

Union Bank of Taiwan

The Minutes of 2025 Annual Meeting of Shareholders

Date and Time: June 13, 2025 at 9:00 a.m.

Location: No. 187, Jinhua St., Taipei City, 2F, International conference hall, Center for Public Business Administration Education, National Chengchi University

Shareholders' meeting Convening method: Entity and video assistance

Attend:

Total outstanding shares: 4,250,072,873 shares

Total shares represented by shareholders present in person or by proxy : 3,421,814,702 shares

Percentage of shares held by shareholders present in person or by proxy: 80.51%

Chairman: Director Jeff Lin

Attend as a delegate: Director Jeff Lin 、 Managing Director : Chiang Chen Hsiung 、 Director: Lin Si Yong 、 Li Wen Ming 、 Tu Hong Mao 、 Independent Director: Lee Yao Hsien (Audit Committee Convenor) 、 Independent Director: Fan Lin Yu (The number of directors present exceeds half of the 9 seats).

Lee Kuan Hao of Deloitte & Touche 、 LAW OFFICE OF S.S.Lai ATTORNEY AT LAW: LAI Sheng Shing.

1. Declare the conference : Attendant shareholder and shareholder agent represents share have already attained the legal quantity. The Chairman called the meeting to order .

2. Chairperson Remarks : Director Jeff Lin

3. Reports

(1) 2024 Business Report. (Please refer to the attachment)

Decision: Understood.

(2) 2024 Audit Committee Audit Report. (Please refer to the attachment)

Decision: Understood.

(3) 2024 Report on Employee and Director Remuneration Distribution Status. (Please refer to the meeting manual)

Decision: Understood.

(4) 2024 Report on the Remuneration of Directors. (Please refer to the attachment)

Decision: Understood.

(5) Report on the Spin-off of Securities Business to Establish a 100%-Owned Securities Subsidiary, "Union Securities of Taiwan Co., Ltd." (Please refer to the meeting manual)

Decision: Understood.

4. Proposals

Proposal No. 1 (Proposed by Board of Directors)

Subject : The 2024 business report and financial statements are submitted for approval. Please acknowledge.

Illustration:

1. The 2024 business report and financial statements of the Bank (including consolidated financial statements) have been audited by accountants Kuan-Hao Lee and Jiun-Hung Shih of Deloitte & Touche and have, together with the business report, been approved by the 4th meeting of the 5th term of the audit committee and the 12th meeting of the 6th term of the board of directors of the Bank. They are submitted for approval
2. Please refer to the above-cited documents in Attachment.

Resolution : The voting results of this case are shown in the following table. More than half of the shareholders present voted in favor, and the chairman announced that the case was passed
Number of voting rights of shareholders present at the voting (including electronic and video voting) 3,378,379,598 votes

Decide the result	Percentage of shares held by total votes
Approval votes: 3,309,717,878 (contain the electronics votes: 94,934,798)	97.96%
Disapproval votes: 465,516 (contain the electronics votes: 465,516)	0.01%
Invalid votes: 0	-
Abstention votes : 68,196,204 (contain the electronics votes: 68,051,482)	2.01%

Proposal No. 2 (Proposed by Board of Directors)

Subject: The 2024 Profit Distribution Proposal is submitted for approval. Please acknowledge.

Illustration:

- 2024 distributable profit of NT\$5,092,107,406. In accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association, the proposed distribution is as follows:
 - Preferred stock dividends (NT\$2.630625 per share), Calculated in segments based on the interest rate reset on April 24, 2023 total NT\$526,125,000.
 - Common stock cash dividends (NT\$0.35 per share) totaled NT\$1,417,525,506.
 - Common stock dividends (NT\$0.70 per share) totaled NT\$2,835,051,011.
 - Undistributed profit: NT\$313,405,889.
- After the profit distribution proposal is approved by the general shareholders meeting, the board of managing directors is authorized to determine the record date for dividend distribution and to handle cash distribution related matters.
- In accordance with the regulation of the Ministry of Finance Tai-Cao-Shui No. 871941343 date 30 April 1998, in distributing profit, individual identification should be adopted. The 2024 profit should be distributed in priority in this profit distribution.
- If the total number of outstanding shares is subsequently changed due to buy-back of the Bank's shares or the transfer, exchange or cancellation of treasury shares or any other event, resulting in the change of dividend distribution ratio, the shareholders meeting should authorize the board of directors to carry out the change.

Resolution : The voting results of this case are shown in the following table. More than half of the shareholders present voted in favor, and the chairman announced that the case was passed. Number of voting rights of shareholders present at the voting (including electronic and video voting) 3,378,379,598 votes

Decide the result	Percentage of shares held by total votes
Approval votes: 3,312,092,751 (contain the electronics votes: 97,309,671)	98.03%
Disapproval votes: 475,798 (contain the electronics votes: 475,798)	0.01%
Invalid votes: 0	-
Abstention votes : 65,811,049 (contain the electronics votes: 65,666,327)	1.94%

5. Discussions

Proposal No. 1(Proposed by Board of Directors)

Subject: Amend some articles of the Bank's Articles of Association. please vote.

Illustration:

- The contents of the revised articles of association are as follows:
 - In order to cooperate with the capital increase through profit transfer, the total capital and total number of shares will be changed. It is proposed to amend Article 4: "The total authorized capital

of the Bank shall be NT\$55,000,000,000, divided into 5,500,000,000 shares, with a par value of NT\$10 per share, divided into common shares and preferred shares, to be issued in batches."

- (2) Article 162 of the Company Law provides that the revised Article 5 states that "the Bank's shares shall be registered and signed or sealed by the directors representing the company and issued after being certified by a bank that is legally authorized to serve as the certificate holder for the issuance of shares."
 - (3) Pursuant to Article 14-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act, it is proposed to add to Article 38 that "the ratio of employee compensation referred to in the preceding paragraph to grassroots employees shall not be less than 50% of the total amount paid. The method of allocating employee compensation and directors' compensation and the definition of grassroots employees referred to in the preceding two paragraphs shall be authorized to be separately determined by the Board of Directors."
 - (4) The original Article 40, "When the statutory surplus reserve reaches the paid-in capital, the current period's contribution may be stopped," has been incorporated into Article 39.
2. Before and after the revision, please refer to Attachment.

Resolution : The voting results of this case are shown in the following table. More than half of the shareholders present voted in favor, and the chairman announced that the case was passed.
Number of voting rights of shareholders present at the voting (including electronic and video voting) 3,378,379,598 votes

Decide the result	Percentage of shares held by total votes
Approval votes: 3,312,086,177 (contain the electronics votes: 97,303,097)	98.03%
Disapproval votes: 476,651 (contain the electronics votes: 476,651)	0.01%
Invalid votes: 0	-
Abstention votes : 65,816,770 (contain the electronics votes: 65,672,048)	1.94%

Proposal No. 2 (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Subject: Discuss the proposal of issuing new shares using the bank's surplus as capital, please vote.

Illustration:

1. In order to enrich the Bank's working capital needs, For the distributable surplus in 2024, NT\$2,835,051,011 will be allocated to transfer the surplus to capital increase, of which NT\$2,835,051,010 will be issued for 283,505,101 shares, and the remaining NT\$1 less than 1 share will be distributed in cash.
2. This case is approved by the regular meeting of shareholders and reported to the competent authority for approval. The board of directors sets the base date for capital increase and allotment of shares (capital increase base date).
There is a proportion of shares distributed free of charge, 70 shares for every 1,000 shares. If less than 1 new share is allotted in this capital increase, the shareholder shall merge it by himself, and handle the merger with the Bank's stock affairs agency within 5 days from the allotment base date to form a whole share. The chairman of the board of directors consults a specific person to purchase at face value.
3. The new shares issued are Common shares, and the rights and obligations are the same as Common shares, with a denomination of NT\$10 per share.
4. In the event of a change in the shares of the Bank, or the transfer, Conversion or cancellation of the treasury shares or other circumstances, affecting the total number of shares outstanding, the share allotment, and the dividend rate, the shareholders' meeting authorizes the board of directors to handle the change.

5. In the case of the above-mentioned capital increase and issuance of new shares, the shareholders' meeting authorizes the board of directors to deal with changes in the law or when the competent authority approves the amendment.

Resolution : The voting results of this case are shown in the following table. More than half of the shareholders present voted in favor, and the chairman announced that the case was passed.
Number of voting rights of shareholders present at the voting (including electronic and video voting) 3,378,379,598 votes

Decide the result	Percentage of shares held by total votes
Approval votes: 3,312,156,374 (contain the electronics votes: 97,373,294)	98.03%
Disapproval votes: 534,272 (contain the electronics votes: 534,272)	0.01%
Invalid votes: 0	-
Abstention votes : 65,688,952 (contain the electronics votes: 65,544,230)	1.94%

6 、 Questions and Motions: None

7. Adjournment : June 13, 2025 at 9:40 a.m.

(There are no questions raised by shareholders on various proposals at this shareholders' meeting)

※ The proceedings of the shareholders' meeting are recorded in accordance with Article 183, Item 4 of the Company Law, and the results of the proceedings and the results of the meeting are still subject to the meeting's audio and video records.

