk effectively and ensure flexibility in operating the transaction strategy, the Bank carries out various assessment and control. The portfolio of trading book has the risk limit for each investment portfolio which is set according to the transaction strategy, category of investment and the annual profit target.

b) Policy and procedure

The Bank sets the "Rules of Market Risk Management" as the important regulation that should be complied with when holding trading portfolio.

c) Valuation policy

If the financial instruments of trading book have market values, they should be evaluated at least once each day based on information from independent and easily accessible sources. If the financial instruments are evaluated by a model, a mathematical model should be used prudently, and the assumptions and parameters of the valuation model should be regularly reviewed and examined.

d) Method of measurement

i. The assumptions and calculation method are described in the VaR section.

ii. The Bank executes the stress testing monthly based on the following scenarios: The fluctuation of interest rate at 100bp, equity securities price at 15% and foreign exchange rate at 3%, and reports to the risk management committee regularly.

4) Interest risk management of trading book

a) Definition of interest risk

Interest risk is the risk that the trading portfolios suffer losses or the fair value changes due to fluctuations in interest rates. The main instruments include the securities and derivatives that are related to interest rates.

b) Interest risk management procedure of trading book

The Bank prudently choose its investment target by studying the credibility and financial position of the securities issuers, and the sovereign risk and the trend of interest rates of the country. According to the operating strategy and the circumstances of the market, the Bank sets the transaction limit and stop-loss limit (including the limits of dealing room, traders, and investment, etc.) of the trading book that are reported to the executive management or the board of directors for approval.

c) Method of measurement

i. The assumptions and calculation method are described in the VaR section.
ii. The Bank measures the investment portfolio's interest risk exposure with DV01 monthly.

5) Interest risk management of banking book

The main objective of interest risk management of the banking book is to enhance the interest risk management, increase the operating efficiency of the fund and strengthen the business operation.

a) Strategy

Interest risk management enhances the Bank's ability to take responsive actions to measure, to manage and avoid the risk that the fluctuation of interest rate may cause on the profit and the economic value of assets or liabilities.

b) Management procedure

When undertaking the operations relating to interest rate instruments, the Bank identifies the repricing risk of interest rate, yield curve risk, basis risk and options risk characteristics. In addition, the Bank also measures the potential impact of interest rate changes on the profit and economic value of the Bank. The Bank analyzes and monitors the interest risk limits and each target of interest risk management monthly. The results of analysis and monitoring are regularly reported to not only the risk management committee but also the board of directors.

If any risk management targets are found to exceed the limit during the monitoring process, it will be reported to the risk management committee and a solution should be proposed.

c) Method of measurement

The interest risk of the Bank is mainly measured by the repricing risk that is caused by the difference between maturity date and repricing date of the assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet items in banking book. To stabilize long-term profitability and ensure business growth, the Bank sets the monitoring indicators of interest sensitivity in major terms and implements stress testing. Each interest risk indicator and the result of stress testing are reported to the executive management regularly for review.

6) Foreign exchange risk management

a) Definition of foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the gain/loss caused by two currencies exchange at different times. The Bank's foreign exchange risk arises from the derivative instruments, such as spot exchange, forward exchange and foreign exchange option, etc. The Bank's foreign exchange transactions are implemented daily to offset clients' positions. Thus, the Bank is not exposed to significant foreign exchange risk.

b) Policy, procedure and measurement method of foreign exchange risk management

In order to control foreign exchange risk, the Bank sets the limits of transaction and stop-loss limits for the dealing room and traders. Meanwhile, the Bank also sets the maximum annual loss limit to control the loss within the tolerable extent. Foreign exchange risk is controlled based on VaR. The assumption and calculation of VaR are described in the VaR section.

For foreign exchange risk, the Bank sets the scenario at 3% fluctuation of foreign exchange rates of major currencies to execute the stress testing quarterly, and reports to the risk management committee.

c) The significant portfolio of foreign currency financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

Unit: In Thousands of Foreign Currency

	December 31, 2020		
	Foreign Currency	**Exchange Rate**	**New Taiwan Dollar**
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 12,499,496	28.5080	$ 356,335,632
CNY	11,952,373	4.3802	52,353,784
AUD	1,247,185	21.9811	27,414,498
Non-monetary items			
USD	895,878	28.5080	25,539,690
HKD	3,744,032	3.6775	13,768,678
THB	3,473,375	0.9515	3,304,916
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	16,865,082	28.5080	480,789,758
CNY	9,088,330	4.3802	39,808,703
AUD	1,428,519	21.9811	31,400,419
Non-monetary items			
USD	908,910	28.5080	25,911,206
HKD	3,527,023	3.6775	12,970,627
CNY	2,731	4.3802	11,962

	December 31, 2019		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollar
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 14,857,670	30.1060	$ 447,305,013
CNY	4,607,544	4.3231	19,918,873
HKD	7,909,268	3.8660	30,577,230
Non-monetary items			
USD	597,591	30.1060	17,991,075
HKD	2,086,409	3.8660	8,066,057
THB	3,473,375	1.0091	3,504,983
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	13,585,965	30.1060	409,019,062
CNY	8,649,936	4.3231	37,394,538
AUD	1,582,582	21.0998	33,392,164
Non-monetary items			
USD	624,432	30.1060	18,799,150
CNY	3,771	4.3231	16,302
HKD	1,788,241	3.8660	6,913,340

As the Company has a large variety of foreign currencies, it is not possible to disclose foreign currency exchange gain or loss based on each foreign currency's exposure to major impact. The foreign currency exchange gains were $1,237,639 thousand and $1,165,079 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

7) Risk management of equity securities price

a) Definition of risk of equity securities price

The market risk of equity securities held by the Bank includes the individual risk from the fluctuation of individual equity securities' market price and general market risk from the fluctuation of the overall price trend.

b) Purpose of risk management of equity securities price

The purpose is to avoid the massive fluctuation of equity securities price that worsens the Bank's financial situation or earnings; to raise the operating efficiency of capital and strengthen the business operation.

c) Procedure of risk management of equity securities price

The Bank sets investment limits on industries, using the β value to measure the investment portfolio affected by the systemic risk monthly. The stop-loss point must be authorized by the board of directors, and the equity investment should be authorized by the executives if the stop-loss point is reached but the investment is not going to be disposed of.

d) Measurement method

The risk of equity securities price in trading book is mainly controlled by VaR.

