The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank

Regulatory disclosures about the capital adequacy as requested by the competent authority

【Table 1】

Scope of application

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

Items	Contents				
	Subsidiary name	Amount of assets	Consolidated ratio	Reasons not included in the calculation	Amount deducted from own capital
1. Subsidiaries included in the calculation of the consolidated capital adequacy ratio	SCSB Asset Management Ltd.	1,893,836	100.00%		
	China Travel Service (Taiwan)	487,122	99.99%		
	SCSB Marketing Ltd.	24,755	100.00%		
	Shancom Reconstruction Inc.	961,287,714	100.00%		
	Wresqueue Limitada	421,535	100.00%		
	Paofoong Insurance Company Ltd.	1,588,395	40.00%		
	AMK Microfinance	23,398,942	99.99%		
2. Subsidiaries not included in the calculation of the consolidated capital adequacy ratio					
3. Any restrictions, or other major impediments, on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the group.					

【Table 2】

Description of capital adequacy management

2024

Items	Contents
A summary discussion of the bank ’s approach to assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities.	1.SCSB manages and monitors capital adequacy in accordance with its "Capital Adequacy Management Guidelines." 2. Specific business activities, including but not limited to business types, commitment amounts, and credit ratings, are subject to mandatory capital adequacy assessments by the Risk Management Department prior to execution. 3. Building upon the foundation of capital adequacy assessment, SCSB formulates medium- and long-term strategic business objectives. Annual capital adequacy assessment procedures and stress tests are conducted. 4. Capital adequacy ratio forecasts and capital utilization analyses for each business division are reported to the Asset and Liability Management Committee. 5. In compliance with SCSB's "Market Risk Management Policy," market risk-weighted assets are maintained at a maximum of 15% of SCSB's total risk-weighted assets and are reported to the Asset and Liability Management Committee for periodic review.

【Table 3】

Capital adequacy ratio
Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000；%)

Analysis items	Standalone		Consolidated	
	Dec-31-2024	Dec-31-2023	Dec-31-2024	Dec-31-2023
Eligible capital：				
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	119,172,112	116,201,227	216,125,558	191,808,588
Additional Tier 1 capital	8,070,000	8,070,000	11,778,137	11,858,517
Tier 2 capital	23,684,358	24,256,459	37,142,453	45,669,025
Eligible capital	150,926,470	148,527,686	265,046,148	249,336,130
risk weighted assets：				
Credit risk	884,919,575	874,599,656	1,387,789,724	1,390,058,565
Operational risk	52,039,952	49,469,728	84,669,937	77,354,590
Market risk	68,428,041	48,299,464	89,552,971	69,433,996
Total risk weighted assets	1,005,387,568	972,368,848	1,562,012,632	1,536,847,151
Ratio of common equity to risk-weighted assets	11.85%	11.95%	13.84%	12.48%
Ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	12.66%	12.78%	14.59%	13.25%
Capital adequacy ratio	15.01%	15.27%	16.97%	16.22%
Leverage ratio：				
Tier 1 capital	127,242,112	124,271,227	227,903,695	203,667,105
Total exposures	1,642,096,168	1,637,132,861	2,629,880,595	2,564,660,059
Leverage ratio	7.75%	7.59%	8.67%	7.94%

【Table 4】

Capital Structure
Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

Items	Standalone		Consolidated	
	Dec-31-2024	Dec-31-2023	Dec-31-2024	Dec-31-2023
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1) :				
Common share capital	48,616,031	48,616,031	48,616,031	48,616,031
Capital surplus—share premium	23,321,381	23,321,381	23,321,381	23,321,381
Capital collected in advance				
Capital surplus—other	4,384,546	4,227,064	4,384,546	4,227,064
Legal reserve	64,476,033	64,476,033	64,476,033	64,476,033
Special reserve	7,669,374	13,252,879	7,669,374	13,252,879
Retained earnings	39,833,861	28,987,035	39,833,861	28,987,035
Non-controlling interests	0	0	24,161,424	16,722,499
Other equity	9,710,582	519,765	9,710,582	519,765
Deduct：regulatory adjustments				
1、Gain and losses of hedging instruments (gain should be deducted, losses should be added)	0	0	0	0
2、Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	0	232,864	0	232,864
3、(Investments in own shares)Treasury shares	83,144	83,144	83,144	83,144
4、Goodwill and Other intangible assets	323,476	417,440	2,194,494	2,127,094
5、Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences	0	0	0	0
6、Cumulative fair value gains or losses on liabilities of the institution that are fair-valued and result from changes in the own credit risk (gain should be deducted, losses should be added)	-1,015	-4,146	-1,015	-4,146
7、Unrealized gain of equity instruments and debt instruments measured at FVTOCI(Not investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities and other TLAC	2,895,252	3,053,251	2,895,252	3,053,251
8、Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	0	0	0	0
9、When the immovable property is first applied to the IFRSs, retained earnings increase due to the fair value or revaluation value is used as the recognized cost.	0	0	0	0
10、Securitization transactions should be deducted	0	0	0	0
11、Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity and its unrealized gains	0	0	0	0
(1)Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital				
(2)Deduction due to insufficient additional Tier 1 capital				
12、Prudential valuation adjustments(Market risk)	0	0	0	0
13、Investment properties follow-up measurement of value-added benefits recognized by the fair value model	0	0	0	0
14、Properties sale and leaseback benefits after January 1, 2012	0	0	0	0
15、Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital	0	0	875,799	2,821,892
(1)Amount above the threshold	0	0	875,799	2,821,892
(2)Deduction due to insufficient additional Tier 1 capital	0	0	0	0
16、Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities	72,599,673	60,683,253	0	0
(1)Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital-before December 31, 2121				
(2)Deduction due to insufficient additional Tier 1 capital-before December 31, 2121				
(3)Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities. (amount above 10% threshold)-applicable from January 1, 2022	72,599,673	60,683,253	0	0
(4)Deduction due to insufficient additional Tier 1 capital-applicable from January 1, 2022	0	0	0	0
17、Deferred income tax assets arising from temporary differences which above threshold	0	0	0	0

Items	Standalone		Consolidated	
	Dec-31-2024	Dec-31-2023	Dec-31-2024	Dec-31-2023
18、Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities and deferred income tax assets arising from temporary differences, the total amount of which exceeds the 15% threshold should be deducted	2,939,166	2,733,155	0	0
19、Direct investment of industrial banks and deductions for investment in Investment properties	0	0	0	0
(1)Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital				
(2)Deduction due to insufficient additional Tier 1 capital				
20、Other adjustments according to regulations or supervision requirements	0	0	0	0
(1)Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital				
(2)Deduction due to insufficient additional Tier 1 capital				
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)（1）	**119,172,112**	**116,201,227**	**216,125,558**	**191,808,588**
Additional Tier 1 capital：				
Non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock and its capital stock premium	0	0	0	0
1、of which issued before December 31, 2012(the terms of the issue do not meet Additional Tier 1 capital requirements)				
2、of which issued after January 1, 2013				
Non-cumulative perpetual subordinated debts	8,070,000	8,070,000	8,070,000	8,070,000
1、of which issued before December 31, 2012(the terms of the issue do not meet Additional Tier 1 capital requirements)				
2、of which issued after January 1, 2013	8,070,000	8,070,000	8,070,000	8,070,000
Capital instruments are not directly or indirectly held by banks	0	0	3,708,137	3,788,517
Deduction：1、Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	0	0	0	0
(1)Additional Tier 1 capital instrument				
(2)Deduction due to insufficient Tier 2 capital				
2、Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital	0	0	0	0
(1)additional Tier 1 capital instrument			0	0
(2)Deduction due to insufficient Tier 2 capital				
3、Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities	0	0	0	0
(1)Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital-before December 31, 2121				
(2)Deduction due to insufficient Tier 2 capital-before December 31, 2121				
(3)additional Tier 1 capital instrument-applicable from January 1, 2022	0	0	0	0
(4)Deduction due to insufficient Tier 2 capital-applicable from January 1, 2022	0	0		0
4、Direct investment of industrial banks and deductions for investment in Investment properties	0	0	0	0
(1)additional Tier 1 capital instrument				
(2)Deduction due to insufficient Tier 2 capital				
5、Other deduction	0	0	0	0
(1)additional Tier 1 capital instrument				
(2)Deduction due to insufficient Tier 2 capital				
Additional Tier 1 capital（2）	**8,070,000**	**8,070,000**	**11,778,137**	**11,858,517**
Tier 2 capital：				
Cumulative perpetual preferred stock and its capital stock	0	0	0	0
1、of which issued before December 31, 2012(the terms of the issue do not meet Tier 2 capital requirements)				
2、of which issued after January 1, 2013				
Cumulative perpetual subordinated debts	0	0	0	0
1、of which issued before December 31, 2012(the terms of the issue do not meet Tier 2 capital requirements)				
2、of which issued after January 1, 2013				
Convertible subordinated debts	0	0	0	0