Chairman: Jeff Lin

Record : Gina Wang

Mandarin Chinese version shall prevail if any inconsistency exists in English version.

1.Domestic and Overseas Financial Status

Looking back at 2024, although the global economy continues to face challenges, central banks around the world maintain tight monetary policies to curb inflation. Although inflationary pressure has eased compared to 2023, it has led to increased financing costs for companies, especially for companies that rely on foreign capital or multinational supply chains, and the pressure on capital allocation has increased. In response to international trends and domestic economic conditions, our central bank will maintain interest rates unchanged in the first half of 2024, driving stable growth in the banking industry's deposit and lending business, as well as the return of Taiwanese businessmen and the government's promotion of industrial development plans such as semiconductors and green energy, further supporting corporate financing needs and enabling the banking industry to continue to benefit.

Looking ahead to 2025, the market generally expects the Federal Reserve to start cutting interest rates in the second half of the year. However, interest rates are likely to remain at a relatively high level, which will continue to support bank interest rate spreads. As the government continues to promote public construction and corporate investment, the scale of bank loans is expected to grow steadily. However, we need to pay attention to global economic uncertainties, such as the Ukraine-Russia war, the Sino-US technology war, the slowdown in economic growth in the United States and Europe, and the risk of default in the Chinese real estate market, to avoid overseas exposure that impacts the quality of bank assets. In addition, as international regulators strengthen capital adequacy and risk management requirements, the banking industry must actively adjust its business strategies and maintain stable profits by strengthening digital finance, green finance and the development of diversified financial products to ensure sound operations. Overall, the banking industry will still have growth momentum in 2025, but it should respond prudently to market changes to ensure financial stability and operational resilience.

2. 2024 Operating Results and Main Business Status

In 2024, with the concerted efforts of all colleagues in the Bank, various operational indicators will have excellent performance. In terms of profit, the net profit after tax in 2024 was NT\$5,215,000,000, the after-tax earnings per share (EPS) was 1.16 yuan, the return on total assets (ROA) was 0.55%, and the return on common equity (ROE) was 7.47%. In terms of quality, the overdue loan ratio was 0.22%, and the allowance for bad debt coverage ratio was 537.01%, maintaining good asset quality.

Over the years, the Bank has continued to expand various businesses with the business strategy of steady growth and local deep cultivation. On December 12, 2024, the China Credit Rating Company announced that due to the good quality of the Bank's assets, the Bank's long-term and short-term credit ratings and The outlook ratings remain at "twA+", "twA-1" and "Stable". According to the company's rating report, the Bank's strong capital strength, prudent capital policy and appropriate risk control will continue to maintain a stable credit structure in the next two years. China Credit Rating also expects that the Bank should be able to maintain a solid corporate foundation in the consumer finance business, good asset quality, and an appropriate funding source and liquidity structure during the aforementioned period. Below is a summary report on the operational status of the Bank's main businesses in 2024:

(1) Deposit

At the end of 2024, Taiwan's foreign currency deposit balance will be NT\$810.8 billion, an increase of NT\$49 billion from NT\$761.8 billion at the end of 2023, with a growth rate of 6.43%. In terms of deposit structure, the balance of demand deposits was RMB 386.3 billion, accounting for 47.64% of total deposits; the balance of time deposits was RMB 424.5 billion, accounting for 52.36% of total deposits.

(2) Lending

The loan balance at the end of 2024 is NT\$613.8 billion, an increase of NT\$42.8 billion from NT\$571.0 billion at the end of 2023, with a growth rate of 7.50%. Among them, secured loans amounted to NT\$539.9 billion, accounting for 87.96% of the total loans; unsecured loans amounted to NT\$73.9 billion, accounting for 12.04% of the total loans.

(3) Credit Card

1. In 2024, the momentum of tourism will continue to heat up. The credit card activity strategy will combine card benefits with travel, overseas consumption, full-amount rebates for people's livelihood consumption, and tax and insurance installment activities to drive the growth of transaction amounts. The total credit card transaction amount in 2024 will be 191.5 billion yuan, an increase of 19.9 billion yuan from last year (a growth of 12%).
2. The total number of cards issued in 2024 will be 390,000. The tourism boom remains unabated, and the number of people traveling abroad continues to increase, prompting the LINE Bank co-branded card, Jihe Card, and Federal M Card, which focus on high overseas returns, to have a certain voice in the market. In addition, the main customer groups of Jihe Card and Laidian Card are the younger generation. In order to achieve the benefits of cross-bank sales and joint customer acquisition, they are combined with an account-automatic deduction credit card payment bonus activity and integrated with New New Bank digital account opening, adding approximately 16,000 new digital depositors of New New Bank. In addition, they are segmented for marketing, including the Federal M Card, which focuses on high returns in insurance, travel and transportation, the Green Card, which implements the ESG plan to create green consumption, and the continuous maintenance of key co-branded cards (such as the Breeze Card and the National Card). As of December 2024, the number of credit cards in circulation is 2,764,467 cards.
3. Microcredit continues to use its own "marketing model" to develop the bank's depositor credit customer base, and the "risk segmentation model" to screen customer base, in order to expand the business of medium and high-risk customer base, while increasing media exposure and optimizing the online application process to increase the proportion of self-initiated applications. The amount of self-initiated application funding in 2024 will increase by 61% compared to last year, and the proportion will also increase to 15%. The overall amount of microcredit grants in 2024 increased by 24% compared to last year. In addition, the sales revenue of consumer installment loans increased by 19% compared to last year, continuously increasing profits.
4. In addition to promoting large and chain stores, the acquiring business will also work with branches to expand small and medium-sized merchants and expand the breadth of acquiring. The promotion of contracted stores in 2024 will grow by 40% compared to last year. In addition, the online acquiring business will be actively optimized. In addition to fully supporting 3D 2.0, it also supports API payment flows to simplify the time schedule for customers to connect with banks. The total transaction amount in 2024 will increase by NT\$24 billion compared to last year, with new specialty stores such as Watsons, BMW Rongde Automobile, Taijin Travel Agency, Diaomin Pickled Fish, and Taichung Chaogang City.

(4) Fortune Management

The Bank's number of wealth management accounts in 2024 increased by 19.55% compared to 2023, and the average monthly balance of total managed assets increased by 9.03% compared to 2023.

Specific money trust business: Benefiting from the stable US economy, falling inflation, the development of the AI industry, and the continuous influx of global funds into the US stock market, the S&P 500 index rose 23% and the Nasdaq index rose 28.7% in 2024, with brilliant performances, driving a significant increase in the sales of special gold products

such as foreign bonds, US stocks, and funds. The specific money trust handling fees in 2024 increased by NT\$298 million (+49.76%) compared with the previous year. The Bank will continue to provide customers with a more diversified selection of financial products to increase overall financial management returns.

Insurance agency business: In order to serve customers' financial needs for asset allocation, retirement planning, and reserved tax sources, the Bank continues to promote variable insurance with high protection and participating insurance policies with protection functions and the opportunity to share policy profits, creating a win-win situation and increasing profits. In 2024, the insurance fee income will increase by NT\$183 million (+24.41%) compared with the previous year.

(5) Operating Performance

The net interest income in 2024 was RMB 8.366 billion, the net income other than interest was RMB 8.661 billion, and the total net income was RMB 17.027 billion. After deducting the net provision for bad debts of RMB 1.067 billion and operating expenses of RMB 9.846 billion, the net profit before tax was RMB 6.114 billion and the net profit after tax was RMB 5.215 billion.

(6) Sustainable development of enterprises

The bank attaches importance to ESG corporate sustainable development and takes environmental protection actions. In order to achieve the "2050 Net Zero Emissions" goal, the bank has set a medium-term goal of reducing carbon emissions by 6%, saving water by 1%, and increasing the use of products made of recycled materials by at least 30% each year by 2030. The green procurement amount in 2024 exceeded NT\$30 million, and was awarded the "Green Procurement Promotion Plan for Private Enterprises and Groups" by the Taipei City Environmental Protection Bureau. Caring about ecological conservation, the bank has corporately adopted campuses, community park green spaces, Shei-Pa National Park trail facilities, and Taiwan's protected animals, the clouded leopard and ring-necked pheasant. It has also issued green cards to encourage customers to jointly implement green consumption and allocate funds to donate to environmental protection groups. In terms of social welfare investment, in 2024, the Bank and its affiliated companies jointly donated 30 million yen to Japan's Noto Peninsula earthquake and 30 million New Taiwan dollars to Hualien earthquake. At the same time, we joined hands with the Federal Culture and Education Foundation to launch the "Let's Be Happy Together" charity donation platform, and raised a total of approximately 2.35 million yuan in 2024 to donate to the disadvantaged in social welfare; attaching importance to art promotion, the Bank has long cooperated with the Federal Culture and Education Foundation to promote Taiwanese oil painting art and hold the Federal Art Tour Exhibition. Attaching importance to corporate governance, the Bank continues to strengthen internal audit and control, legal compliance, risk management and information security operations to ensure fair treatment of customers.