The Bank's risk of equity securities prices from its non-trading portfolio should be controlled by the Bank according to its own business scale to develop a stress testing under appropriate scenarios and report to the risk management committee.

The Bank adopts many methods to manage its market risk. Value-at-risk (VaR) is one of the methods. VaR is a statistical measure that assesses potential losses that might be caused by changes in risk factors over a specified period of time and at a specific level of statistical confidence. The Bank applies historical simulation with a statistical confidence of 99% to extrapolate the VaR of one-year fluctuations. The following form indicates the VaR which is the estimation of potential amount of loss within one day. The statistical confidence of 99% represents the possible fluctuations that would be included in assumed adverse market changes. Based on the assumption, the VaR may exceed the amounts listed in 1 of 100 days due to the price changes in the market. The overall VaR in the market may be less than the aggregate VaR of individual market risk factors.

	December 31, 2020			
Factors of Market Risk	**Average**	**Maximum**	**Minimum**	**Ending**
Interest rate	$ 98,733	$ 194,699	$ 44,753	$ 44,753
Foreign exchange	223,146	371,160	121,699	162,748
Equity securities price	364,210	791,984	103,986	431,373

	December 31, 2019			
Factors of Market Risk	**Average**	**Maximum**	**Minimum**	**Ending**
Interest rate	$ 92,619	$ 212,043	$ 40,550	$ 119,090
Foreign exchange	110,161	198,936	35,686	121,699
Equity securities price	256,121	393,133	159,476	248,133

Note: Above information about factors of market risks is defined by risk management of the trading book.

The Bank enters into a variety of derivatives transactions for both trading and non-trading purposes. The objectives in using derivative instruments are to meet customers' needs, to manage the Bank's exposure to risks and to generate revenues through trading activities. The Bank trades derivative instruments on behalf of customers and for its own positions. The Bank transacts derivative contracts with its clients to meet their demands and also takes proprietary positions for its own accounts within the allowed market risk.

8) Stress testing

The stress testing is used to measure the maximum loss of risk asset portfolio under the worst-case scenario. The Bank takes into consideration various types of risk factors during stress testing and the results will be reported to the executive management.

Stress Testing			
Market/Product	**Scenarios**	**December 31, 2020**	**December 31, 2019**
Stock market	Major stock exchanges +15%	$ 2,111,674	$ 2,275,627
	Major stock exchanges -15%	(2,038,832)	(2,275,627)
Interest rate/bond market	Major interest rate + 100bp	(1,433,146)	(2,123,313)
	Major interest rate -100bp	53,539	1,761,718
Foreign exchange market	Major currencies +3%	306,945	232,248
	Major currencies -3%	(306,945)	(219,225)
Composite	Major stock exchanges -15% Major interest rate +100bp Major currencies +3%	(3,165,033)	(4,166,692)

The information of stress testing is defined by risk management policy of the trading book.

9) Sensitivity analysis

a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate factor sensitivities (the present value of one basis point, or “PVBP”) represent the change in the net present value of the interest rate derivative portfolios caused by a parallel unit shift of 0.01% (1 basis point) in the interest rates in various yield curves affecting the portfolio. The Bank’s interest rate-sensitive portfolios include government bonds, corporate bonds, interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements and interest rate collars.

b) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange rate factor sensitivities (“FX delta”) represent the change of the foreign exchange portfolios (i.e., forward exchange transactions and currency swaps) caused by the underlying currency exchange rate fluctuation.

c) Equity securities price risk

Equity securities price factor sensitivities ("Equity delta") represent the change of the equity securities price portfolio caused by a parallel unit shift of 1% (100 basis points) in the underlying stocks prices fluctuation. The Bank's equity portfolios include stocks and equity index options.

Risk Factors	Changes (+/-)	December 31, 2020 Sensitivity of Profit or Loss	December 31, 2020 Sensitivity of Equity
Foreign exchange rate factor sensitivity (FX Delta)	USD+1%	$ 87,303	$ -
	HKD+1%	9,862	-
	JPY+1%	15,101	-
	AUD+1%	12,843	-
	CNY+1%	(7,927)	-
Interest rate factor sensitivity (PVBP)	Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp	(8,730)	-
	Yield curves (HKD) parallel shift+1bp	147	-
	Yield curves (JPY) parallel shift+1bp	2	-
	Yield curves (AUD) parallel shift+1bp	(131)	-
	Yield curves (CNY) parallel shift+1bp	(1,303)	-
Equity securities price factor sensitivity (Equity Delta)	Equity securities price +1%	22,531	118,190

Risk Factors	Changes (+/-)	December 31, 2019 Sensitivity of Profit or Loss	December 31, 2019 Sensitivity of Equity
Foreign exchange rate factor sensitivity (FX Delta)	USD+1%	$ 78,082	$ -
	HKD+1%	(26,787)	-
	JPY+1%	(1,077)	-
	AUD+1%	(926)	-
	CNY+1%	4,109	-
Interest rate factor sensitivity (PVBP)	Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp	(8,600)	-
	Yield curves (HKD) parallel shift+1bp	70	-
	Yield curves (JPY) parallel shift+1bp	(1)	-
	Yield curves (AUD) parallel shift+1bp	(385)	-
	Yield curves (CNY) parallel shift+1bp	(1,097)	-
Equity securities price factor sensitivity (Equity Delta)	Equity securities price +1%	2,761	148,947

d. Transfers of financial assets

Financial assets transferred that have not been fully removed

During Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries' daily operations, transferred financial assets that do not meet the criteria for full derecognition are mostly made up of debt securities used as counterparty collateral for repurchase agreements or equity securities lent as part of securities lending agreement. The nature of these transactions are secured loans, and reflects the liability where the Company is obligated to repurchase the transferred financial assets according to a fixed price in future periods. With respect to such transactions, the Company will not be able to use, sell or pledge such transferred financial assets during the effective period. However, the Company is still exposed to interest rate risk and credit risk, hence they are not derecognized.