Items	Standalone		Consolidated	
	Dec-31-2024	Dec-31-2023	Dec-31-2024	Dec-31-2023
1、of which issued before December 31, 2012(the terms of the issue do not meet Tier 2 capital requirements)				
2、of which issued after January 1, 2013				
Long-term subordinated debts	11,320,000	11,950,000	11,320,000	11,950,000
1、of which issued before December 31, 2012(the terms of the issue do not meet Tier 2 capital requirements)	0	0	0	0
2、of which issued after January 1, 2013	11,320,000	11,950,000	11,320,000	11,950,000
Non-perpetual preferred stock and its capital stock premium	0	0	0	0
1、of which issued before December 31, 2012(the terms of the issue do not meet Tier 2 capital requirements)				
2、of which issued after January 1, 2013				
when first time applying International Financial Reporting Standards in real estate and using the fair value or the re-estimated value method as the deemed cost, the difference in amount between the deemed cost and the book value recognized in retained earnings	0	0	0	0
The 45% of unrealized gain of equity instruments and debt instruments measured at FVTOCI(Not investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities and	1,302,863	1,373,963	1,302,863	1,373,963
The 45% of unrealized gains on changes in the fair value of investment properties using fair value method	0	0		
Operational reserves and loan-loss provisions	11,061,495	10,932,496	13,147,603	14,017,420
Capital instruments which are issued by banks subsidiaries, and are not directly or indirectly held by banks	0	0	11,371,987	19,813,895
Deduct：				
1、Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 capital instrument and other TLAC liabilities	0	0	0	0
2、Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities where the bank does not own more than 10%-Tier 2 capital instrument and other TLAC liabilities	0	0	0	1,486,253
3、Commercial banks capital investment in financial-related businesses classified to the banking book	0	0	0	0
(1)Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital-before December 31, 2121				
(2)Tier 2 capital instrument and other TLAC liabilities-applicable from January 1, 2022	0	0	0	0
4、Direct investment of industrial banks and deductions for investment in Investment properties-Tier 2 capital instrument				
5、Other deduction-Tier 2 capital instrument				
Tier 2 capital（3）	**23,684,358**	**24,256,459**	**37,142,453**	**45,669,025**
Total eligible capital =（1）+（2）+（3）	**150,926,470**	**148,527,686**	**265,046,148**	**249,336,130**

【Table 4-1】

Balance sheet

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

Items	Stanlaloe financial report	Standalone capital adequacy ratio	Consolidated financial report	Consolidated capital adequacy ratio
	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	21,213,339	21,213,339	38,522,816	38,522,816
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	87,192,232	87,192,232	432,246,360	432,246,360
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,582,689	2,582,689	5,569,510	5,569,510
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	250,415,803	250,415,803	475,245,104	475,245,104
Debt instrument investments measured at amortized cost	214,376,343	214,376,343	235,146,758	235,146,758
Securities purchased under resale agreements	8,408,560	8,408,560	8,408,560	8,408,560
Receivables, net	10,749,984	10,749,984	24,748,669	24,748,669
Current income tax assets	0	0	185,113	185,113
Assets classified as held for sale, net	0	0	1,039,030	1,039,030
Discounts and loans, net	887,519,906	887,519,906	1,221,016,517	1,221,016,517
Investments under the equity method, net	101,293,536	101,293,536	1,559,287	1,559,287
Other financial assets, net	1,872	1,872	1,872	1,872
Properties, net	15,230,318	15,230,318	24,190,840	24,190,840
Right-of-use assets, net	757,738	757,738	1,854,237	1,854,237
Investment properties, net	0	0	7,978,542	7,978,542
Intangible assets, net	323,476	323,476	2,194,494	2,194,494
Deferred income tax assets	1,343,887	1,343,887	4,936,259	4,936,259
Other assets, net	9,853,351	9,853,351	11,218,943	11,218,943
Total assets	**1,611,263,034**	**1,611,263,034**	**2,496,062,911**	**2,496,062,911**

Items	Stanlaloe financial report	Standalone capital adequacy ratio	Consolidated financial report	Consolidated capital adequacy ratio
	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets
LIABILITIES				
Deposits from the central Bank and other banks	21,140,910	21,140,910	44,597,026	44,597,026
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or	3,728,563	3,728,563	5,825,908	5,825,908
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	4,783,153	4,783,153	4,783,153	4,783,153
Payables	26,257,828	26,257,828	36,432,169	36,432,169
Current income tax liabilities	382,599	382,599	956,186	956,186
Deposits and remittances	1,286,587,580	1,286,587,580	2,046,220,040	2,046,220,040
Bank debentures	48,220,000	48,220,000	59,591,987	59,591,987
Other financial liabilities	8,626,096	8,626,096	9,981,110	9,981,110
Provisions	1,661,634	1,661,634	3,242,924	3,242,924
Lease liabilities	769,855	769,855	1,878,459	1,878,459
Deferred income tax liabilities	9,711,633	9,711,633	9,973,427	9,973,427
Other liabilities	1,464,520	1,464,520	5,695,512	5,695,512
Total liabilities	**1,413,334,371**	**1,413,334,371**	**2,229,177,901**	**2,229,177,901**
Equity				
Equity attributable to owners of the Bank			197,928,663	197,928,663
Share capital	48,616,031	48,616,031	48,616,031	48,616,031
Ordinary shares	48,616,031	48,616,031	48,616,031	48,616,031
Capital surplus	27,705,927	27,705,927	27,705,927	27,705,927
Retained earnings	111,979,268	111,979,268	111,979,268	111,979,268
Legal reserve	64,476,033	64,476,033	64,476,033	64,476,033
Special reserve	7,669,374	7,669,374	7,669,374	7,669,374
Unappropriated earnings	39,833,861	39,833,861	39,833,861	39,833,861
Other equity	9,710,581	9,710,581	9,710,581	9,710,581
Treasury shares	83,144	83,144	83,144	83,144
Non-controlling interests	0	0	68,956,347	68,956,347
Total equity	**197,928,663**	**197,928,663**	**266,885,010**	**266,885,010**
Total liabilities and equity	**1,611,263,034**	**1,611,263,034**	**2,496,062,911**	**2,496,062,911**

【Table 4-2】

Statement of assets and liabilities

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

Accounts		Detail item	Table4-3 item code	Stanlaloe financial report	Standalone capital adequacy ratio	Consolidated financial report	Consolidated capital adequacy ratio	retrieval code
				Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	
ASSETS								
	Cash and cash equivalents			21,213,339	21,213,339	38,522,816	38,522,816	
	Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks			87,192,232	87,192,232	432,246,360	432,246,360	
	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss			2,582,689	2,582,689	5,569,510	5,569,510	
		Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity and other TLAC liabilities			0		0	
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital	17					A1
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital	38					A2
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital	53					A3
		Regulatory adjustments applied to common equity Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 capital to cover deductions	27					A4
		Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	42					A5
		Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital and other TLAC liabilities			0		0	
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital	18					A6
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital	39					A7
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital	54					A8
		Regulatory adjustments applied to common equity Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 capital to cover deductions	27					A9
		Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	42					A10
		Amounts below the thresholds for deduction	72					A11
		Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities and other TLAC liabilities			0		0	
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital-(above 10% threshold,from January 1, 2022)	19					A12
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital-(above 15% threshold,from January 1, 2022)	23					A13
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital(from January 1, 2022)	40					A14