3. 2025 Operational Plan and Development Guidelines by Business

(1) Actively expand the scale of business based on the competitive innovative services; in terms of business purposes, adhere to the spirit of service by persistence; establish a long-term relationship with the customers; and create a win-win value:

1. Deposits:

(1) Continue to increase the Bank's deposit operating volume.

(2) We will continue to evaluate the establishment of new off-site ATMs and strengthen the establishment of off-site ATM locations in convenience stores to expand our service locations, enhance our visibility and expand our deposit business.

(3) Continue to expand deposit solicitation with suppliers that have mutual business relations with the Bank; open deposit accounts with convenience store franchisees

- or strengthen business relations with suppliers that have opened accounts with convenience store franchisees to increase deposit performance.
2. Enterprise and foreign exchange business:
 - (1) Actively expand industrial and commercial enterprise loans, factory loans (MIT) and self-liquidating loans, and aim to expand large-scale high-quality enterprises (such as listed or OTC companies with TCRI ratings of 1 to 5 or export manufacturers of a certain scale, etc.) in order to derive deposits and various business transactions.
 - (2) For credit cases under Section 72-2 of the Banking Act, central bank construction financing loan cases, or credit cases where real estate is used as collateral and where a higher risk weight is applied to the enhanced credit, the conditions for undertaking the case should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis taking into account profitability and contribution.
 - (3) For credit cases involving complex transactions, high operating costs or Bridge Loans, the commission income will be appropriately increased.
 - (4) In response to the growth of corporate finance business, we will accelerate the training of corporate finance business personnel, continue to optimize assessment standards and projects, and formulate incentive measures to motivate corporate finance business personnel and enhance growth momentum.
 - (5) Foreign exchange business
 - I. The "Foreign Exchange Business Promotion Team" accompanies the branch to visit customers. In addition to assisting with import and export related business needs, in order to strengthen the absorption of customer deposits and improve customer stickiness, they also promote various deposit businesses and fully assist the branch in expanding its business.
 - II. Based on market interest rates and the Bank's funding needs, we will continue to launch preferential foreign currency deposit programs to expand our deposit business.
 - III. Continue to optimize the Bank's foreign exchange related information system and add new functions to enhance the Bank's competitiveness in the market.
 - IV. Regularly organize foreign exchange internship courses to enhance AO and business colleagues' understanding of foreign exchange business, and arrange discussions focusing on actual cases to facilitate business expansion.
 - V. To expand overseas markets, actively apply for the establishment of overseas branches.
 - (6) Ticket financial business
 - I. Guarantee business - Actively expand large enterprises in TCRI Level 1 to 5, and adjust the credit account structure, giving priority to credit with self-liquidity (such as passenger tickets), bank deposits (the bank's bills and bonds RP) or high-quality stocks recognized by the bank, strengthen post-loan management, and maintain steady "profit" growth.
 - II. Notes and Bonds Business
 - i. In terms of investment business, we will actively cultivate financial transaction talents, screen high-quality investment targets, implement relevant risk control disciplines, and improve overall returns; we will continue to expand our customer base externally, strive for enterprises to issue floating-price FRCP business, diversify funding sources, reduce liquidity risks, so as to increase returns and maintain market position.
 - ii. The bond business adopts the strategy of not increasing the positions on the account upon natural maturity, but still maintains operational flexibility, grasps the pulse of the market, and waits for opportunities to build a bond position

with a higher interest rate than the current level.

- III. Deposits and other businesses - Actively refer credit customers to nearby branches for joint visits, strive for credit customers to deposit or purchase bills RP in the bank, meet the credit customers' business needs, in addition to the commercial bill guarantee line, actively develop other credit, TMU, foreign exchange, acquiring, trust, wealth management and other business transactions to strengthen the relationship between customers and the bank.
3. Consumer finance business:
 - (1) In response to the central bank's measures to control the total amount of residential purchase loans, the Bank will actively promote non-home purchase investment business, launch preferential programs for specific high-quality customer groups, and launch a referral reward program to encourage bank employees to develop loan applications from customers around the bank premises.
 - (2) In order to effectively utilize funds and improve yields, the interest rates and case handling fees of newly undertaken cases (especially high RW cases) will be increased, and the penetration rate of mortgage life insurance will be improved. For cases with renewals of revolving credit lines, the utilization status will be reviewed to reduce the unused credit line.
 - (3) Actively market online real estate loan increase business by sending text messages or E-DMs to improve the efficiency and service quality of old customers' loan increase investment and financial management funds. In addition, for the maintenance of old customers without AO, the customer list will be provided to each branch manager and center director, and a dedicated person will be assigned to contact them.
 - (4) To achieve the "Domestic Banks Strengthening Small and Medium Enterprise Lending Program" evaluation and reward, we will continue to carry out reward and punishment activities to promote small enterprises, systematically collect lists of small enterprises that originally had transactions with the Bank but have repaid or partially repaid their loans, and provide them to business units for credit promotion.
 - (5) Continuously train loan management AOs, invite managers or senior business colleagues to share their experience in developing customers, use actual case studies to strengthen AOs' practical capabilities, and provide understanding and guidance to colleagues whose performance lags behind.
 - (6) Vehicle loan
 - I. Strengthen the development of original car loans and extension cases to increase business profits.
 - II. Continue to develop new car loan business projects and expand high-quality used car dealers.
 - III. Continue to strengthen ties with branches and cooperate in handling auto loan cases and other sales promotion projects.
 - IV. Strengthen the recruitment and training of AO personnel in the auto loan center to increase business volume.
 - V. Adjust the internal staff establishment and centralize work planning to improve work efficiency.
 - VI. Establish online auto loan business to improve the efficiency and service quality of existing customers' loan needs.
4. Credit Card:
 - (1) Focus on cardholder market management, provide differentiated cardholder benefits, increase brand value, and continuously innovate through credit card

product development to continuously acquire new customers and maintain market share.

- (2) Strengthen digital platform services, enhance customer-friendly operations, and manage personalized card functions (inquiries, transactions, credit limits, etc.), and continue to introduce multiple transaction verification methods to ensure transaction security.
 - (3) Understand the pulse of consumption, deepen customer base management, strengthen customer stickiness, create market topics through more active event exposure and strengthen cooperation with key channels, drive card swiping momentum, expand the scale of checkout consumption, and increase revenue.
 - (4) Leverage competitive advantages to continue developing medium- to large-sized online specialty stores and chain merchants, deepen the depth and breadth of cooperation with existing merchants, and enhance regional balance.
 - (5) In response to the new BASEL III standards and anti-fraud risk control mechanism, we will adjust the cardholder management strategy (including but not limited to card activation and credit limit usage) on a rolling basis to control RWA (risky assets) and reduce customer card usage risks.
5. Wealth management, insurance agency and trust business:
- (1) Increase the sales momentum of bonds and multiple fund after-income products, add conservative structured products, expand product diversity to meet customers' all-round financial needs, and expand the scale of specific money trust business to increase business revenue.
 - (2) We added the day-trading and revolving fund function for foreign stock/ETF trading, expanded the online trading function for wealth management business, and established an online trading service for overseas bonds.
 - (3) Continue to optimize the ordering platforms and transaction processes for each product to provide customers with an instant and convenient transaction experience, thereby improving customer service satisfaction.
 - (4) We will continue to recruit counselors through various channels and strengthen their professional education and training to enhance their professional image.
 - (5) Actively expand the clientele with professional investor qualifications and deepen the customer base. Provide professional services to meet clients' asset allocation and asset inheritance needs, become the main wealth management bank for clients, and strive to increase the scale of asset management.
 - (6) In response to the demographic trend of an extremely aging population and a declining birth rate, the demand for insurance to protect the economic security and medical care of the elderly is increasing. We will continue to promote long-term and high-protection life insurance and medical insurance products to help customers properly plan their retirement life security and prepare for asset inheritance.
 - (7) In response to the trend of an aging society and the "all-round trust" policy of Trust 2.0, we provide information on retirement care, caring for family members (minor children or people with disabilities), asset inheritance and taxation, and tailor-made retirement trusts, pre-signed retirement trusts and insurance trusts and other warmest financial products according to the individual needs of customers. We have established a corporate culture with "fair treatment of customers" as its core and achieved the goals of "inclusive finance" and "sustainable development".
 - (8) We will continue to cultivate professional trust talents and encourage our colleagues to apply for the qualifications of Senior Financial Planning Consultant and Family Trust Planning Consultant. We will train these certified bank

employees to be trust seed employees and work in our business units in the north, central and south to provide local services and meet the needs of senior financial services, thus upholding the Bank's original aspiration of providing friendly services to our customers.