The following table is an analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities that have not been fully derecognized:

December 31, 2020					
Category of Financial Assets	**Transferred Financial Assets Carrying Value**	**Related Financial Liabilities Carrying Value**	**Transferred Financial Assets Fair Value**	**Related Financial Liabilities Fair Value**	**Net Fair Value**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Repurchase agreements	$ 9,706,456	$ 9,175,931	$ 9,706,456	$ 9,175,931	$ 530,525
Investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost					
Repurchase agreements	865,651	916,127	961,477	916,127	45,350

December 31, 2019					
Category of Financial Assets	**Transferred Financial Assets Carrying Value**	**Related Financial Liabilities Carrying Value**	**Transferred Financial Assets Fair Value**	**Related Financial Liabilities Fair Value**	**Net Fair Value**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Repurchase agreements	$ 37,202,442	$ 35,456,986	$ 37,202,442	$ 35,456,986	$ 1,745,456
Investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost					
Repurchase agreements	15,538,318	12,723,466	15,346,975	12,723,466	2,623,509

e. Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The Company engages in financial instrument transactions that are offset in accordance with IAS 32, section 42, and the financial assets and financial liabilities that are relevant to such transactions are presented in the balance sheets at net amounts.

The Company is also engaged in financial instrument transactions that are not offset in accordance with the regulations, but entered into enforceable master netting arrangements or other similar agreements with counterparties, for example: Global master repurchase agreements, global securities lending agreements, or other similar agreements. Financial instruments subject to enforceable master netting arrangement or other similar agreements could be settled at net amount as chosen by the counterparties, or, if not, the financial instruments could be settled at gross amount. However, if one of the counterparty defaults, the other party could choose to settle the transaction at net amount.

Information related to offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities is disclosed as follows:

December 31, 2020

Financial Assets Subject to Offsetting, Master Netting Arrangement or Similar Agreement						
Item	Gross Amount of Recognized Financial Assets (a)	Gross Amount Offset in the Balance Sheet (b)	Amount Presented in the Balance Sheet (c)= (a)-(b)	Amount Not Offset in the Balance Sheet (d)		Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial Instruments (Note)	Cash Collateral Received/Pledged	
Derivative financial instruments	$ 73,217,904	$ -	$ 73,217,904	$ 71,410,047	$ 1,807,857	$ -

Financial Liabilities Subject to Offsetting, Master Netting Arrangement or Similar Agreement						
Item	Gross Amount of Recognized Financial Liabilities (a)	Gross Amount Offset in the Balance Sheet (b)	Amount Presented in the Balance Sheet (c)= (a)-(b)	Amount Not Offset in the Balance Sheet (d)		Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial Instruments (Note)	Cash Collateral Received/Pledged	
Derivative financial instruments	$ 71,410,047	$ -	$ 71,410,047	$ 71,410,047	$ -	$ -
Repurchase agreement	10,092,058	-	10,092,058	9,278,702	813,356	-

December 31, 2019

Financial Assets Subject to Offsetting, Master Netting Arrangement or Similar Agreement						
Item	Gross Amount of Recognized Financial Assets (a)	Gross Amount Offset in the Balance Sheet (b)	Amount Presented in the Balance Sheet (c)= (a)-(b)	Amount Not Offset in the Balance Sheet (d)		Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial Instruments (Note)	Cash Collateral Received/Pledged	
Derivative financial instruments	$ 51,387,906	$ -	$ 51,387,906	$ 49,166,645	$ 2,221,261	$ -

Financial Liabilities Subject to Offsetting, Master Netting Arrangement or Similar Agreement						
Item	Gross Amount of Recognized Financial Liabilities (a)	Gross Amount Offset in the Balance Sheet (b)	Amount Presented in the Balance Sheet (c)= (a)-(b)	Amount Not Offset in the Balance Sheet (d)		Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial Instruments (Note)	Cash Collateral Received/Pledged	
Derivative financial instruments	$ 49,166,645	$ -	$ 49,166,645	$ 49,166,645	$ -	$ -
Repurchase agreement	48,180,452	-	48,180,452	46,537,689	1,642,763	-

Note: Master netting arrangement and non-cash collateral are included.

51. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

a. Capital adequacy maintain strategy

The eligible capital of the Company must conform to the regulatory capital requirements and achieve the minimum adequacy ratio. The calculation of the eligible capital and regulatory capital should comply with the rules issued by the authorities.

b. Capital assessment procedure

To ensure the Company possesses sufficient capital to assume various risk, the Company assesses required capital for the portfolios and characteristics of risk and execute risk management through capital allocation to realize optimization of resources.

c. Information on the Bank's CAR was as follows:

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %

Items		Year	December 31, 2020 Standalone	December 31, 2020 Consolidated
Eligible capital	Common equity		$ 204,572,808	$ 212,526,568
	Other Tier 1 capital		27,227,007	33,205,553
	Tier 2 capital		45,000,995	58,452,827
	Eligible capital		276,800,810	304,184,948
Risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized approach	1,393,921,824	1,513,501,089
		Internal ratings-based approach	-	-
		Securitization	16,503,042	16,503,042
	Operational risk	Basic indicator approach	-	-
		Standardized approach/alternative standardized approach	116,505,060	123,362,753
		Advanced measurement approach	-	-
	Market risk	Standardized approach	110,110,960	115,077,114
		Internal model approach	-	-
	Risk-weighted assets		1,637,040,886	1,768,443,998
Capital adequacy ratio (%)			16.91%	17.20%
Ratio of common equity to risk-weighted assets (%)			12.50%	12.02%
Ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets (%)			14.16%	13.90%
Leverage ratio (%)			7.00%	7.14%

Items		Year	December 31, 2019 Standalone	December 31, 2019 Consolidated
Eligible capital	Common equity		$ 186,226,591	$ 193,317,039
	Other Tier 1 capital		27,099,093	33,059,261
	Tier 2 capital		48,554,797	61,447,606
	Eligible capital		261,880,481	287,823,906
Risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized approach	1,458,022,891	1,546,548,347
		Internal ratings-based approach	-	-
		Securitization	22,228,869	22,228,869
	Operational risk	Basic indicator approach	-	-
		Standardized approach/alternative standardized approach	92,046,240	97,006,726
		Advanced measurement approach	-	-
	Market risk	Standardized approach	162,655,085	171,196,678
		Internal model approach	-	-
	Risk-weighted assets		1,734,953,085	1,836,980,620
Capital adequacy ratio (%)			15.09%	15.67%
Ratio of common equity to risk-weighted assets (%)			10.73%	10.52%
Ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets (%)			12.30%	12.32%
Leverage ratio (%)			7.01%	7.18%

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

Note 2: Formulas used were as follows:

1) Eligible capital = Common equity + Other Tier 1 capital + Tier 2 capital.

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

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

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

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

6) Leverage ratio = Tier 1 capital ÷ Exposure measurement.

The Banking Law and related regulations require the Bank to maintain its unconsolidated and consolidated CARs at a minimum of 10.5%, the Tier 1 Capital Ratio at a minimum of 8.5% and the Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio at a minimum of 7%. In addition, if the Bank's CAR falls below the minimum requirement, the authorities may impose certain restrictions on the amount of cash dividends that the Bank can declare or, in certain conditions, totally prohibit the Bank from declaring cash dividends.

52. UNCONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES

The Company does not provide financial support or other support to the unconsolidated structured entities for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. The Company's maximum exposure to loss from its interests in these structured entities is limited to the carrying amount of assets the Company recognized. The information of the recognized unconsolidated structured entities is disclosed as follows:

Type of Structured Entity	Nature and Purpose	Interests Owned
Securitization vehicle	Investment in asset-backed securities to receive returns	Investment in securitization vehicles issued by the entity

The carrying amounts of assets recognized by the Company as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities are disclosed as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Financial assets at FVTOCI	$ 14,299,523	$ 27,942,654
Investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost	32,294,807	38,848,276
	$ 46,594,330	$ 66,790,930

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

The Bank

a. Credit risk

1) Asset quality: Please refer to Table 2.

2) Concentration of credit extensions

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

December 31, 2020			
Rank	**Company Name**	**Credit Extension Balance**	**% to Net Asset Value**
1	Group A - real estate development activities	$ 25,080,432	10.35
2	Group B - packaging and testing of semi-conductors	7,803,739	3.22
3	Group C - ocean transportation	7,420,326	3.06
4	Group D - other financial intermediation	6,905,632	2.85
5	Group E - management consultancy activities	6,871,093	2.84
6	Group F - real estate development activities	6,200,000	2.56
7	Group G - real estate development activities	5,708,000	2.36
8	Group H - manufacture of computers	5,288,900	2.18
9	Group I - other financial intermediation	4,793,419	1.98
10	Group J - other financial intermediation	4,247,054	1.75

December 31, 2019			
Rank	**Company Name**	**Credit Extension Balance**	**% to Net Asset Value**
1	Group A - real estate development activities	$ 30,945,120	13.60
2	Group B - packaging and testing of semi-conductors	17,042,808	7.49
3	Group C - ocean transportation	9,123,947	4.01
4	Group D - other financial intermediation	8,563,610	3.76
5	Group E - other	8,464,135	3.72
6	Group F - real estate development activities	6,400,000	2.81
7	Group G - other financial intermediation	4,740,141	2.08
8	Group H - wired telecommunications activities	4,380,400	1.93
9	Group I - international financial institution	4,314,942	1.90
10	Group J - other financial intermediation	4,269,514	1.88

b. Market risk

Interest Rate Sensitivity (New Taiwan Dollar)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

December 31, 2020

Items	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to One Year	Over One Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	$ 1,934,222,537	$ 51,442,037	$ 137,064,969	$ 156,791,393	$ 2,279,520,936
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	190,095,447	1,531,047,126	239,236,301	86,479,337	2,046,858,211
Interest rate-sensitive gap	1,744,127,090	(1,479,605,089)	(102,171,332)	70,312,056	232,662,725
Net worth					242,296,872
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities					111.37%
Ratio of interest rate sensitivity gap to net worth					96.02%

December 31, 2019

Items	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to One Year	Over One Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	$ 1,837,932,196	$ 7,335,655	$ 123,846,988	$ 120,610,271	$ 2,089,725,110
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	206,919,364	1,314,554,764	258,573,888	94,850,569	1,874,898,585
Interest rate-sensitive gap	1,631,012,832	(1,307,219,109)	(134,726,900)	25,759,702	214,826,525
Net worth					227,485,604
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities					111.46%
Ratio of interest rate sensitivity gap to net worth					94.44%

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

Note 2: Interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities mean the revenues or costs of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities are affected by interest rate changes.