Accounts		Detail item	Table4-3 item code	Stanlaloe financial report	Standalone capital adequacy ratio	Consolidated financial report	Consolidated capital adequacy ratio	retrieval code
				Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital(from January 1, 2022)	55					A15
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital(25%)-before December 31, 2121	19					A16
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital(25%)-before December 31, 2121	40					A17
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital(50%)-before December 31, 2121	55					A18
		Regulatory adjustments applied to common equity Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 capital to cover deductions	27					A19
		Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	42					A20
		Amounts below the thresholds for deduction-other significant investments	73					A21
		Investment securitization beneficiary securities or asset-based securities, the amount of which is included in the asset pool of the capital instruments issued by financial related businesses			0		0	
		Deduction amount from common stock equity	26d		0		0	A22
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital	41b		0		0	A23
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital	56d		0		0	A24
		Regulatory adjustments applied to common equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 to cover deductions	27		0		0	A25
		Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	42		0		0	A26
		Other financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss			2,582,689		5,569,510	
	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			250,415,803	250,415,803	475,245,104	475,245,104	
		Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity and other TLAC liabilities(fill in market value)			0		0	
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital	17					A27
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital	38					A28
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital	53					A29
		Regulatory adjustments applied to common equity Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 capital to cover deductions	27					A30
		Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	42					A31
		Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital and other TLAC liabilities			0		875,799	
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital	18				875,799	A32
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital	39				0	A33
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital	54				0	A34

Accounts		Detail item	Table4-3 item code	Stanlaloe financial report	Standalone capital adequacy ratio	Consolidated financial report	Consolidated capital adequacy ratio	retrieval code
				Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	
		Regulatory adjustments applied to common equity Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 capital to cover deductions	27					A35
		Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	42					A36
		Amounts below the thresholds for deduction	72					A37
		Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities and other TLAC liabilities			531,112		0	
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital-(above 10% threshold,from January 1, 2022)	19		511,732			A38
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital-(above 15% threshold,from January 1, 2022)	23		19,380			A39
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital(from January 1, 2022)	40					A40
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital(from January 1, 2022)	55					A41
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital(25%)-before December 31, 2121	19					A42
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital(25%)-before December 31, 2121	40					A43
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital(50%)-before December 31, 2121	55					A44
		Regulatory adjustments applied to common equity Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 capital to cover deductions	27					A45
		Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	42		0			A46
		Amounts below the thresholds for deduction-other significant investments	73					A47
		Investment securitization beneficiary securities or asset-based securities, the amount of which is included in the asset pool of the capital instruments issued by financial related businesses			0		0	
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital	26d		0		0	A48
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital	41b		0		0	A49
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital	56d		0		0	A50
		Regulatory adjustments applied to common equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 to cover deductions	27		0		0	A51
		Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover	42		0		0	A52
		Other financial assets measured at FVOCI			249,884,691		474,369,305	
	Debt instrument investments measured at amortized cost			214,376,343	214,376,343	235,146,758	235,146,758	
		Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity and other TLAC liabilities(fill in market value)			0		0	
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital	17					A53
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital	38					A54
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital	53					A55

Accounts		Detail item	Table4-3 item code	Stanlaloe financial report	Standalone capital adequacy ratio	Consolidated financial report	Consolidated capital adequacy ratio	retrieval code
				Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	
		Regulatory adjustments applied to common equity Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 capital to cover deductions	27					A56
		Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	42					A57
		Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital and other TLAC liabilities			0		0	
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital	18					A58
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital	39					A59
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital	54					A60
		Regulatory adjustments applied to common equity Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 capital to cover deductions	27					A61
		Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	42					A62
		Amounts below the thresholds for deduction	72					A63
		Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities and other TLAC liabilities			0		0	
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital-(above 10% threshold,from January 1, 2022)	19					A64
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital-(above 15% threshold,from January 1, 2022)	23					A65
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital(from January 1, 2022)	40					A66
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital(from January 1, 2022)	55					A67
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital(25%)-before December 31, 2121	19					A68
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital(25%)-before December 31, 2121	40					A69
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital(50%)-before December 31, 2121	55					A70
		Regulatory adjustments applied to common equity Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 capital to cover deductions	27					A71
		Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	42					A72
		Amounts below the thresholds for deduction-other significant investments	73					A73
		Investment securitization beneficiary securities or asset-based securities, the amount of which is included in the asset pool of the capital instruments issued by financial related businesses			0		0	
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital	26d		0		0	A74
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital	41b		0		0	A75
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital	56d		0		0	A76
		Regulatory adjustments applied to common equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 to cover deductions	27		0		0	A77
		Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover	42		0		0	A78
		Other financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss			214, 376, 343		235, 146, 758	
	Securities purchased under resale agreements			8, 408, 560	8, 408, 560	8, 408, 560	8, 408, 560	
	Receivables, net			10, 749, 984	10, 749, 984	24, 748, 669	24, 748, 669	

Accounts		Detail item	Table4-3 item code	Stanlaloe financial report	Standalone capital adequacy ratio	Consolidated financial report	Consolidated capital adequacy ratio	retrieval code
				Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	
	Current income tax assets			0	0	185,113	185,113	
	Assets classified as held for sale, net			0	0	1,039,030	1,039,030	
	Discounts and loans, net			887,519,906	887,519,906	1,221,016,517	1,221,016,517	
		Discount and loan - gross amounts (including discount and premium adjustment)			898,827,484		1,238,584,260	
		Provision-discounts and loans			-11,307,578		-17,567,743	
		included in Tier 2 capital	50		-11,061,495		-13,147,603	A79
		others			-246,083		-4,420,140	
	Investments under the equity method, net			101,293,536	101,293,536	1,559,287	1,559,287	
		Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity and other TLAC liabilities(fill in market value)			0		0	
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital	17					A80
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital	38					A81
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital	53					A82
		Regulatory adjustments applied to common equity Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 capital to cover deductions	27					A83
		Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	42					A84
		Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital and other TLAC liabilities			0		0	
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital	18					A85
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital	39					A86
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital	54					A87
		Regulatory adjustments applied to common equity Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 capital to cover deductions	27					A88
		Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	42					A89
		Amounts below the thresholds for deduction	72					A90
		Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities and other TLAC liabilities			74,817,964		0	
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital-(above 10% threshold,from January 1, 2022)	19		72,087,941			A91
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital-(above 15% threshold,from January 1, 2022)	23		2,730,023			A92
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital(from January 1, 2022)	40					A93
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital(from January 1, 2022)	55					A94
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital(25%)-before December 31, 2121	19					A95
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital(25%)-before December 31, 2121	40					A96
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital(50%)-before December 31, 2121	55					A97

Accounts		Detail item	Table4-3 item code	Stanlaloe financial report	Standalone capital adequacy ratio	Consolidated financial report	Consolidated capital adequacy ratio	retrieval code
				Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	
		Regulatory adjustments applied to common equity Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 capital to cover deductions	27					A98
		Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	42					A99
		Amounts below the thresholds for deduction-other significant investments	73					A100
		Other investments under the equity method			26,475,572		1,559,287	
	Other financial assets, net			1,872	1,872	1,872	1,872	
		Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity and other TLAC liabilities(fill in market value)			0		0	
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital	17					A127
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital	38					A128
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital	53					A129
		Regulatory adjustments applied to common equity Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 capital to cover deductions	27					A130
		Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	42					A131
		Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital and other TLAC liabilities			0		0	
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital	18					A132
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital	39					A133
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital	54					A134
		Regulatory adjustments applied to common equity Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 capital to cover deductions	27					A135
		Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	42					A136
		Amounts below the thresholds for deduction	72					A137
		Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities and other TLAC liabilities			0		0	
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital-(above 10% threshold,from January 1, 2022)	19					A138
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital-(above 15% threshold,from January 1, 2022)	23					A139
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital(from January 1, 2022)	40					A140
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital(from January 1, 2022)	55					A141
		Deduction amount from common equity Tier 1 capital(25%)-before December 31, 2121	19					A142
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital(25%)-before December 31, 2121	40					A143
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital(50%)-before December 31, 2121	55					A144
		Regulatory adjustments applied to common equity Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 capital to cover deductions	27					A145
		Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	42					A146
		Amounts below the thresholds for deduction-other significant investments	73					A147