6. Digital financial business:

(1) Personal e-banking services

- I. Strengthen anti-fraud measures: Cooperate with the competent authorities to prevent financial fraud, strengthen the control measures of agreed transfer accounts, and increase the review and control of customers who have not had transactions for a long time.
- II. Promote a bilingual financial environment: Cooperate with the competent authority's bilingual national policy, establish an English version of mobile banking, and modify the electronic banking counter application form to be bilingual, etc.
- III. Create a financial-friendly environment: Continue to provide friendly services to people with disabilities, integrate the friendly financial network portal interface, provide a guide to the terms of the agreement for the visually impaired, strengthen care for the disadvantaged and elderly groups, and strengthen the Bank's various financial-friendly service measures.
- IV. Enhance foreign exchange service functions: New functions such as large-scale foreign exchange settlement, over-the-counter negotiation and online delivery are added to improve the convenience of foreign exchange transactions for customers.
- V. Continue to optimize the user interface and process: Add graphic/gesture login to mobile banking, and integrate the mobile banking transaction interface to create a more convenient and user-friendly operation experience. We have optimized personal electronic banking services, added new services such as large-scale foreign exchange settlement, online settlement of foreign exchange inward remittances, and non-agreed foreign currency transfers, to increase the convenience of foreign exchange transactions for customers.

(2) Corporate Internet Banking Services

- I. Strengthen anti-fraud measures: Cooperate with the competent authorities to prevent financial fraud, strengthen the review and control measures of corporate applications, and strengthen transaction monitoring and long-term customer verification.
 - i. Strengthen risk management mechanisms and establish risk assessment processes to identify potential risks in advance.
 - ii. Cooperate with the competent authorities in their operational control requirements to ensure that the operation of corporate online banking complies with regulatory standards.
 - iii. Add new anti-fraud measures to reduce the possibility of fraud and improve overall security.
- II. Enrich foreign exchange service functions: Add new functions such as large-scale foreign exchange settlement, over-the-counter negotiation and online delivery to provide enterprises with a better cash flow service platform.
- III. Improve the user experience of corporate customers and enhance service competitiveness: revise the e-network website, and continuously optimize various transaction processes with the goal of balancing operational convenience, efficiency and security.

(3) New New Bank digital banking services

- I. Aiming at strengthening market share and cross-selling synergy, we plan relevant

- business promotion activities, and use internal and external media to promote new customers to open accounts and old customers to do foreign exchange, credit card, investment and financial management and credit services, so as to enhance customer contribution and business synergy.
- II. Continue to expand online financial services, including enriching foreign exchange services, integrating multiple functions such as credit, credit cards, securities, and financial management, and introducing verification methods such as video authentication and counter transactions to continuously optimize online service processes; at the same time, increase offline counter transactions to provide comprehensive services.
 - III. Use digital banking to enhance the benefits of virtual-real integration services. Through cooperation with non-traditional financial service outlets, such as convenience stores, LINE Pay, campus payments, etc., we can achieve a close link between online and offline financial services, improve customer convenience, create a more comprehensive and efficient financial ecosystem, enhance customer experience, and improve the overall service innovation and competitiveness.
 - IV. Strengthen anti-fraud measures, add related abnormal pattern monitoring operations, and control the transaction permissions of suspicious accounts in advance to reduce the chances of fraud.
- (4) Strengthen marketing use of social networks and various information platforms
- I. Strengthen social marketing efforts and make timely use of diversified emerging media such as Youtube, Dcard and self-media video platforms to strengthen the communication between the Bank's brand, products and the younger generation.
 - II. Strengthen social network management and enhance the integration of various information platforms such as LINE BC, SMS, EDM, etc., and combine with new functions related to LINE API to continuously optimize and add new personalized message notifications, marketing promotion and other service applications.
 - III. Establish APP push service to increase information communication platform and enhance marketing conversion efficiency.
- (5) Integration and application of new digital financial services
- I. Cooperate with the competent authorities in policy assessment and establishment of various cross-system services (such as MyData digital service personalization, financial FIDO and Open Banking API services).
 - II. Establish video customer service and add identity verification methods to facilitate the promotion of various businesses.
 - III. The customer service system introduces intelligent customer service to reduce the cost of dedicated service and improve service efficiency and quality.
7. Securities Business:
- (1) Develop corporate business and improve the regional rankings of securities branches.
 - (2) Regular and fixed-amount business promotion.
 - (3) Optimize the securities trading system platform to provide customers with more functions and convenient services.
 - (4) Strengthen information security and various risk controls, and implement the principle of fair treatment of customers to reduce the frequency of defaults, errors in accounts, operational errors, etc.
8. Others:
- (1) The strategies adopted by the Bank in response to climate change are as follows:
 - I. Towards Net Zero: Manage the bank's daily operational activities, respond to energy conservation and carbon reduction, and gradually move towards the goal

of net zero carbon emissions.

II. Support low-carbon economic activities: develop and layout potential business opportunities and related financial benefits brought by climate change, assist customers in low-carbon transformation, support the development of low-carbon technologies, and promote climate financial products and services.

(2) In terms of investment business, we will actively cultivate financial transaction talents, carefully select investment targets, and implement the disciplinary requirements for risk control related to fund operations to contribute to the Bank's surplus.

(3) Improve the profitability of various assets, strengthen risk management, and maintain good asset quality.

(2)Channel Development

1. The Bank has a total of 90 business offices in China. It has a representative office in Ho Chi Minh City and a representative office in Hanoi in Vietnam. It continues to actively expand its overseas business territory and expand its operations.
2. In order to provide customers with more convenient services, the bank has actively expanded its ATMs outside the bank in recent years, hoping to enhance the brand image and popularity of the bank through the extension of channels. By the end of 2024, the bank has installed a total of 426 ATMs inside and outside the bank.

(3)The Bank's 2025 Estimated Operational Targets

1.

Type of Business	2024Target
Deposit (including foreign currencies)	Average balance of NT\$849,819,000,000 at the end of the year
Lending (excluding credit card)	Average balance of NT\$628,765,000,000 at the end of the year
Foreign Exchange	Annual transaction of US\$10,538,000,000

2. Improvement of business performance-related indicators:

In response to BASEL regulations, maintain capital levels to meet the supervisory benchmarks of various capital ratios of the competent authority, and maintain stable funding sources and high-quality current assets to meet the net stable funding ratio (NSFR) and liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) standard.

With the supervision of all shareholders and the effort of all employees, we hope to achieve all operating targets and create even more outstanding performance to answer to the expectations of the shareholders and the society. We hope that all shareholders will continue to encourage and guide the Bank.

Chairman: Lin Jeff Manager: Xu Weiwen Accounting Head: Lu Wenjuan

Union Bank of Taiwan

Audit Committee Audit Report

The Bank's 2024 consolidated financial report is prepared in accordance with the standards for the preparation of financial reports for publicly issued banks, the standards for the preparation of financial reports for securities firms, and the international financial reporting standards, international accounting standards, interpretations and interpretation announcements approved and promulgated by the Financial Regulatory Commission. 2024 The annual individual financial report is prepared in accordance with the financial report preparation standards of publicly issued banks and the financial report preparation standards of securities firms, and has been checked by Deloitte & Touche Kuan-Hao Lee and Jiun-Hung Shih accountants After the review by the Audit Committee, After review by the Audit Committee, it is deemed that there is no discrepancy. In accordance with the provisions of Articles 14-4 and 36 of the Securities and Exchange Act, a report is prepared, please check .

To

Union Bank of Taiwan 2024 General Shareholder Meeting

Union Bank of Taiwan

Chairman of Audit Committee: Lee, Yao Hsien

10 March 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Union Bank of Taiwan

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Union Bank of Taiwan (the “Bank”), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”).

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks and Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank 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 financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matter of the Bank's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 is described as follows:

Assessment of the Impairment of Discounts and Loans

As of December 31, 2024, the net amount of discounts and loans of the Bank was approximately 63% of its total assets, and is considered material to the financial statements as a whole. Besides assessing expected credit losses of loans in accordance with IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”, the management of the Bank complies with the Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Nonperforming/Nonaccrual Loans and related regulations (collectively, the Regulations) when assessing classification of credit assets and recognizing allowance for possible losses. For accounting policies and relevant information about loan impairment

assessment of the Bank, please refer to Notes 4, 5 and 14 to the financial statements.

We determined the assessment of allowance for possible losses on loans to be a key audit matter because the assessment made by the Bank to assess the classification of credit assets and recognize allowance for possible losses in accordance with the Regulations involves critical estimates and judgments.