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

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

Interest Rate Sensitivity (U.S. Dollars)

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

December 31, 2020

Items	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to One Year	Over One Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	$ 8,399,860	$ 479,765	$ 1,112,911	$ 6,214,503	$ 16,207,039
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	10,799,718	3,480,300	4,038,117	4,695,480	23,013,615
Interest rate-sensitive gap	(2,399,858)	(3,000,535)	(2,925,206)	1,519,023	(6,806,576)
Net worth					8,499,259
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities					70.42%
Ratio of interest rate sensitivity gap to net worth					(80.08%)

December 31, 2019

Items	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to One Year	Over One Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	$ 7,944,502	$ 417,969	$ 1,052,742	$ 7,468,062	$ 16,883,275
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	10,852,355	2,762,903	3,020,304	3,717,138	20,352,700
Interest rate-sensitive gap	(2,907,853)	(2,344,934)	(1,967,562)	3,750,924	(3,469,425)
Net worth					7,556,155
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities					82.95%
Ratio of interest rate sensitivity gap to net worth					(45.92%)

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

Note 2: Interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities mean the revenues or costs of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities are affected by interest rate changes.

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

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

c. Liquidity risk

1) Profitability (consolidated information)

Unit: %

Items		**For the Year Ended December 31, 2020**	**For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**
Return on total assets	Before income tax	0.83	0.91
	After income tax	0.72	0.77
Return on equity	Before income tax	10.79	12.09
	After income tax	9.32	10.27
Net income ratio		36.05	35.62

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

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

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

Note 4: Income before (after) income tax represents income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

2) Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities (New Taiwan Dollar)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

December 31, 2020

	Total	**Remaining Period to Maturity**					
		0-10 Days	**11-30 Days**	**31-90 Days**	**91-180 Days**	**181 Days to 1 Year**	**Over 1 Year**
Main capital inflow on maturity	$ 2,991,459,888	$ 421,163,180	$ 373,637,362	$ 326,027,600	$ 279,941,783	$ 411,108,777	$ 1,179,581,186
Main capital outflow on maturity	3,564,991,200	157,675,947	286,412,129	530,879,508	534,669,495	681,943,098	1,373,411,023
Gap	(573,531,312)	263,487,233	87,225,233	(204,851,908)	(254,727,712)	(270,834,321)	(193,829,837)

December 31, 2019

	Total	**Remaining Period to Maturity**					
		0-10 Days	**11-30 Days**	**31-90 Days**	**91-180 Days**	**181 Days to 1 Year**	**Over 1 Year**
Main capital inflow on maturity	$ 2,753,664,691	$ 512,917,202	$ 279,534,600	$ 326,611,389	$ 212,034,471	$ 388,992,625	$ 1,033,574,404
Main capital outflow on maturity	3,284,386,041	181,117,191	225,578,812	608,926,176	570,919,514	483,026,638	1,214,817,710
Gap	(530,721,350)	331,800,011	53,955,788	(282,314,787)	(358,885,043)	(94,034,013)	(181,243,306)

Note: The above amounts included only New Taiwan dollar amounts held by the Bank (i.e., excluding foreign currency).

Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities (U.S. Dollars)

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

December 31, 2020

	Total	**Remaining Period to Maturity**				
		1-30 Days	**31-90 Days**	**91-180 Days**	**181 Days- 1 Year**	**Over 1 Year**
Main capital inflow on maturity	$ 65,536,230	$ 21,926,788	$ 15,635,019	$ 8,800,757	$ 9,094,993	$ 10,078,673
Main capital outflow on maturity	70,572,687	20,713,751	18,347,814	10,820,543	11,798,356	8,892,223
Gap	(5,036,457)	1,213,037	(2,712,795)	(2,019,786)	(2,703,363)	1,186,450

December 31, 2019

	Total	Remaining Period to Maturity				
		1-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	$ 61,759,110	$ 17,781,993	$ 16,890,342	$ 8,748,684	$ 7,808,402	$ 10,529,689
Main capital outflow on maturity	66,894,443	16,698,526	20,440,429	10,134,936	12,011,769	7,608,783
Gap	(5,135,333)	1,083,467	(3,550,087)	(1,386,252)	(4,203,367)	2,920,906

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

54. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The information reported to the Company's chief operating decision maker for the assessment of segment performance focuses mainly on operation and profitability. The Company's reportable segments are as follows:

a. Corporate banking unit: Corporate banking, foreign exchange business, debt management and public treasury business;

b. Individual banking unit: Deposits and consumer loans, foreign exchange service, endorsement guarantees business, note discounting, safe deposits boxes, credit card - related products, and trust business;

c. International banking unit: Offshore banking units, overseas branches and representative office; and

d. Other units: These parts contain the Bank's assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses that cannot be attributed to or allocated reasonably to certain operating segments.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss.

The analysis of the Company's operating revenue and results by reportable segment was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020				
	Corporate Banking	Individual Banking	International Banking	Others	Total
Net interest (externally)	$ 7,616,684	$ 14,646,043	$ 6,544,958	$ 6,415,433	$ 35,223,118
Segment revenue (expense)	$ (2,259,915)	$ 8,793,675	$ (289,763)	$ (6,243,997)	$ -
Segment net income	$ 4,049,858	$ 17,647,220	$ 3,270,140	$ 855,768	$ 25,822,986
Income tax expense					(3,511,682)
Income after income tax					$ 22,311,304

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019				
	Corporate Banking	Individual Banking	International Banking	Others	Total
Net interest (externally)	$ 8,457,851	$ 11,645,341	$ 8,075,990	$ 8,266,598	$ 36,445,780
Segment revenue (expense)	$ (3,698,282)	$ 12,302,670	$ (825,865)	$ (7,778,523)	$ -
Segment net income	$ 3,224,721	$ 19,757,524	$ 4,750,081	$ (1,264,940)	$ 26,467,386
Income tax expense					(3,980,972)
Income after income tax					$ 22,486,414

Note 1: No revenue from transactions with a single external customer amounted to 10% or more of the Company’s total revenue.