Accounts		Detail item	Table4-3 item code	Stanlaloe financial report	Standalone capital adequacy ratio	Consolidated financial report	Consolidated capital adequacy ratio	retrieval code
				Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	
		Investment securitization beneficiary securities or asset-based securities, the amount of which is included in the asset pool of the capital instruments issued by financial related businesses			0		0	
		Deduction amount from common stock equity	26d		0		0	A148
		Deduction amount from additional Tier 1 capital	41b		0		0	A149
		Deduction amount from Tier 2 capital	56d		0		0	A150
		Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	27		0		0	A151
		Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover	42		0		0	A152
		Other financial assets (excluding capital investment in financial related businesses)			1,872		1,872	
	Properties, net			15,230,318	15,230,318	24,190,840	24,190,840	
	Right-of-use asset			757,738	757,738	1,854,237	1,854,237	
	Investment properties, net			0	0	7,978,542	7,978,542	
	Intangible assets, net			323,476	323,476	2,194,494	2,194,494	
		Goodwill	8		0		0	A153
		Intangible assets (excluding goodwill)	9		323,476		2,194,494	A154
	Deferred income tax assets			1,343,887	1,343,887	4,936,259	4,936,259	
		Depending on the future profitability	10					A155
		Temporary difference			1,533,650		4,936,259	
		Amount exceeding the 10% threshold-deduct from common equity Tier 1 capital	21		0		0	A156
		Amount exceeding the 15% threshold-deduct from common equity Tier 1 capital	25		189,763		0	A157
		Amount below the deduction threshold	75		1,343,887		4,936,259	A158
	Other assets, net			9,853,351	9,853,351	11,218,943	11,218,943	
		Prepaid pension	15		232,864		232,864	A159
		Other assets			9,620,487		10,986,079	
Total assets				**1,611,263,034**	**1,611,263,034**	**2,496,062,911**	**2,496,062,911**	
LIABILITIES								
	Due to the Central Bank and banks			21,140,910	21,140,910	44,597,026	44,597,026	
	Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss			3,728,563	3,728,563	5,825,908	5,825,908	
		Instruments issued by the parent company that can be included in the capital			0		0	
		Eligible additional Tier 1 capital instrument	30、32		0		0	D1
		Additional Tier 1 capital instrument-declining 10% per year from 2013	33		0		0	D2
		Eligible Tier 2 capital instrument	46		0		0	D3

Accounts	Detail item	Table4-3 item code	Stanlaloe financial report	Standalone capital adequacy ratio	Consolidated financial report	Consolidated capital adequacy ratio	retrieval code
			Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	
	Tier 2 capital instrument-declining 10% per year from 2013	47		0		0	D4
	Instruments issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties that can be included in the capital					0	
	Eligible additional Tier 1 capital instrument	34				0	D5
	Additional Tier 1 capital instrument-declining 10% per year from 2013	34、35				0	D6
	Eligible Tier 2 capital instrument	48				0	D7
	Tier 2 capital instrument-declining 10% per year from 2013	48、49				0	D8
	Capital surplus of non-controlling interests					0	
	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	14		1,015		1,015	D9
	Other financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss			3,727,548		5,824,893	
Securities sold under repurchase agreements			4,783,153	4,783,153	4,783,153	4,783,153	
Payables			26,257,828	26,257,828	36,432,169	36,432,169	
Current income tax liabilities			382,599	382,599	956,186	956,186	
Deposits and remittances			1,286,587,580	1,286,587,580	2,046,220,040	2,046,220,040	
Bank debentures			48,220,000	48,220,000	59,591,987	59,591,987	
	Issued by the parent company			48,220,000		48,220,000	
	Eligible additional Tier 1 capital instrument	30、32		8,070,000		8,070,000	D11
	Additional Tier 1 capital instrument-declining 10% per year from 2013	33		0		0	D12
	Eligible Tier 2 capital instrument	46		11,320,000		11,320,000	D13
	Tier 2 capital instrument-declining 10% per year from 2013	47		0		0	D14
	Bank debentures(excluding those who can be included in the capital)			28,830,000		28,830,000	
	Issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties					11,371,987	
	Eligible additional Tier 1 capital instrument	34				0	D15
	Additional Tier 1 capital instrument-declining 10% per year from 2013	34、35				0	D16
	Eligible Tier 2 capital instrument	48				11,371,987	D17
	Tier 2 capital instrument-declining 10% per year from 2013	48、49				0	D18
	Capital surplus of non-controlling interests					0	
	Bank debentures (excluding the capital can be included in and the capital surplus of non-controlling interests)					0	
Other financial liabilities			8,626,096	8,626,096	9,981,110	9,981,110	
Provisions			1,661,634	1,661,634	3,242,924	3,242,924	

Accounts		Detail item	Table4-3 item code	Stanlaloe financial report	Standalone capital adequacy ratio	Consolidated financial report	Consolidated capital adequacy ratio	retrieval code
				Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	
	Lease liabilities			769, 855	769, 855	1, 878, 459	1, 878, 459	
	Deferred income tax liabilities			9, 711, 633	9, 711, 633	9, 973, 427	9, 973, 427	
		Deductible			232, 864		232, 864	
		Intangible assets-Goodwill	8		0		0	D27
		Intangible assets (excluding goodwill)	9		0		0	D28
		Prepaid pension	15		232, 864		232, 864	D29
		Depending on the future profitability	10		0		0	D30
		Temporary difference			0		0	
		Amount exceeding the 10% threshold-deduct from common equity Tier 1 capital	21		0		0	D31
		Amount exceeding the 15% threshold-deduct from common equity Tier 1 capital	25		0		0	D32
		Amount below the deduction threshold	75		0		0	D33
		Non-deductible			9, 478, 769		9, 740, 563	
	Other liabilities			1, 464, 520	1, 464, 520	5, 695, 512	5, 695, 512	
Total liabilities				1, 413, 334, 371	1, 413, 334, 371	2, 229, 177, 901	2, 229, 177, 901	
Equity								
	Equity attributable to owners of the					197, 928, 663	197, 928, 663	
	Share capital			48, 616, 031	48, 616, 031	48, 616, 031	48, 616, 031	
		Common Equity Tier 1 capital	1		48, 616, 031		48, 616, 031	E1
		Additional Tier 1 capital			0		0	
		Eligible additional Tier 1 capital	30、31		0		0	E2
		Additional Tier 1 capital instrument-declining 10% per year from 2013	33		0		0	E3
		Tier 2 capital			0		0	
		Eligible Tier 2 capital	46		0		0	E4
		Tier 2 capital instrument-declining 10% per year from 2013	47		0		0	E5
		Share capital that cannot be included in own capital			0		0	
	Capital surplus			27, 705, 927	27, 705, 927	27, 705, 927	27, 705, 927	
		Capital surplus-Common Equity Tier 1 capital	1		23, 321, 381		23, 321, 381	E6
		Capital surplus-Additional Tier 1 capital			0		0	
		Eligible additional Tier 1 capital	30、31		0		0	E7
		Additional Tier 1 capital instrument-declining 10% per year from 2013	33		0		0	E8
		Capital surplus-Tier 2 capital			0		0	
		Eligible tier 2 capital	46		0		0	E9
		Tier 2 capital instrument-declining 10% per year from 2013	47		0		0	E10
		Share premium that cannot be included in own capital			0		0	