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

1. We obtained an understanding and performed tests of the relevant internal controls in respect of the Bank's loan impairment assessment.
2. We acquired the loan evaluation form used by management of the Bank and assessed the allowance for possible losses on credit assets; we tested the completeness of the loan assets.
3. We assessed that the loans of the Bank were classified in accordance with the definition of the Regulations.
4. We calculated the required provision of allowance for possible losses on loans of the Bank in order to assess whether it complied with the Regulations.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks and Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank'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 Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank'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 Bank'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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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 Bank to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 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 Kuan-Hao Lee and Jiun-Hung Shih.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 12, 2025

UNION BANK OF TAIWAN

ALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024		2023	
ASSETS	Amount	%	Amount	%
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 10,184,819	1	\$ 10,867,826	1
DUE FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND CALL LOANS TO OTHER BANKS (Notes 7)	41,848,692	4	31,773,751	4
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 4 and 8)	55,151,550	6	51,429,948	6
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Notes 4, 5, 9 and 11)	61,786,473	6	57,374,480	6
INVESTMENTS IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST (Notes 4, 5, 10 and 11)	81,725,126	9	81,648,341	9
SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESALE AGREEMENTS (Notes 4 and 12)	59,118,321	6	62,727,638	7
RECEIVABLES, NET (Notes 4, 5 and 13)	32,371,490	3	33,068,592	4
DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET (Notes 4, 5, 14 and 41)	607,501,317	63	565,382,803	61
INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD, NET (Notes 4 and 16)	6,139,238	1	7,705,722	1
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS, NET (Notes 4, 17 and 42)	1,543,325	-	1,764,109	-
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET (Notes 4 and 18)	9,047,089	1	8,905,278	1
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (Notes 4 and 19)	1,271,717	-	1,461,416	-
GOODWILL (Notes 4 and 20)	1,985,307	-	1,985,307	-
COMPUTER SOFTWARE (Note 4)	201,898	-	164,355	-
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (Notes 4 and 39)	495,890	-	692,339	-
OTHER ASSETS, NET (Notes 4, 21, 42 and 43)	<u>2,774,896</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,067,465</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 973,147,148</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 920,019,370</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
DEPOSITS FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND OTHER BANKS (Note 22)	\$ 13,402,374	1	\$ 11,264,229	1
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 4 and 8)	468,953	-	1,824,034	-
SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (Notes 4 and 23)	58,563,701	6	61,079,195	7
PAYABLES (Notes 24 and 41)	7,691,462	1	8,877,037	1
CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (Note 4)	170,635	-	199,453	-
DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES (Notes 25 and 41)	805,201,585	83	758,260,020	83
BANK DEBENTURES (Notes 4 and 26)	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	1
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	-	-	8,033	-
PROVISIONS (Notes 4, 5 and 27)	405,943	-	344,617	-
LEASE LIABILITIES (Notes 4, 19 and 41)	1,264,022	-	1,449,389	-
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (Notes 4 and 39)	2,646,121	-	2,195,530	-
OTHER LIABILITIES (Notes 29, 41 and 43)	<u>1,097,536</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,083,881</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u>895,912,332</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>851,585,418</u>	<u>93</u>
EQUITY				
Share capital				
Ordinary shares	40,500,729	4	37,789,525	4
Preference shares	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total share capital	<u>42,500,729</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>39,789,525</u>	<u>4</u>
Capital surplus	<u>8,168,291</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8,125,732</u>	<u>1</u>
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	12,972,292	1	11,518,843	1
Special reserve	627,440	-	757,036	-
Unappropriated earnings	<u>7,108,802</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5,623,241</u>	<u>1</u>
Total retained earnings	<u>20,708,534</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>17,899,120</u>	<u>2</u>
Other equity	<u>5,857,262</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2,619,575</u>	<u>-</u>
Total equity	<u>77,234,816</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>68,433,952</u>	<u>7</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 973,147,148</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 920,019,370</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

UNION BANK OF TAIWAN

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2024		2023		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%
NET INTEREST					
Interest revenue	\$ 21,948,051	129	\$ 19,831,906	129	11
Interest expense	<u>13,582,158</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>11,372,158</u>	<u>74</u>	19
Net interest	<u>8,365,893</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>8,459,748</u>	<u>55</u>	(1)
NET REVENUES OTHER THAN INTEREST					
Service fee income, net	3,865,182	23	3,291,783	22	17
Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	5,423,412	32	1,844,707	12	194
Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	355,629	2	186,920	1	90
Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates	681,338	4	160,655	1	324
Foreign exchange gains, net	(1,894,120)	(11)	1,225,100	8	(255)
Impairment losses on assets	(71,616)	(1)	(74,059)	-	(3)
Securities brokerage fee revenue, net	285,301	2	212,156	1	34
Loss on disposal of properties and equipment, net	(9,131)	-	(3,922)	-	133
Other noninterest gains, net	<u>24,723</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,677</u>	<u>-</u>	4
TOTAL NET REVENUES	<u>17,026,611</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>15,326,765</u>	<u>100</u>	11
BAD-DEBT EXPENSE AND PROVISION FOR LOSSES ON COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES	<u>1,066,561</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>606,398</u>	<u>4</u>	76
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Employee benefit	4,826,491	28	4,338,691	28	11
Depreciation and amortization	779,307	5	785,006	5	(1)
General and administrative	<u>4,239,848</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>4,430,548</u>	<u>29</u>	(4)

(Continued)

UNION BANK OF TAIWAN

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2024		2023		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%
Total operating expenses	<u>9,845,646</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>9,554,245</u>	<u>62</u>	3
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	6,114,404	36	5,166,122	34	18
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	<u>899,127</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>848,836</u>	<u>6</u>	6
NET INCOME	<u>5,215,277</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>4,317,286</u>	<u>28</u>	21
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	51,716	-	(57,427)	-	190
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,747,853	28	2,848,167	19	67
Share of the other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method	(40,813)	-	219,518	1	(119)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Note 39)	<u>(448,612)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(291,797)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	54
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of income tax	<u>4,310,144</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>2,718,461</u>	<u>18</u>	59
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					

(Continued)

UNION BANK OF TAIWAN

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2024		2023		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	989,297	6	14,187	-	6,873
Share of other comprehensive losses of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method	(39,009)	-	(111,863)	(1)	(65)
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(317,847)	(2)	1,166,753	8	(127)
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>(197,859)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(2,837)</u>	<u>-</u>	6,874
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of income tax	<u>434,582</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1,066,240</u>	<u>7</u>	(59)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	<u>4,744,726</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>3,784,701</u>	<u>25</u>	25
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	<u>\$ 9,960,003</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>\$ 8,101,987</u>	<u>53</u>	23
EARNINGS PER SHARE (NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS; Note 40)					
Basic	<u>\$1.16</u>		<u>\$0.95</u>		
Diluted	<u>\$1.16</u>		<u>\$0.95</u>		

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

UNION BANK OF TAIWAN
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

									Other Equity		Total Equity	
	Share Capital			Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings			Exchange Differences on Translation of the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total		
	Ordinary Shares	Preference Shares	Total		Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings					Total
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2023	\$ 35,940,460	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 37,940,460	\$ 8,076,826	\$ 10,589,878	\$ 627,440	\$ 4,473,399	\$ 15,690,717	\$ (508,759)	\$ (128,822)	\$ (637,581)	\$ 61,070,422
Appropriation of the 2022 earnings												
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	928,965	-	(928,965)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	129,596	(129,596)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on common shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(359,405)	(359,405)	-	-	-	(359,405)
Cash dividends on preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(480,000)	(480,000)	-	-	-	(480,000)
Stock dividends on common shares	1,797,023	-	1,797,023	-	-	-	(1,797,023)	(1,797,023)	-	-	-	-
Other changes in capital surplus												
Changes in capital surplus from investment in associates/and ventures accounted for using the equity method	-	-	-	16,640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,640
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,317,286	4,317,286	-	-	-	4,317,286
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	(45,595)	(45,595)	(100,513)	3,930,809	3,830,296	3,784,701
Share-based payment	52,042	-	52,042	32,266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,308
Disposals of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	573,140	573,140	-	(573,140)	(573,140)	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	37,789,525	2,000,000	39,789,525	8,125,732	11,518,843	757,036	5,623,241	17,899,120	(609,272)	3,228,847	2,619,575	68,433,952
Appropriation of the 2023 earnings												
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	1,453,449	-	(1,453,449)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(129,596)	129,596	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on common shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(755,790)	(755,790)	-	-	-	(755,790)
Cash dividends on preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(511,845)	(511,845)	-	-	-	(511,845)
Stock dividends on common shares	2,645,267	-	2,645,267	-	-	-	(2,645,267)	(2,645,267)	-	-	-	-
Other changes in capital surplus												
Changes in capital surplus from investment in associates/and ventures accounted for using the equity method	-	-	-	11,569	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,569
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,215,277	5,215,277	-	-	-	5,215,277
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,912	49,912	752,429	3,942,385	4,694,814	4,744,726
Share-based payment	65,937	-	65,937	30,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,927
Disposals of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,457,127	1,457,127	-	(1,457,127)	(1,457,127)	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	\$ 40,500,729	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 42,500,729	\$ 8,168,291	\$ 12,972,292	\$ 627,440	\$ 7,108,802	\$ 20,708,534	\$ 143,157	\$ 5,714,105	\$ 5,857,262	\$ 77,234,816