Note 2: Operating segments’ profit are measured on a pre-tax income basis, the income taxes are not allocated to reporting segments for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

Note 3: As the Company provided the average amount of deposits and loans to measure assets and liabilities, the measured amount of assets and liabilities is not disclosed.

55. OTHER

The Company had evaluated the economic impact caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, and as of the date of approval of the consolidated financial report, there is no significant impact on the Company. The Company will continue to observe the relevant epidemic situation and evaluate its impact.

56. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

a. Related information of significant transactions and investees and b. Proportionate share in investees:

1) Financing provided: The Bank - not applicable; investee - none

2) Endorsement/guarantee provided: The Bank - not applicable; investee - none

3) Marketable securities held: The Bank - not applicable; investee - none

4) Marketable securities acquired or disposed of at costs or prices of at least $300 million or 10% of the paid-in capital: The Bank - not applicable; investee - none

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

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

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

8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least $300 million or 10% of the paid-in capital: Table 1 (attached)

9) Sale of nonperforming loans: None

10) Asset securitization under the “Regulations for Financial Asset Securitization”: None

11) Other significant transactions which may affect the decisions of users of financial reports: Table 2 (attached)

12) Related information of investees and proportionate share: Table 3 (attached)

13) Derivative transactions: Note 8

c. Investments in mainland China: Table 4 (attached)

d. Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions

For the detailed information of intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions, refer to Table 5 (attached).

e. Information on major shareholders

A bank whose stock is listed on the TWSE or listed on the TPEx shall disclose the names, numbers of shares held, and shareholding percentages of shareholders who hold 5 percent or more of the Bank’s equity: Not applicable.

TABLE 1

CATHAY UNITED BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$300 MILLION OR 10% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Impairment Loss
					Amount	Actions Taken		
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	CUBCN Bank (Note 1)	Subsidiary	$ 743,981	-	$ -	-	$ -	$ -
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Note 2)	Other related party	350,640	-	-	-	-	-

Note 1: Interest receivable.

Note 2: Receivable commission on collecting insurance.

CATHAY UNITED BANK CO., LTD.

ASSET QUALITY - NONPERFORMING LOANS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

Period			December 31, 2020					December 31, 2019				
Items			Nonperforming Loans (Note 1)	Loans	Ratio of Nonperforming Loans (Note 2)	Allowance for Credit Losses	Coverage Ratio (Note 3)	Nonperforming Loans (Note 1)	Loans	Ratio of Nonperforming Loans (Note 2)	Allowance for Credit Losses	Coverage Ratio (Note 3)
Corporate banking	Secured		$ 840,401	$ 265,981,571	0.32%	$ 3,283,451	390.70%	$ 106,443	$ 219,835,224	0.05%	$ 2,799,559	2630.09%
	Unsecured		203,533	312,112,388	0.07%	7,296,192	3584.78%	234,899	326,886,658	0.07%	8,132,940	3462.31%
Consumer banking	Housing mortgage (Note 4)		363,263	429,232,267	0.08%	6,791,891	1869.69%	652,832	351,141,817	0.19%	5,628,075	862.10%
	Cash cards		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small-scale credit loans (Note 5)		248,450	100,603,115	0.25%	3,614,217	1454.71%	211,673	87,272,712	0.24%	2,898,274	1369.22%
	Other (Note 6)	Secured	603,718	489,779,625	0.12%	5,539,927	917.64%	995,451	502,473,730	0.20%	6,105,424	613.33%
		Unsecured	14,922	22,885,286	0.07%	320,255	2146.14%	84,867	26,291,790	0.32%	419,182	493.93%
Loan			2,274,287	1,620,594,252	0.14%	26,845,933	1180.41%	2,286,165	1,513,901,931	0.15%	25,983,454	1136.55%
			Nonperforming Receivables	Receivables	Ratio of Nonperforming Receivables	Allowance for Credit Losses	Coverage Ratio	Nonperforming Receivables	Receivables	Ratio of Nonperforming Receivables	Allowance for Credit Losses	Coverage Ratio
Credit cards			$ 99,834	$ 87,092,880	0.11%	$ 1,955,685	1958.94%	$ 131,125	$ 89,442,948	0.15%	$ 1,852,005	1412.39%
Accounts receivable factored without recourse (Note 7)			-	4,924,287	-	77,506	-	-	3,137,119	-	42,657	-

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 7: As required by the Banking Bureau in its letter dated July 19, 2005 (Ref. No. 094000494), accounts receivable factored without recourse are reported as nonperforming receivables within three months after the factors or insurance companies refuse to indemnify banks for any liabilities on these accounts.

(Continued)

Not reported as nonperforming loans or nonperforming receivables

Types \ Items	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Not Reported as Nonperforming Loans	Not Reported as Nonperforming Receivables	Not Reported as Nonperforming Loans	Not Reported as Nonperforming Receivables
Amounts of executed contracts on negotiated debts not reported as nonperforming loans and receivables (Note 1)	$ 1,428	$ 50,506	$ 2,032	$ 84,157
Amounts of discharged and executed contracts on clearance of consumer debts not reported as nonperforming loans and receivables (Note 2)	68,601	1,194,283	52,995	1,186,944
Total	$ 70,029	$ 1,244,789	$ 55,027	$ 1,271,101

Note 1: Amounts of executed contracts on negotiated debts that are not reported as nonperforming loans or receivables are reported in accordance with the Banking Bureau's letter dated April 25, 2006 (Ref. No. 09510001270).

Note 2: Amounts of discharged and executed contracts on clearance of consumer debts that are not reported as nonperforming loans or receivables are reported in accordance with the Banking Bureau's letter dated September 15, 2008 and September 20, 2016 (Ref. No. 09700318940 and No. 10500134790).