Accounts		Detail item	Table4-3 item code	Stanlaloe financial report	Standalone capital adequacy ratio	Consolidated financial report	Consolidated capital adequacy ratio	retrieval code
				Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheets	
		Capital surplus(excluding share premium)	2		4, 384, 546		4, 384, 546	E11
	Retained arnings			111, 979, 268	111, 979, 268	111, 979, 268	111, 979, 268	
		Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	12		0		0	E12
		Prudential valuation adjustments	7		0		0	E13
		Shortfall of defined-benefit pension	15		0		0	E14
		Securitisation gain on sale	2、13		0		0	E15
		when first time applying International Financial Reporting Standards in real estate and using the fair value or the re-estimated value method as the deemed cost, the difference in amount between the deemed cost and the book value recognized in retained earningsretained earnings	2、26a、56a		0		0	E16
		the 45% of unrealized gains on changes in the fair value of investment properties using fair value method	2、26e、56e		0		0	E17
		Properties sale and leaseback benefits after January 1, 2012	2、26f		0		0	E18
		Other retained earnings that may not be included in CET 1 as required by regulatory or supervisory requirements	2、26g		0		0	E19
		Other retained arnings	2		111, 979, 268		111, 979, 268	E20
	Other equity	Total other equity	3	9, 710, 581	9, 710, 581	9, 710, 581	9, 710, 581	E21
		Unrealized gain of equity instruments and debt instruments measured at FVTOCI.(Not investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities and other TLAC liabilities)	26b、56b		2, 895, 252		2, 895, 252	E22
		Gain of the hedging instrument (loss)	11		0		0	E23
		Value added of properties revaluation	26e、56e		0		0	E24
		Other equity(excluding the above items)			6, 815, 329		6, 815, 329	
	Treasury shares		16	83, 144	83, 144	83, 144	83, 144	E25
	Non-controlling interests					68, 956, 347	68, 956, 347	
		Common Equity Tier 1 capital	5				24, 161, 425	E26
		Additional Tier 1 capital	34				3, 708, 137	E27
		Tier 2 capital	38				0	E28
		Capital surplus of non-controlling interests					41, 086, 785	
Total equity				197, 928, 663	197, 928, 663	266, 885, 010	266, 885, 010	
Total liabilities and equity				1, 611, 263, 034	1, 611, 263, 034	2, 496, 062, 911	2, 496, 062, 911	
Note		Expected loss			574, 034		5, 233, 089	

【Table 4-3】

Composition of regulatory capital
Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

items		Standalone	Consolidated
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) plus related stock surplus	71,937,412	71,937,412
2	Retained earnings	116,363,814	116,363,814
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income and other reserves	9,710,582	9,710,581
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)		
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)		24,161,425
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	198,011,808	222,173,232
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	0	0
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	0	0
9	Other intangibles (net of related tax liability)	323,476	2,194,494
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	0	0
11	Gain and losses of hedging instruments (gain should be deducted, losses should be added)	0	0
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	0	0
13	Securitisation gain on sale	0	0
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	(1,015)	(1,015)
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	0	0
16	Investments in own shares	83,144	83,144
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity and its unrealized gains	0	0
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	0	875,799
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities are deducted from common equity tier 1 capital.【Before December 31, 2121】 Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation. (amount above 10% threshold)【From January 1, 2022】	72,599,673	0
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)		
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	0	0
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	2,939,166	0
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials	2,749,403	0
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights		
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	189,763	0
26	National specific regulatory adjustments		
26a	When the immovable property is first applied to the IFRSs, retained earnings increase due to the fair value or revaluation value is used as the recognized	0	0
26b	Unrealized gain of equity instruments and debt instruments measured at FVTOCI.(Not investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities and other TLAC liabilities)	2,895,252	2,895,252
26c	Classification of investments in financial-related businesses to the banking books (or direct investment in industrial banks and deductions for investment in Investment properties)		
26d	Investment securitization beneficiary securities or asset-based securities, the amount of which is included in the asset pool of the capital instruments issued by financial related businesses	0	0
26e	Investment properties follow-up measurement of value-added benefits recognized by the fair value model	0	0

items		Standalone	Consolidated
26f	Properties sale and leaseback benefits after January 1, 2012	0	0
26g	Other retained earnings that may not be included in CET 1 as required by regulatory or supervisory requirements	0	0
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	0	0
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1**	**78,839,696**	**6,047,674**
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	**119,172,112**	**216,125,558**
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments			
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus	8,070,000	8,070,000
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	0	0
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	8,070,000	8,070,000
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	0	0
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties		3,708,137
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out		0
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	8,070,000	11,778,137
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments		
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	0	0
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	0	0
40	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities are deducted from additional tier 1 capital.【Before December 31, 2121】Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation. (amount above 10% threshold)【Applicable from January 1, 2022】	0	0
41	National specific regulatory adjustments		
41a	Classification of investments in financial-related businesses to the banking books (or direct investment in industrial banks and deductions for investment in Investment properties)		
41b	Investment securitization beneficiary securities or asset-based securities, the amount of which is included in the asset pool of the capital instruments issued by financial related businesses	0	0
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	0	0
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital	**0**	**0**
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	**8,070,000**	**11,778,137**
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	**127,242,112**	**227,903,695**
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions			
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	11,320,000	11,320,000
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	0	0
48	Tier 2 instruments issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties		11,371,987
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out		0
50	Provisions	11,061,495	13,147,603
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	**22,381,495**	**35,839,590**
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments		
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	0	0
54	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	0	0

items		Standalone	Consolidated
55	Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	0	0
56	National specific regulatory adjustments	(1,302,863)	(1,302,863)
56a	when first time applying International Financial Reporting Standards in real estate and using the fair value or the re-estimated value method as the deemed cost, the difference in amount between the deemed cost and the book value recognized in retained earnings	0	0
56b	45% of Unrealized gain of equity instruments and debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	(1,302,863)	(1,302,863)
56c	Classification of investments in financial-related businesses to the banking books (or direct investment of industrial banks and deductions for investment in Investment properties)		
56d	Investment securitization beneficiary securities or asset-based securities, the amount of which is included in the asset pool of the capital instruments issued by financial related businesses	0	0
56e	The 45% of unrealized gains on changes in the fair value of investment properties using fair value method	0	0
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	**-1,302,863**	**-1,302,863**
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	**23,684,358**	**37,142,453**
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	**150,926,470**	**265,046,148**
60	Total risk weighted assets	**1,005,387,568**	**1,562,012,632**
Capital ratios			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	**11.85%**	**13.84%**
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	**12.66%**	**14.59%**
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	**15.01%**	**16.97%**
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus G-SIB buffer requirement expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	7.00%	7.00%
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	2.50%
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0.00%	0.00%
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement		
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	6.66%	8.59%
National minima (if different from Basel 3)			
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel 3 minimum)		
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel 3 minimum)		
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel 3 minimum)		
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Non-significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of other financial entities	0	0
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financials	0	0
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)		
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	1,343,887	4,936,259
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	12,490,292	13,147,603
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	11,061,495	17,347,372
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	NA	NA
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	NA	NA

【Table 5】

#	Items	106-1B	106-2B	107-1A
1	Abbreviation of preferred stock or bond (such as the issue year and period)	P06SCSB1B	P06SCSB2B	P07SCSB1A
2	Issuer	The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank	The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank	The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank
3	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	TW000G101562	TW000G101588	TW000G101596
4	Governing law(s) of the instrument	According to Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks Art.11.3, which are enacted according to Art.44.4 of The Banking Act of The Republic of China.	According to Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks Art.11.3, which are enacted according to Art.44.4 of The Banking Act of The Republic of China.	According to Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks Art.11.3, which are enacted according to Art.44.4 of The Banking Act of The Republic of China.
	Regulatory treatment			
5	Capital category	Tier 2 capital	Tier 2 capital	Tier 2 capital
6	Capital calculation	The last five years are declining by 20% year after year.	The last five years are declining by 20% year after year.	The last five years are declining by 20% year after year.
7	standalone/consolidated/standalone and consolidated eligible capital instruments	standalone and consolidated	standalone and consolidated	standalone and consolidated
8	Capital instrument category	Long-term subordinated bond	Long-term subordinated bond	Long-term subordinated bond
9	Amount recognised in regulatory capital	NT$1,920M	NT$1,520M	NT$0M
10	Par value of instrument	NT$4,800M	NT$3,800M	NT$3,000M
11	Accounting classification	Liabilties-Bank debentures	Liabilties-Bank debentures	Liabilties-Bank debentures
12	Original date of issuance	13-Jun-17	15-Dec-17	21-Jun-18
13	Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
14	Original maturity date	13-Jun-27	15-Dec-27	21-Jun-25
15	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	No	No
16	Redemption clause	No	No	No
17	Conversion terms for convertible subordinated bonds or convertible preferred shares	No	No	No
	Coupons / dividends			
18	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
19	Coupon rate and any related index	1.85%	1.55%	1.25%
20	Is there a condition for stopping the payment of common stock dividends (ie, when the capital instruments have no payment of interests or dividends, is there any restriction on the payment of common stock dividends)?	No	No	No
21	For interest/dividend payment, the issuer has fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory, and please state the relevant terms and conditions.	Mandatory, there are no provisions regarding deferred or non-payment of interest in the issuance regulations.	Mandatory, there are no provisions regarding deferred or non-payment of interest in the issuance regulations.	Mandatory, there are no provisions regarding deferred or non-payment of interest in the issuance regulations.
22	Is there an interest rate plus agreement or other redemption incentives?	No	No	No
23	interest/dividend is cumulative or non-	Non accumulation	Non accumulation	Non accumulation
24	Whether or not the conditions for the issuance of the holders of such capital instruments are the same as those of ordinary shareholders in the event of the competent authority assigned officials to take receivership over the bank, order such a bank to suspend and wind up the business, or liquidate the bank.	Yes	Yes	Yes
25	Issued before December 31, 2012, the transition period for Art.13 is applied because it does not meet the conditions of the capital instruments as stipulated in Art. 10.2 and Art.11.3 of Regulations Governing the Capital	No	No	No
26	If yes, please indicate the characteristics of Art.10.2 and Art.11.3 that do not meet the "Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks"	No	No	No