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

UNION BANK OF TAIWAN
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	\$ 6,114,404	\$ 5,166,122
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	690,988	696,513
Amortization expenses	88,319	88,493
Expected credit losses/bad-debt expenses	1,066,561	606,398
Gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(5,368,985)	(1,770,649)
Interest expense	13,582,158	11,372,158
Interest revenue	(21,948,051)	(19,831,906)
Dividend income	(410,056)	(509,818)
Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates	(681,338)	(160,655)
Losses on disposal of properties and equipment	9,131	3,936
(Losses) gains on disposal of investments	-	248,840
Impairment loss recognized on financial assets	71,616	75,493
Reversal of impairment loss on nonfinancial asset	-	(1,434)
Gains on disposal of collaterals	-	485
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to other banks	(10,074,941)	(7,149,435)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,115,621	(19,413,558)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,939,340	5,023,466
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	(166,298)	746,263
Receivables	806,146	(6,102,502)
Discounts and loans	(43,044,811)	(37,163,771)
Other financial assets	255,784	(236,798)
Deposits from the Central Bank and other banks	2,138,145	6,473,334
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(2,823,319)	(2,037,027)
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(2,515,494)	26,780,588
Payables	(1,142,544)	1,256,332
Deposits and remittances	46,941,565	47,514,893
Other financial liabilities	(8,033)	8,033
Provision for employee benefits	51,715	(57,426)
Other liabilities	(300)	(500)
Cash generated from (used in) operations activities	(10,312,677)	11,625,868
Interest received	21,868,008	19,622,948
Dividend received	410,056	533,141
Interest paid	(13,516,693)	(10,700,958)
Income tax paid	(927,375)	(1,309,136)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	(2,478,681)	19,771,863
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of associates	-	(400,000)
Payments for property and equipment	(542,977)	(1,383,727)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	-	15
Decrease in settlement fund	1,754	872

(Continued)

UNION BANK OF TAIWAN
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024	2023
Decrease in refundable deposits	333,298	633,832
Payments for intangible assets	19,391	-
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets	-	305,072
Proceeds from disposal of collaterals	-	949
Increase in other assets	(42,483)	-
Decrease in other assets	-	169,006
Dividends received	<u>114,966</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(116,051)</u>	<u>(673,981)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in guarantee deposits received	-	20,339
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	(9,046)	-
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(439,874)	(434,406)
Increase in other liabilities	-	194,038
Decrease in other liabilities	(33,987)	-
Cash dividends paid	<u>(1,267,635)</u>	<u>(839,405)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(1,750,542)</u>	<u>(1,059,434)</u>
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	<u>52,950</u>	<u>18,979</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(4,292,324)	18,057,427
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>73,595,464</u>	<u>55,538,037</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 69,303,140</u>	<u>\$ 73,595,464</u>

(Continued)

UNION BANK OF TAIWAN

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Reconciliation of the amounts in the statements of cash flows with the equivalent items reported in the balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents in balance sheets	\$ 10,184,819	\$ 10,867,826
Securities purchased under agreements to resell that meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents in IAS 7	<u>59,118,321</u>	<u>62,727,638</u>
Cash and cash equivalents in statements of cash flows	<u>\$ 69,303,140</u>	<u>\$ 73,595,464</u>

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Union Bank of Taiwan

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Union Bank of Taiwan (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms, 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 Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company 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, 2024. 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.

The key audit matters of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 are described as follows:

Assessment of the Impairment of Discounts and Loans

As of December 31, 2024, the net amount of discounts and loans of the Company was approximately 61% of total consolidated assets, and is considered material to the consolidated financial statements as a whole. Besides assessing expected credit losses of loans in accordance with IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", the management of the Company complies with the Regulations Governing the Procedures of Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans and related regulations (collectively, the Regulations) when assessing classification of credit assets and recognizing allowance for possible losses. For accounting policies and relevant information about loan impairment assessment of the Company, please refer to Notes 4,5, and 14.

We determined the assessment of allowance for possible losses on losses on loans to be a key audit matter because the assessment made by the Company to assess the classification of credit assets and recognize allowance for possible losses in accordance with the Regulations involves critical estimates and judgments.

The main audit procedures we performed in response to certain aspects of the key audit matter

described above are as follows:

1. We obtained an understanding and performed tests of the relevant internal controls in respect of the Company's loan impairment assessment.
2. We acquired the loan evaluation form used by management of the Company and assessed the allowance for possible losses on credit assets; we tested the completeness of the loan assets.
3. We assessed that the loans of the Company were classified in accordance with the definition of the Regulations.
4. We calculated the required provision of allowance for possible losses on loans of the Company in order to assess whether it complied with the Regulations.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of Union Bank of Taiwan as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 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 IFRS, IAS, IFRIC, and 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 audit committee, 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 Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting

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

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the 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.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 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 Kuan-Hao Lee and Jiun-Hung Shih.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 12, 2025

UNION BANK OF TAIWAN AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	2024		2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	\$ 10,828,862	1	\$ 11,526,796	1
DUE FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND CALL LOANS TO OTHER BANKS	41,848,692	4	31,773,751	3
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	56,021,935	6	52,855,566	6
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	62,897,886	6	58,459,080	6
INVESTMENTS IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST	81,725,126	8	81,648,341	9
SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESALE AGREEMENTS	59,118,321	6	62,727,638	7
RECEIVABLES, NET	40,464,033	4	37,808,389	4
CURRENT TAX ASSETS	8,019	-	15,608	-
DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET	606,021,210	61	564,107,624	60
INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD, NET	360,711	-	1,942,531	-
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS, NET	1,562,805	-	1,841,988	-
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET	16,106,731	2	15,351,294	2
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS	1,745,478	-	1,819,034	-
INVESTMENT PROPERTIES, NET	4,563,187	1	4,669,256	1
GOODWILL	1,985,307	-	1,985,307	-
COMPUTER SOFTWARE	214,722	-	176,105	-
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	759,038	-	943,965	-
OTHER ASSETS, NET	<u>9,225,403</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9,494,772</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 995,457,466</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 939,147,045</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
DEPOSITS FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND OTHER BANKS	\$ 15,232,374	2	\$ 12,844,229	1
DUE TO THE CENTRAL BANK AND OTHER BANKS	1,405,281	-	1,403,184	-
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	468,953	-	1,824,034	-
SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS	58,563,701	6	61,079,195	7
PAYABLES	8,504,262	1	9,166,930	1
CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES	209,587	-	226,334	-
DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES	803,449,537	81	756,162,659	81
BANK DEBENTURES	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	1
BONDS PAYABLE	885,881	-	927,202	-
PREFERRED STOCK LIABILITY	375,000	-	375,000	-
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	13,244,765	1	11,414,307	1
PROVISIONS	510,926	-	361,129	-
LEASE LIABILITIES	1,747,230	-	1,812,408	-
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	2,749,178	-	2,284,362	-
OTHER LIABILITIES	<u>3,658,193</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,623,617</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u>916,004,868</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>868,504,590</u>	<u>92</u>
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE BANK				
Share capital				
Ordinary shares	40,500,729	4	37,789,525	4
Preference shares	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total share capital	<u>42,500,729</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>39,789,525</u>	<u>4</u>
Capital surplus	<u>8,168,291</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8,125,732</u>	<u>1</u>
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	12,972,292	1	11,518,843	1
Special reserve	627,440	-	757,036	-
Unappropriated earnings	<u>7,108,802</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5,623,241</u>	<u>1</u>
Total retained earnings	<u>20,708,534</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>17,899,120</u>	<u>2</u>
Other equity	<u>5,857,262</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2,619,575</u>	<u>1</u>
Total equity attributable to owners of the Bank	77,234,816	8	68,433,952	8
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	<u>2,217,782</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,208,503</u>	<u>-</u>
Total equity	<u>79,452,598</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>70,642,455</u>	<u>8</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 995,457,466</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 939,147,045</u>	<u>100</u>

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

UNION BANK OF TAIWAN AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2024		2023		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%
NET INTEREST					
Interest revenue	\$ 22,198,305	112	\$ 19,970,042	112	11
Interest expense	<u>13,920,486</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>11,618,055</u>	<u>65</u>	20
Net interest	<u>8,277,819</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>8,351,987</u>	<u>47</u>	(1)
NET REVENUES OTHER THAN INTEREST					
Service fee income, net	3,904,501	20	3,310,311	18	18
Gains (losses) gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	5,537,143	28	2,077,262	12	167
Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	405,894	2	219,071	1	85
Share of loss of associates	484,200	2	(20,228)	-	2,494
Foreign exchange gains	(1,890,992)	(10)	1,224,309	7	(254)
Impairment losses on assets	(71,616)	-	(77,139)	(1)	(7)
Securities brokerage fee revenue, net	389,247	2	317,435	2	23
Rental revenue	2,208,908	11	2,228,937	12	(1)
Other noninterest gains, net	<u>581,765</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>302,682</u>	<u>2</u>	92
TOTAL NET REVENUE	<u>19,826,869</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>17,934,627</u>	<u>100</u>	11
BAD-DEBT EXPENSE AND PROVISION FOR LOSSES ON COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES	<u>1,107,084</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>628,393</u>	<u>4</u>	76
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Employee benefit	5,220,579	26	4,682,035	26	12
Depreciation and amortization	2,766,241	14	2,666,665	15	4
General and administrative	<u>4,565,861</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>4,722,137</u>	<u>26</u>	(3)

(Continued)

UNION BANK OF TAIWAN AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2024		2023		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%
Total operating expenses	<u>12,552,681</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>12,070,837</u>	<u>67</u>	4
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	6,167,104	31	5,235,397	29	18
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	<u>944,591</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>914,717</u>	<u>5</u>	3
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME	<u>5,222,513</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>4,320,680</u>	<u>24</u>	21
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	62,392	-	(57,490)	-	209
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,702,791	24	3,067,341	17	53
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(455,033)	(2)	(291,386)	(2)	56
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	940,536	5	(125,642)	(1)	849
Unrealized loss on investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(317,847)	(2)	1,166,753	7	(127)
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>(188,107)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>25,129</u>	<u>-</u>	(849)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	<u>4,744,732</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>3,784,705</u>	<u>21</u>	25