(Concluded)

CATHAY UNITED BANK CO., LTD.

INFORMATION ON AND PROPORTIONATE SHARE IN INVESTEES
December 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Invest Company	Investee Company (Note 1)	Location	Main Business and Product	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Carrying Value	Investment Gain (Loss)	Proportionate Share of the Bank and Its Subsidiaries in Investees (Note 1)				Note
							Shares (Thousands)	Pro Forma Shares (Note 2)	Total		
									Shares (Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Financial-related business										
	Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation	Taipei	Centralized securities depository of enterprises	0.17	$ 49,437	2,253	2,274	-	2,274	0.58	
	Taipei Forex Inc.	Taipei	Foreign exchange broker	4.04	77,275	4,800	800	-	800	4.04	
	Global Securities Finance Corporation (Note 4)	Taipei	Securities finance industry	0.00	-	530	-	-	-	0.00	
	Taiwan Future Exchange Co., Ltd.	Taipei	Futures exchange	0.62	263,375	5,750	2,300	-	2,300	0.62	
	Financial Information Service Co., Ltd.	Taipei	Data processing services	2.34	817,334	33,643	12,234	-	12,234	2.34	
	Taiwan Finance Corporation	Taipei	Bills financing	24.57	1,765,602	115,250	126,814	-	126,814	24.57	
	Waterland Securities Co., Ltd.	Taipei	Integrated securities houses	10.32	665,307	33,395	98,299	-	98,299	12.29	
	Taiwan Asset Management Corporation	Taipei	Financial institution's debt purchase, evaluation or auction business	5.79	947,542	39,780	61,200	-	61,200	5.79	
	Taiwan Financial Asset Service Corporation	Taipei	Financial institution credit evaluation or auction services	5.88	188,710	800	10,000	-	10,000	5.88	
	Sunny Asset Management Co.	Taipei	Financial institution's debt purchase and other services	9.37	8,256	1,387	562	-	562	9.37	
	Visa	Los Angeles	Credit card business	0.02	2,899,011	16,685	1,026	-	1,026	0.05	
	Indovina Bank Limited	Vietnam	Commercial banking	50.00	4,358,749	457,637	Note 3	-	Note 3	50.00	
	Cathay United Bank (Cambodia) Corporation Limited	Cambodia	Commercial banking	100.00	3,313,728	88,478	100,000	-	100,000	100.00	
	Taiwan Mobile Payment Co.	Taipei	Trust service manager (TSM)	4.00	12,901	-	2,400	-	2,400	4.00	
	Philippine Clearing House Corporation (PCHC)	Philippines	Bills financing	1.69	8,313	-	21	-	21	1.69	
	Quantifeed Holdings Limited	Cayman Islands	Bills financing	7.80	23,639	-	2,829	-	2,829	7.80	
	Cathay United Bank (China) Limited	China	Commercial banking	100.00	16,241,706	177,579	Note 3	-	Note 3	100.00	
	Srisawad Corp PCL	Thailand	Holding industry	4.60	3,934,440	82,228	125,827		125,827	9.16	
	Non-financial-related business										
	Anfeng Enterprises Co., Ltd.	Taipei	ATM bill supplement business	15.00	7,256	518	450	-	450	15.00	
	Taiwan Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	Taipei	Real estate management	30.15	97,567	(1,475)	9,044	-	9,044	30.15	
	China National Goods Promotion Center Co., Ltd.	Taipei	Acting as agent for exporting domestic manufacturers' products for export business	4.87	327	-	19	-	19	4.87	
	Development International Investment Co., Ltd.	Taipei	Investment	4.95	827,983	21,600	108,000	-	108,000	9.90	
	EasyCard Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	Taipei	Investment	4.91	27,881	6,306	6,538	-	6,538	6.28	
	Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation	Kaohsiung	Public rapid transit	1.38	28,565	385	3,845	-	3,845	1.38	
	Hantong Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Taipei	Venture capital	12.95	104,142	3,404	7,092	-	7,092	12.95	
	Yuhua Venture Co., Ltd.	Taipei	Venture capital	5.00	1,746	216	293	-	293	5.00	
	Harbinger Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Taipei	Venture capital	3.35	59	-	26	-	26	13.35	
	Victor Taichung Machinery Works Co., Ltd.	Taichung	Machinery and equipment manufacturing	0.03	1,248	20	66	-	66	0.03	
	Alliance Digital Tech. Co.	Taipei	Trust service manager (TSM)	2.16	834	-	900	-	900	2.16	

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

Note 2:
a. Pro forma shares are shares that are assumed to be obtained through buying equity-based securities or entering into equity-linked derivative contracts for purposes defined in Article 74 of Banking Law.
b. Equity-based securities, such as convertible bonds and warrants, are covered by Article 11 of "Securities and Exchange Law Enforcement Rules".
c. Derivative contracts, such as stock options, are those conforming to the definition of derivatives in IFRS 9.

Note 3: Unissued stock.

Note 4: Global Securities Finance Corporation approved the company's dissolution in the annual meeting of shareholders in 2020. The date of dissolution was June 30, 2020 and the company is still in liquidation phase. However, the Bank has returned the physical stocks to the stock agency company during the conduct of procedures for the distribution of remaining assets in December 2020. The investment cost was reduced to zero. Started from December, the Bank would no longer evaluate the investment.

CATHAY UNITED BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company Name	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Investment Type	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2020 (Note 1)	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2020	Investee Net Income	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Income	Carrying Value as of December 31, 2020	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2020	Note
					Outflow	Inflow							
Cathay United Bank (China) Limited	Local government approved banking	$ 14,377,562 (CNY 3,000,000)	Direct	$ 14,377,562 (CNY 3,000,000)	$ -	$ -	$ 14,377,562 (CNY 3,000,000)	$ 177,579	100	$ 177,579	$ 16,241,706	$ -	

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Investment Amount Approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 2)	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 3)
$ 14,377,562 (CNY 3,000,000)	$ 14,377,562 (CNY 3,000,000)	$ 147,993,373

Note 1: The registered capital of Cathay United Bank (China) Limited was CNY3,000,000,000, which was transferred to the working capital of Cathay United Bank (China) Limited after the merger of Cathay United Bank Shanghai branch, Qingdao branch and Shenzhen branch was approved by the authorities.