【Table 5】

#	Items	107-1B	107-3	110-1A	110-1B
1	Abbreviation of preferred stock or bond (such as the issue year and period)	P07SCSB1B	P07SCSB2	P10SCSB1A	P10SCSB1B
2	Issuer	The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank	The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank	The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank	The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank
3	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	TW000G101604	TW000G101612	TW000G101661	TW000G101679
4	Governing law(s) of the instrument	According to Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks Art.11.3, which are enacted according to Art.44.4 of The Banking Act of The Republic of China.	According to Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks Art.10.2, which are enacted according to Art.44.4 of The Banking Act of The Republic of China.	According to Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks Art.11.3, which are enacted according to Art.44.4 of The Banking Act of The Republic of China.	According to Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks Art.11.3, which are enacted according to Art.44.4 of The Banking Act of The Republic of China.
	Regulatory treatment				
5	Capital category	Tier 2 capital	Additional Tier 1 capital	Tier 2 capital	Tier 2 capital
6	Capital calculation	The last five years are declining by 20% year after year.	All	The last five years are declining by 20% year after year.	The last five years are declining by 20% year after year.
7	standalone/consolidated/standalone and consolidated eligible capital instruments	standalone and consolidated	standalone and consolidated	standalone and consolidated	standalone and consolidated
8	Capital instrument category	Long-term subordinated bond	Perpetual non-cumulative subordinated bond	Long-term subordinated bond	Long-term subordinated bond
9	Amount recognised in regulatory capital	NT$1,200M	NT$7,000M	NT$1,230M	NT$2,950M
10	Par value of instrument	NT$2,000M	NT$7,000M	NT$2,050M	NT$2,950M
11	Accounting classification	Liabilties-Bank debentures	Liabilties-Bank debentures	Liabilties-Bank debentures	Liabilties-Bank debentures
12	Original date of issuance	21-Jun-18	12-Dec-18	25-Oct-21	25-Oct-21
13	Perpetual or dated	Dated	Perpetual	Dated	Dated
14	Original maturity date	21-Jun-28	No maturity	25-Oct-28	25-Oct-31
15	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	Yes	No	No
16	Redemption clause	No	After the term of the bond has expired for five years from the date of issue, the ratio of eligible capital to the risk-weighted assets after the redemption is still in line with the minimum ratio of Art. 5.1 of Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks. With the consent of the competent authority, the Bank may redeem in advance; and announce it 30 days before the scheduled redemption date, pay interest at the denomination, and redeem it in full.	No	No
17	Conversion terms for convertible subordinated bonds or convertible preferred shares	No	No	No	No
	Coupons / dividends				
18	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
19	Coupon rate and any related index	1.45%	2.15%	0.6%	0.72%
20	Is there a condition for stopping the payment of common stock dividends (ie, when the capital instruments have no payment of interests or dividends, is there any restriction on the payment of common stock dividends)?	No	No	No	No
21	For interest/dividend payment, the issuer has fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory, and please state the relevant terms and conditions.	Mandatory, there are no provisions regarding deferred or non-payment of interest in the issuance regulations.	Partially discretionary,when the bank did not have earnings in the previous fiscal year and did not distribute common stock dividends (including cash and stock dividends), it cannot pay interest. For more details, please refer to the issuance regulations.	Mandatory, there are no provisions regarding deferred or non-payment of interest in the issuance regulations.	Mandatory, there are no provisions regarding deferred or non-payment of interest in the issuance regulations.
22	Is there an interest rate plus agreement or other redemption incentives?	No	No	No	No
23	interest/dividend is cumulative or non-	Non accumulation	Non accumulation	Non accumulation	Non accumulation
24	Whether or not the conditions for the issuance of the holders of such capital instruments are the same as those of ordinary shareholders in the event of the competent authority assigned officials to take receivership over the bank, order such a bank to suspend and wind up the business, or liquidate the bank.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
25	Issued before December 31, 2012, the transition period for Art.13 is applied because it does not meet the conditions of the capital instruments as stipulated in Art. 10.2 and Art.11.3 of Regulations Governing the Capital	No	No	No	No
26	If yes, please indicate the characteristics of Art.10.2 and Art.11.3 that do not meet the "Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks"	No	No	No	No

【Table 5】

#	Items	110-1B	2023-1	113-2
1	Abbreviation of preferred stock or bond (such as the issue year and period)	P11SCSB3	N/A	P13SCSB1
2	Issuer	The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank	Shanghai Commercial Bank	The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank
3	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	TW000G101612	XS2531672892	TW000G101737
4	Governing law(s) of the instrument	According to Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks Art.10.2, which are enacted according to Art.44.4 of The Banking Act of The Republic of China.	English Law, except that the subordination provisions shall be governed by the laws of Hong Kong.	According to Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks Art.11.3, which are enacted according to Art.44.4 of The Banking Act of The Republic of China.
	Regulatory treatment			
5	Capital category	Additional Tier 1 capital	Tier 2 capital	Tier 2 capital
6	Capital calculation	All	The last five years are declining by 20% year after year.	The last five years are declining by 20% year after year.
7	standalone/consolidated/standalone and consolidated eligible capital instruments	standalone and consolidated	consolidated	standalone and consolidated
8	Capital instrument category	Perpetual non-cumulative subordinated bond	Long-term subordinated bond	Long-term subordinated bond
9	Amount recognised in regulatory capital	NT$1,070M	HK$2,693M	NT$2,500M
10	Par value of instrument	NT$1,070M	US$350M	NT$2,500M
11	Accounting classification	Liabilties-Bank debentures	Liabilties-Bank debentures	Liabilties-Bank debentures
12	Original date of issuance	26-Oct-22	28-Feb-23	29-Mar-24
13	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Dated	Dated
14	Original maturity date	No maturity	28-Feb-33	29-Jun-34
15	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	Yes	No
16	Redemption clause	After the term of the bond has expired for five years from the date of issue, the ratio of eligible capital to the risk-weighted assets after the redemption is still in line with the minimum ratio of Art. 5.1 of Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks. With the consent of the competent authority, the Bank may redeem in advance; and announce it 30 days before the scheduled redemption date, pay interest at the denomination, and redeem it in full.	One-off call date: 28 February 2028. Additional optional redemption in whole at 100% of principal amount with accrued interest for taxation reasons, tax deductions reasons and regulatory reasons. Redemption amount subject to adjustment following occurrence of a Non-Viability Event. Redemption subject to prior written consent of the HKMA.	No
17	Conversion terms for convertible subordinated bonds or convertible preferred shares	No	No	No
	Coupons / dividends			
18	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
19	Coupon rate and any related index	3.25%	6.375%	1.95%
20	Is there a condition for stopping the payment of common stock dividends (ie, when the capital instruments have no payment of interests or dividends, is there any restriction on the payment of common stock dividends)?	No	No	No
21	For interest/dividend payment, the issuer has fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory, and please state the relevant terms and conditions.	Partially discretionary,when the bank did not have earnings in the previous fiscal year and did not distribute common stock dividends (including cash and stock dividends), it cannot pay interest. For more details, please refer to the issuance regulations.	Mandatory,fixed until 28 February 2028 and thereafter reset to a new fixed rate equal to the sum of the then prevailing U.S. Treasury Rate and the Spread at Pricing.	Mandatory, there are no provisions regarding deferred or non-payment of interest in the issuance regulations.
22	Is there an interest rate plus agreement or other redemption incentives?	No	No	No
23	interest/dividend is cumulative or non-	Non accumulation	Cumulative	Non accumulation
24	Whether or not the conditions for the issuance of the holders of such capital instruments are the same as those of ordinary shareholders in the event of the competent authority assigned officials to take receivership over the bank, order such a bank to suspend and wind up the business, or liquidate the bank.	Yes	Yes	Yes
25	Issued before December 31, 2012, the transition period for Art.13 is applied because it does not meet the conditions of the capital instruments as stipulated in Art. 10.2 and Art.11.3 of Regulations Governing the Capital	No	No	No
26	If yes, please indicate the characteristics of Art.10.2 and Art.11.3 that do not meet the "Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks"	No	No	No