(Continued)

UNION BANK OF TAIWAN AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2024		2023		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	<u>\$ 9,967,245</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>\$ 8,105,385</u>	<u>45</u>	23
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:					
Owners of the Bank	\$ 5,215,277	26	\$ 4,317,286	24	21
Non-controlling interests	<u>7,236</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,394</u>	<u>-</u>	113
	<u>\$ 5,222,513</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>\$ 4,320,680</u>	<u>24</u>	21
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:					
Owners of the Bank	\$ 9,960,003	50	\$ 8,101,987	45	23
Non-controlling interests	<u>7,242</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,398</u>	<u>-</u>	113
	<u>\$ 9,967,245</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>\$ 8,105,385</u>	<u>45</u>	23
EARNINGS PER SHARE (NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS; Note 46)					
Basic	<u>\$1.16</u>		<u>\$0.95</u>		
Diluted	<u>\$1.16</u>		<u>\$0.95</u>		

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

UNION BANK OF TAIWAN AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity Attributable Owners of the Company													
									Other Equity				Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Share Capital			Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings				Exchange Differences on Translation of the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Valuation Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total	Total		
	Ordinary Shares	Preference Shares	Total		Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Total						
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2023	\$ 35,940,460	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 37,940,460	\$ 8,076,826	\$ 10,589,878	\$ 627,440	\$ 4,473,399	\$ 15,690,717	\$ (508,759)	\$ (128,822)	\$ (637,581)	\$ 61,070,422	\$ 2,046,500	\$ 63,116,922
Appropriation of the 2022 earnings														
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	928,965	-	(928,965)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital reserve	-	-	-	-	-	129,596	(129,596)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on common shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(359,405)	(359,405)	-	-	-	(359,405)	-	(359,405)
Cash dividends on preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(480,000)	(480,000)	-	-	-	(480,000)	-	(480,000)
Stock dividends on common shares	1,797,023	-	1,797,023	-	-	-	(1,797,023)	(1,797,023)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes in capital surplus changes in capital surplus from investment in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	-	-	-	16,640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,640	-	16,640
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,317,286	4,317,286	-	-	-	4,317,286	3,394	4,320,680
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	(45,595)	(45,595)	(100,513)	3,930,809	3,830,296	3,784,701	4	3,784,705
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158,605	158,605
Share-based payment	52,042	-	52,042	32,266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,308	-	84,308
Disposals of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	573,140	573,140	-	(573,140)	(573,140)	-	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	37,789,525	2,000,000	39,789,525	8,125,732	11,518,843	757,036	5,623,241	17,899,120	(609,272)	3,228,847	2,619,575	68,433,952	2,208,503	70,642,455
Appropriation of the 2023 earnings														
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	1,453,449	-	(1,453,449)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(129,596)	129,596	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on common shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(755,790)	(755,790)	-	-	-	(755,790)	-	(755,790)
Cash dividends on preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(511,845)	(511,845)	-	-	-	(511,845)	-	(511,845)
Stock dividends on common shares	2,645,267	-	2,645,267	-	-	-	(2,645,267)	(2,645,267)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes in capital surplus changes in capital surplus from investment in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	-	-	-	11,569	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,569	-	11,569
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,215,277	5,215,277	-	-	-	5,215,277	7,236	5,222,513
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,912	49,912	752,429	3,942,385	4,694,814	4,744,726	6	4,744,732
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,037	2,037
Share-based payment	65,937	-	65,937	30,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,927	-	96,927
Disposals of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,457,127	1,457,127	-	(1,457,127)	(1,457,127)	-	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	\$ 40,500,729	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 42,500,729	\$ 8,168,291	\$ 12,972,292	\$ 627,440	\$ 7,108,802	\$ 20,708,534	\$ 143,157	\$ 5,714,105	\$ 5,857,262	\$ 77,234,816	\$ 2,217,782	\$ 79,452,598

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

UNION BANK OF TAIWAN AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	\$ 6,167,104	\$ 5,235,397
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	2,669,028	2,569,804
Amortization expenses	97,213	96,861
Expected credit losses/bad-debt expenses	1,107,084	628,393
Gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(5,482,716)	(2,002,284)
Interest expense	13,920,486	11,618,055
Interest revenue	(22,198,305)	(19,970,042)
Dividend income	(460,321)	(542,889)
Share of loss of associates	(484,200)	20,228
Gains disposal of properties and equipment	(43,069)	(37,227)
(Losses) gains on disposal of investments	-	248,840
Impairment loss on financial assets	71,616	75,492
Impairment loss on nonfinancial assets	-	3,081
Reversal of impairment loss on nonfinancial assets	-	(1,434)
Losses on disposal of collaterals	-	485
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to other banks	(10,074,941)	(7,149,435)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,784,585	(18,876,379)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,879,335	4,952,909
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	(166,298)	746,263
Receivables	(2,633,714)	(8,392,145)
Discounts and loans	(42,839,719)	(36,531,709)
Other financial assets	314,183	(196,663)
Deposits from the Central Bank and other banks	2,388,145	6,708,630
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(2,823,319)	(2,037,027)
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(2,515,494)	26,780,588
Payables	(666,030)	(388,300)
Deposits and remittances	47,286,878	48,248,325
Other financial liabilities	(8,034)	8,034
Provision for employee benefits	55,510	(63,481)
Other liabilities	72,762	(1,059)
Cash generated from (used in) operations activities	(9,582,231)	11,751,311
Interest received	22,108,164	19,758,609
Dividends received	460,321	542,889
Interest paid	(13,807,231)	(9,237,745)
Income tax paid	(942,860)	(1,374,697)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	<u>(1,763,837)</u>	<u>21,440,367</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of associates	-	(10,000)
Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiary	-	420,434
Payments for property and equipment	(1,382,900)	(3,588,525)

(Continued)

UNION BANK OF TAIWAN AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024	2023
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	10,191	15
Payments for investment properties	(8,134)	(49,086)
Decrease in settlement fund	1,754	872
Decrease in refundable deposits	333,953	690,628
Payments for intangible assets	(135,830)	(73,863)
Proceeds from disposal of collaterals	-	949
Increase in other assets	(1,629,744)	(1,230,108)
Decrease in other assets	<u>176,732</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(2,633,978)</u>	<u>(3,838,684)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in due to Central Bank and other banks	13,169	914,233
Increase in commercial paper	1,838,492	897,311
Repayment of bonds payable	(9,232)	(9,564)
Proceeds from guarantee deposits received	-	5,016
Refund of guarantee deposits received	(13,769)	-
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(503,592)	(489,595)
Increase in other liabilities	-	161,120
Decrease in other liabilities	(8,344)	-
Cash dividends paid	(1,267,635)	(839,405)
Dividend of payment	(7,963)	(7,434)
Changes in non-controlling interests	<u>10,000</u>	<u>(227,500)</u>
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	<u>51,126</u>	<u>404,182</u>
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	<u>39,438</u>	<u>(92,073)</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(4,307,251)	17,913,792
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>74,254,434</u>	<u>56,340,642</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 69,947,183</u>	<u>\$ 74,254,434</u>

(Continued)

UNION BANK OF TAIWAN AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Reconciliation of the cash and cash equivalents reported in the consolidated statements of cash flows with those reported in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheets	\$ 10,828,862	\$ 11,526,796
Securities purchased under agreements to resell that meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents in IAS 7	<u>59,118,321</u>	<u>62,727,638</u>
Cash and cash equivalents in consolidated statements of cash flows	<u>\$ 69,947,183</u>	<u>\$ 74,254,434</u>

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

Union Bank of Taiwan
2024 Profit Distribution Table

Unit: NT\$

Item	Amount	
Beginning Undistributed Profit		386,486,154
Surplus after tax for the current period		5,215,276,644
Determine the remeasurement amount of the welfare plan and recognize it in the retained surplus		49,912,891
Disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		1,457,126,539
Provide the statutory surplus reserve for the year		(2,016,694,822)
Withdrawal of the special surplus reserve for the year		0
Current surplus available for distribution		5,092,107,406
Assign items		
Preferred stock dividend	(526,125,000)	
Common stock dividend	(4,252,576,517)	(4,778,701,517)
Undistributed profit		313,405,889

Notes:

According to the Ministry of Finance's 1998.04.30 fiscal and taxation No. 871941343, when the surplus is distributed, it should be identified by individual identification. This surplus distribution will give priority to the surplus of 2024