Note 2: The Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (“MOEAIC”) authorized the Bank to remit US$60,067,239 (CNY400,000,000). Based on the capital verification report issued by local accountants in mainland China, the Shanghai branch of the Bank was authorized to remit the total amount of working capital of US$59,768,397.46, and the remaining amount of US$298,841.54 was repatriated on November 5, 2010. The Bank reported to MOEAIC to revise the amount of the investment on January 18, 2011, and it was authorized by MOEAIC on January 24, 2011. Also, MOEAIC authorized the Bank to remit US$95,024,128 (CNY600,000,000). Based on the capital verification report issued by local accountants in mainland China, Shanghai branch of the Bank was authorized to remit the total amount of working capital of US$94,929,198.64, and the remaining amount of US$94,929.36 was repatriated on February 1, 2012. The Bank reported to MOEAIC to revise the amount of the investment on March 20, 2012, and it was authorized by MOEAIC on March 26, 2012. MOEAIC agreed to the Bank to increase the working capital of Shanghai branch by US$164,000,000 (CNY1,000,000,000) on February 27, 2014, and was authorized by MOEAIC on July 10, 2014. MOEAIC agreed to the Bank to increase the working capital of the Qingdao branch by US$98,199,673 (CNY600,000,000) on January 21, 2014, and was authorized by MOEAIC on October 30, 2014. The Bank obtained approval from MOEAIC to increase the working capital of Shenzhen branch by US$60,708,160.7 (CNY400,000,000) on January 5, 2015, and was authorized by MOEAIC on December 22, 2016.

Note 3: Based on the Investment Commission’s “Regulation on Examination of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China” investments are limited to the larger of 60% of the Bank’s net asset value or 60% of the Company’s consolidated net asset value.

TABLE 5

CATHAY UNITED BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

BUSINESS RELATIONSHIP AND SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS AMONG THE BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Transacting Company	Counterparty	Flow of Transaction (Note 2)	Description of Transaction			
				Financial Statement Account	Amounts	Terms of Transaction	Percentage of Total Revenue or Total Assets (Note 3)
0	Cathay United Bank	Indovina Bank	a	Due from banks - interest revenue	$ 243	Note 4	0.00
		Indovina Bank	a	Call loan to banks - interest revenue	72,051	Note 4	0.12
		Indovina Bank	a	Due to bank	60,563	Note 4	0.00
		Indovina Bank	a	Due from banks	20,144	Note 4	0.00
1	Indovina Bank	Cathay United Bank	b	Due to banks - interest expense	243	Note 4	0.00
		Cathay United Bank	b	Call loan from banks - interest expense	72,051	Note 4	0.12
		Cathay United Bank	b	Due from banks	60,563	Note 4	0.00
		Cathay United Bank	b	Due to bank	20,144	Note 4	0.00
0	Cathay United Bank	CUBC Bank	a	Call loan to banks - interest revenue	784	Note 4	0.00
		CUBC Bank	a	Call loan from banks - interest expense	549	Note 4	0.00
		CUBC Bank	a	Due to bank	10,072	Note 4	0.00
		CUBC Bank	a	Due from banks	57,870	Note 4	0.00
		CUBC Bank	a	Dividend receivable	168,046	Note 4	0.01
		CUBC Bank	a	Net other revenue other than interest income	6,013	Note 4	0.01
2	CUBC Bank	Cathay United Bank	b	Call loan from banks - interest expense	784	Note 4	0.00
		Cathay United Bank	b	Call loan to banks - interest revenue	549	Note 4	0.00
		Cathay United Bank	b	Due from banks	10,072	Note 4	0.00
		Cathay United Bank	b	Due to bank	57,870	Note 4	0.00
		Cathay United Bank	b	Dividend payable	168,046	Note 4	0.01
		Cathay United Bank	b	Other general and administrative expense	6,013	Note 4	0.01
0	Cathay United Bank	CUBCN Bank	a	Call loan to banks - interest revenue	46,711	Note 4	0.08
		CUBCN Bank	a	Due to bank	28,693	Note 4	0.00
		CUBCN Bank	a	Due from banks	9,640,455	Note 4	0.30
		CUBCN Bank	a	Call loan to banks	372,319		0.01
		CUBCN Bank	a	Interest receivable	743,981	Note 4	0.02
		CUBCN Bank	a	Other receivables	86,417	Note 4	0.00
3	CUBCN Bank	Cathay United Bank	b	Call loan from banks - interest expense	46,711	Note 4	0.08
		Cathay United Bank	b	Due from banks	28,693	Note 4	0.00
		Cathay United Bank	b	Due to bank	9,640,455	Note 4	0.30
		Cathay United Bank	b	Call loan from banks	372,319	Note 4	0.01
		Cathay United Bank	b	Interest payable	743,981	Note 4	0.02
		Cathay United Bank	b	Other payables	86,417	Note 4	0.00

(Continued)

Note 1: The transacting company is identified in the No. column as follows:

a. 0 for parent company.
b. Sequentially from 1 for subsidiaries.

Note 2: The flow of transactions is as follows:

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

Note 3: The percentage is calculated as follows:

a. Assets and liabilities: Ending balance divided by total consolidated assets.
b. Income and expenses: The amount at the end of the period divided by consolidated net income.

Note 4: The terms of the transactions between the Bank and related parties were similar to those for unrelated parties.

(Concluded)