【Table 6】

Summary comparison of accounting assets vs leverage ratio exposure measure
Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

	項　目	Standalone		Consolidated	
		Dec-31-2024	Sep-30-2024	Dec-31-2024	
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	1,611,263,034	1,583,414,592	2,496,062,911	
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(75,862,314)	(70,118,571)	(3,070,292)	
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure				
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	(534,152)	(134,948)	931,877	
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (ie repos and similar secured lending)	62,517	264,553	62,517	
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	108,563,180	116,722,348	137,710,183	
7	Other adjustments	(1,396,097)	(1,405,383)	(1,816,601)	
8	**Leverage ratio exposure measure**	**1,642,096,168**	**1,628,742,591**	**2,629,880,595**	

【Table 6-1】

Leverage ratio common disclosure template

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000 , %)

	Items	Standalone		Consolidated	
		this quarter	last quarter	this quarter	
		Dec-31-2024	Sep-30-2024	Dec-31-2024	
	On-balance sheet exposures				
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs))	1,599,099,467	1,565,608,641	2,481,345,362	
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(75,862,314)	(70,118,571)	(3,070,292)	
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures** (excluding derivatives and SFTs) **(sum of rows 1 and 2)**	1,523,237,153	1,495,490,070	2,478,275,070	
	Derivative exposures				
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin)	1,065,591	1,087,584	1,812,130	
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	759,168	997,109	3,612,136	
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework				
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)				
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)				
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives				
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit				
11	**Total derivative exposures (sum of rows 4 to 10)**	1,824,759	2,084,693	5,424,266	
	Securities financing transaction exposures				
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting)	8,408,559	14,180,927	8,408,559	
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)				
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	62,517	264,553	62,517	
15	Agent transaction exposures				
16	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of rows 12 to 15)**	8,471,076	14,445,480	8,471,076	
	Other off-balance sheet exposures				
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	468,573,019	476,643,842	622,492,910	
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(360,009,839)	(359,921,494)	(484,782,727)	
19	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of rows 17 and 18)**	108,563,180	116,722,348	137,710,183	
	Capital and total exposures				
20	**Tier 1 capital**	127,242,112	127,654,773	227,903,695	
21	**Total exposures (sum of rows 3, 11, 16 and 19)**	1,642,096,168	1,628,742,591	2,629,880,595	
	Leverage ratio				
22	**Leverage ratio**	7.75%	7.84%	8.67%	

【Table 7】

Bank risk management approach
2024

Items	Content
1.How the business model determines and interacts with the overall risk profile and how the risk profile of the bank interacts with the risk tolerance approved by the board.	SCSB identifies its main risks as credit risk, market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, and sovereign risk. The Board approves the maximum risk tolerance levels for each risk category, and each responsible business management unit establishes risk management guidelines accordingly. Business divisions operate within these guidelines, while the Risk Management Department is responsible for regularly preparing and submitting relevant risk management reports to the President of SCSB for review and the (Executive) Board for approval.
2.The risk governance structure	SCSB's risk management organizational structure places the Board of Directors at the apex, holding ultimate responsibility for establishing and maintaining a sound and effective risk control framework. To bolster the Board's efficacy and fortify risk management mechanisms, the Risk Management Committee has been established. Operating under the Board's mandate, the Committee provides recommendations to the Board, exercising the diligence of a prudent person. Reporting directly to the Board, the Audit Department conducts independent internal audits with objectivity and impartiality. The President oversees both the Asset and Liability Management Committee, which manages the bank's asset and liability portfolio, and the Risk Management Department, which establishes and implements the enterprise-wide risk management framework, wielding independent authority over risk management. Each business unit, commensurate with its scale, significance, and complexity, designates risk management personnel to execute its specific risk management duties. Furthermore, the President directs the Credit Review Committee and the Investment Review Committee, which are responsible for credit risk and investment risk management, respectively. To enhance operational efficiency and control, SCSB has established operations centers that centralize credit investigations, valuations, credit reviews, loan disbursements, settlements, and check clearing. Foreign exchange operations are handled by the foreign exchange units within the branch offices where the operations centers are located.
3.Channels to communicate, decline and enforce the risk culture within the bank	The Board of Directors is responsible for approving the overall risk management policy. The President is responsible for executing the business strategies and policies approved by the Board, establishing appropriate internal control policies, and supervising their effectiveness and adequacy. The President also cultivates a risk-aware organizational culture, ensuring that all employees recognize potential risks and integrate risk management into their daily operations. The Risk Management Department is responsible for establishing and managing the enterprise-wide risk management framework to facilitate the implementation of risk management practices. It also regularly prepares and submits comprehensive risk management reports to the President for review, the Risk Management Committee for assessment, and the (Executive) Board for approval.
4.The scope and main features of risk measurement systems.	SCSB's risk management framework incorporates several mainframe-based systems, including the Credit Origination and Approval Automation System, the KONDOR PLUS system, the MGR system, and the Ulsteck Bond Trading System, each under the purview of its respective business division. Within the Credit Origination and Approval Automation System, business units delegate credit investigations and valuations to the operations centers. Upon completion of credit reports, branches submit them to the operations centers for review and approval through an online workflow system. This system streamlines operational efficiency and facilitates the development of a comprehensive credit database. The KONDOR PLUS system, the MGR system, and the Ulsteck Bond Trading System are procured software solutions that provide real-time monitoring and daily mark-to-market valuation capabilities. These systems also transmit pertinent data to SCSB's Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW), empowering risk management units with the necessary management information for daily risk assessment and control.
5.Description of the process of risk information reporting provided to the board and senior management, in particular the scope and main content of reporting on risk exposure.	SCSB's risk reporting framework adheres to a clearly defined reporting procedure. The Risk Management Department provides quarterly reports to the Board of Directors, detailing risk management objective performance, exposure and profit/loss control, sensitivity analysis, and stress testing outcomes. This ensures the Board maintains a comprehensive understanding of the bank's overall risk management posture. To facilitate timely risk oversight, the department also submits monthly risk management reports to senior management and relevant committees.
6.Qualitative information on stress testing (eg portfolios subject to stress testing, scenarios adopted and methodologies used, and use of stress testing in risk management).	SCSB's stress testing framework encompasses credit risk, market risk, operational risk, interest rate risk in the banking book, liquidity risk, large exposure and concentration risk, and other pertinent risks. Stress testing scenarios are formulated based on internal evaluations of current financial and business conditions, exposure profiles, and evolving macroeconomic landscapes. The methodology adheres to the regulatory guidelines stipulated in the "Banking Stress Testing Framework" published by the supervisory authority.
7.The strategies and processes to manage, hedge and mitigate risks that arise from the bank's business model and the processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges and mitigants.	To mitigate credit risk, SCSB strengthens its pre-lending due diligence, emphasizing the scrutiny of clients' loan purposes and repayment capabilities. The use of collateral and credit guarantee funds as risk mitigation instruments is rigorously regulated. Furthermore, periodic document reviews and on-site inspections are conducted to monitor clients' fund utilization, operational performance, financial health, and debt servicing capacity, safeguarding the bank's claims. SCSB has implemented a credit rating system to inform lending decisions and facilitate loan pricing adjustments, thereby enhancing credit quality and ensuring a more objective and rational pricing framework. Risk exposure limits are established for individual clients, corporate groups, industries, and countries/regions to prevent undue concentration risk. To mitigate operational risk, SCSB reinforces internal controls, bolsters operational risk monitoring, provides comprehensive employee training, and employs risk transfer mechanisms, including insurance and outsourcing, to minimize potential losses. To mitigate market risk, limits are set for trading book risk-weighted assets as a proportion of total bank assets. Daily risk exposure limits and stop-loss thresholds are enforced, with the Risk Management Department conducting daily valuations and rigorously monitoring stop-loss measures. Investment activities are governed by internal policies and limits based on the nature and credit rating of financial instruments, with major or complex investments requiring approval from relevant senior management to ensure prudent investment strategies. In response to major or extraordinary market events, the Risk Management Department vigilantly monitors SCSB's market risk exposure and promptly reports to senior management for timely decision-making. Additionally, regular sensitivity analysis and stress testing are performed to enable senior management to assess and determine the bank's overall market risk tolerance.