Chairman: Lin Jeff Manager: Xu Weiwen Accounting Head: Lu Wenjuan

Articles of Association

Table of Comparison Clauses Before and After Amendments

Clause after Amendment	Clause before Amendment	Remarks
<p>Article 4</p> <p>The Bank's total authorized capital is NT\$55 billion, consisting of 5.5 billion shares, with a par value of NT\$10 per share, divided into common shares and preferred shares, to be issued in batches.</p>	<p>Article 4</p> <p>The Bank's total authorized capital is NT\$45 billion, divided into 4.5 billion shares, with a par value of NT\$10 per share, divided into common shares and preferred shares, to be issued in batches</p>	<p>In conjunction with the capital increase from surplus, the total capital and total number of shares were changed and revised.</p>
<p>Article 5</p> <p>The Bank's shares are all registered and signed or stamped by the directors representing the company and issued after being endorsed by a bank that is legally authorized to act as the endorser of the share issuance. Registered shares issued by the Bank may be exempted from the requirement to print share certificates, but must be registered or kept by a securities central depository institution.</p>	<p>Article 5</p> <p>The Bank's shares shall be registered and shall be issued in accordance with the law and signed or sealed by two or more persons, including the Chairman and the Managing Director. Registered shares issued by the Bank may be exempted from the requirement to print share certificates, but must be registered or kept by a securities central depository institution.</p>	<p>Article 162 of the Company Law was amended.</p>
<p>Article 38</p> <p>If the Bank's annual financial statements show a profit, the Board of Directors shall, taking into account the annual operating performance, allocate employee remuneration and director remuneration in the following manner:</p> <p>(1) Employee compensation: between 1% and 5% of profits; when employee compensation is paid in the form of stocks, the recipients may include employees of affiliated companies who meet certain conditions, and such conditions are authorized to be determined by the board of directors.</p> <p>(2) Directors' remuneration: not more than 0.1% of profits.</p> <p>The ratio of employee remuneration referred to in the preceding paragraph paid to grassroots employees shall not be less than fifty percent of the total amount paid.</p> <p>The employee compensation and director remuneration allocation methods and the definition of grassroots employees referred to in the preceding two paragraphs shall be authorized to be separately determined by the board of directors.</p> <p>However, if the Bank still has accumulated losses, it shall reserve the amount to make up for it in advance and then allocate the employee remuneration and director remuneration in accordance with the proportions set forth in the preceding paragraph.</p>	<p>Article 38</p> <p>If the Bank's annual financial statements show a profit, the Board of Directors shall, taking into account the annual operating performance, allocate employee remuneration and director remuneration in the following manner:</p> <p>(1) Employee compensation: 1% to 5% of profits; when employee compensation is paid in the form of stocks, the recipients may include employees of affiliated companies who meet certain conditions, and such conditions are authorized to be determined by the board of directors.</p> <p>(2) Directors' remuneration: not more than 0.1% of profits.</p> <p>The method for allocating employee remuneration and director remuneration referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be authorized to be separately determined by the Board of Directors. However, if the Bank still has accumulated losses, it shall reserve the amount to make up for it in advance and then allocate the employee remuneration and director remuneration in accordance with the proportions set forth in the preceding paragraph.</p>	<p>Amendment to Article 14-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act.</p>

Clause after Amendment	Clause before Amendment	Remarks
<p>Article 39</p> <p>If the Bank's annual financial statements show a surplus, in addition to paying income tax in accordance with the law, it shall first make up for losses in previous years, then set aside 30% as statutory surplus reserves and set aside or transfer special surplus reserves in accordance with legal regulations or business needs. The remaining amount, together with the accumulated undistributed surplus of the previous year, shall be used by the Board of Directors to prepare a surplus distribution proposal and submit it to the shareholders' meeting for a resolution on the distribution of dividends and bonuses. When the statutory surplus reserve has reached the paid-in capital, the current period's contribution may be stopped.</p> <p>The types of dividends and bonuses to be distributed shall be determined by the Board of Directors in accordance with the prevailing financial situation, future profitability and the Bank's capital budget planning, and the proportion of cash or stock to be distributed. In principle, if the ratio of a bank's own capital to risky assets after distribution is lower than the ratio prescribed by the competent authority plus one percentage point, it may give priority to distributing stock dividends; before the statutory surplus reserve reaches the total capital, the maximum cash surplus distribution shall not exceed 15% of the total capital.</p>	<p>Article 39</p> <p>If the Bank's annual financial statements show a surplus, in addition to paying income tax in accordance with the law, it shall first make up for losses in previous years, then set aside 30% as statutory surplus reserves and set aside or transfer special surplus reserves in accordance with legal regulations or business needs. The remaining amount, together with the accumulated undistributed surplus of the previous year, shall be used by the Board of Directors to prepare a surplus distribution proposal and submit it to the shareholders' meeting for a resolution on the distribution of dividends and bonuses.</p> <p>The types of dividends and bonuses to be distributed shall be determined by the Board of Directors in accordance with the prevailing financial situation, future profitability and the Bank's capital budget planning, and the proportion of cash or stock to be distributed. In principle, if the ratio of a bank's own capital to risky assets after distribution is lower than the ratio prescribed by the competent authority plus one percentage point, it may give priority to distributing stock dividends; before the statutory surplus reserve reaches the total capital, the maximum cash surplus distribution shall not exceed 15% of the total capital.</p> <p>Article 40</p> <p>When the statutory surplus reserve has reached the capital amount, the current period's contribution may be stopped.</p>	<p>Article 40 is revised and incorporated into Article 39.</p>
Articles 40 to 42	Articles 40 to 43	In conjunction with Article 40, Article 39 is incorporated and the item numbers are adjusted.
<p>Article 42</p> <p>This charter was established on August 20, 1980. (The following is omitted)</p> <p>The 28th amendment was on June 13, 2025.</p>	<p>Article 42</p> <p>This charter was established on August 20, 1980.</p>	<p>Added this revision date.</p>

Remuneration of Directors for the Latest Fiscal Year

Unit: NT\$ thousand: % December 31, 2024

Title		Name	Directors' Remuneration								% of Net profit after tax Total of (A,B,C and D) and % of Net profit after tax	Remuneration of Part-time Employees								Total of (A, B,C,D, E,F & G) as a % of Net profit after tax	Remuneration from Investee Companies Excluding Subsidiaries	
			Costs Incurred to Perform Duties(D)		Earning Distribution for Director's Remuneration (C)	Earning Termination payment and pension costs (B)		Remuneration (A)	All Companies in the Consolidated Statement	The Bank		All Companies in the Consolidated Statement	The Bank	Termination payment and pension costs (F)	All Companies in the Consolidated Statement	The Bank	Earnings Distribution for Employees' Bonus (G)	All Companies in the Consolidated Statement	The Bank			
			All Companies in the Consolidated Statement	The Bank		All Companies in the Consolidated Statement	The Bank													All Companies in the Consolidated Statement		The Bank
Director	Chairman	Union Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Jeff Lin	0	0	0	0	1,295	1,295	0	0	1,295 、 0.02	1,295 、 0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,295 、 0.02	1,295 、 0.02	0
	Managing Director	Chen-Chern Investment Co., Representative: Zhen-Xong Jiang	600	600	0	0	647	647	330	330	1,577 、 0.03	1,577 、 0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,577 、 0.03	1,577 、 0.03	0
	Director	Union Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Wen-Ming Li	120	120	0	0	432	432	60	60	612 、 0.01	612 、 0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	612 、 0.01	612 、 0.01	0
	Director	Herman Tu	120	120	0	0	432	432	48	48	600 、 0.01	600 、 0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600 、 0.01	600 、 0.01	0
	Director	Yu-Pang Investment Co., Representative: Pa-Hsan Wu	60	60	0	0	194	194	24	24	278 、 0.00	278 、 0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278 、 0.00	278 、 0.00	0
	Director	Yu-Pang Investment Co., Representative: Hir-Ming Shieh	66	66	0	0	237	237	24	24	327 、 0.00	327 、 0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327 、 0.00	327 、 0.00	0
	Director	Pai-Sheng Investment Co., Representative: Si-Yong Lin	120	120	0	0	432	432	36	36	588 、 0.01	588 、 0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	588 、 0.01	588 、 0.01	0

Independent Director	Independent Director	Guo-Zhang Li	360	360	0	0	292	292	176	176	828 、 0.01	828 、 0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	828 、 0.01	828 、 0.01	0
	Independent Director	Yao-Hsien Lee	394	394	0	0	356	356	208	208	958 、 0.01	958 、 0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	958 、 0.01	958 、 0.01	0
	Independent Director	Tzung Hang Lee	720	720	0	0	647	647	154	154	1,521 、 0.03	1,521 、 0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,521 、 0.03	1,521 、 0.03	0
	Independent Director	Lin-Yu Fan	720	720	0	0	647	647	138	138	1,505 、 0.03	1,505 、 0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,505 、 0.03	1,505 、 0.03	0

1. The Bank's independent director remuneration payment policy, system, standards and structure, and the relevance of the amount of remuneration paid to the independent directors based on the responsibilities, risks, time invested and other factors: the independent director remuneration is determined based on fairness and impartiality and does not deviate from the market peer standards, and the board of directors' performance evaluation form is used as a reference for the adjustment of directors' salary and remuneration and nomination for re-election.

2. In addition to the above table, the remuneration received by the company's directors for services provided in the most recent year (such as serving as consultants for the parent company/all companies/invested businesses that are not employees, etc.):
None

Note 1: The director's remuneration of a corporate director is paid to the corporate director, not to the representative.

Mandarin Chinese version shall prevail if any inconsistency exists in English version.