【Table 8】

Key metrics

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000；%)

		Dec-31-2024	Sep-30-2024	Jun-30-2024	Mar-31-2024	Dec-31-2023
	Available capital (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	119,172,112	119,584,773	110,205,030	119,681,788	116,201,227
1a	Fully loaded ECL accounting mode	119,172,112	119,584,773	110,205,030	119,681,788	116,201,227
2	Tier 1	127,242,112	127,654,773	118,275,030	127,751,788	124,271,227
2a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1	127,242,112	127,654,773	118,275,030	127,751,788	124,271,227
3	Total capital	150,926,470	152,282,535	144,070,276	155,352,246	148,527,686
3a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital	150,926,470	152,282,535	144,070,276	155,352,246	148,527,686
	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	1,005,387,568	999,241,749	1,004,947,320	995,838,885	972,368,848
	Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5	CET1 ratio (%)	11.85%	11.97%	10.97%	12.02%	11.95%
5a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model CET1 (%)	11.85%	11.97%	10.97%	12.02%	11.95%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	12.66%	12.78%	11.77%	12.83%	12.78%
6a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1 ratio (%)	12.66%	12.78%	11.77%	12.83%	12.78%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	15.01%	15.24%	14.34%	15.60%	15.27%
7a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital ratio (%)	15.01%	15.24%	14.34%	15.60%	15.27%
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA					
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10	Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements (%)					
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) (row 8 + row 9 + row 10)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	6.66%	6.78%	5.77%	6.83%	6.78%
	Basel III leverage ratio					
13	Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	1,642,096,168	1,628,742,591	1,622,647,782	1,625,993,209	1,637,132,861
14	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (row 2 /row 13)	7.75%	7.84%	7.29%	7.86%	7.59%
14a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Basel III leverage ratio (%) (row 2a / row 13)	7.75%	7.84%	7.29%	7.86%	7.59%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets	356,085,747	336,843,291	327,814,238	327,273,626	367,185,957
16	Total net cash outflow	240,312,092	285,169,535	264,497,597	259,669,231	279,268,425
17	LCR ratio (%)	148.18%	118.12%	123.94%	126.03%	131.48%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)					
18	Total available stable funding	1,141,361,944	1,104,847,486	1,080,149,176	1,096,172,686	1,115,355,471
19	Total required stable funding	898,122,471	914,017,977	916,825,504	910,350,299	919,158,902
20	NSFR ratio(%)	127.08%	120.88%	117.81%	120.41%	121.35%

【Table 9】

Overview of RWA (standalone)

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

	items	RWA		Minimum capital requirements
		31-Dec-24	30-Jun-24	31-Dec-24
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk) (CCR)	880,068,297	876,647,943	70,405,464
2	Of which standardised approach (SA)	880,068,297	876,647,943	70,405,464
3	Of which internal rating-based (IRB)			
4	Counterparty credit risk	4,180,021	1,746,609	334,402
5	Of which standardised approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR)	4,180,021	1,746,609	334,402
6	Of which internal model method (IMM)			
7	Equity positions in banking book under market-based approach			
8	Equity investments in funds – look-through approach			
9	Equity investments in funds – mandate-based approach			
10	Equity investments in funds – fall-back	86,069	149,220	6,886
11	Equity investments in funds – combination of the three approaches			
12	Settlement risk	0	0	0
13	Securitisation exposures in banking book	585,188	739,770	46,815
14	Of which IRB ratings-based approach (RBA)			
15	Of which IRB Supervisory Formula Approach (SFA)			
16	Of which SA/simplified supervisory formula approach (SSFA)	585,188	739,770	46,815
17	Market risk	68,428,041	76,194,050	5,474,243
18	Of which standardised approach (SA)	68,428,041	76,194,050	5,474,243
19	Of which internal model approaches (IMM)			
20	Operational risk	52,039,952	49,469,728	4,163,196
21	Of which Basic Indicator Approach	52,039,952	49,469,728	4,163,196
22	Of which Standardised Approach			
23	Of which Advanced Measurement Approach			
24	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)			
25	Floor adjustment			
26	Total	1,005,387,568	1,004,947,320	80,431,005

【Table 9-1】

Overview of RWA (consolidated)

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

	items	RWA		Minimum capital requirements
		31-Dec-24	30-Jun-24	31-Dec-24
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk) (CCR)	1,379,003,281	1,369,541,967	110,320,262
2	Of which standardised approach (SA)	1,379,003,281	1,369,541,967	110,320,262
3	Of which internal rating-based (IRB)			
4	Counterparty credit risk	8,115,186	4,872,946	649,215
5	Of which standardised approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR)	8,115,186	4,872,946	649,215
6	Of which internal model method (IMM)			
7	Equity positions in banking book under market-based approach			
8	Equity investments in funds – look-through approach			
9	Equity investments in funds – mandate-based approach			
10	Equity investments in funds – fall-back	86,069	149,220	6,886
11	Equity investments in funds – combination of the three approaches			
12	Settlement risk	0	0	0
13	Securitisation exposures in banking book	585,188	739,770	46,815
14	Of which IRB ratings-based approach (RBA)			
15	Of which IRB Supervisory Formula Approach (SFA)			
16	Of which SA/simplified supervisory formula approach (SSFA)	585,188	739,770	46,815
17	Market risk	89,552,971	98,605,561	7,164,238
18	Of which standardised approach (SA)	89,552,971	98,605,561	7,164,238
19	Of which internal model approaches (IMM)			
20	Operational risk	84,669,937	77,354,590	6,773,595
21	Of which Basic Indicator Approach	84,669,937	77,354,590	6,773,595
22	Of which Standardised Approach			
23	Of which Advanced Measurement Approach			
24	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)			
25	Floor adjustment			
26	Total	1,562,012,632	1,551,264,054	124,961,011

【Table 10】

Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of financial statements with regulatory risk categories

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

Items		Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory	Carrying values of items: Subject to credit risk framework A	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework B	Subject to the securitisation framework C	Subject to the market risk framework D	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Assets								
1	Cash and cash equivalents	21,213,339	21,213,339	21,213,339	0	0	0	0
2	Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	87,192,232	87,192,232	87,192,232	0	0	0	0
3	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or	2,582,689	2,582,689	0	1,336,263	0	2,584,691	0
4	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	250,415,803	250,415,803	205,594,457	0	1,183,461	43,106,773	531,112
5	Debt instrument investments measured at amortized cost	214,376,343	214,376,343	214,100,923	0	279,509	0	-4,089
6	Securities purchased under resale agreements	8,408,560	8,408,560	0	8,408,560	0	8,408,560	0
7	Receivables, net	10,749,984	9,353,886	9,656,374	0	0	0	-302,488
8	Current income tax assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Assets classified as held for sale, net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Discounts and loans, net	887,519,906	887,519,906	898,827,484	0	0	0	-11,307,578
11	Investments under the equity method, net	101,293,536	101,293,536	17,002,143	0	0	0	84,291,393
12	Other financial assets, net	1,872	1,872	6,857	0	0	0	-4,985
13	Properties, net	15,230,318	15,230,318	15,230,318	0	0	0	0
14	Right-of-use assets, net	757,738	757,738	757,738	0	0	0	0
15	Investment properties, net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Intangible assets, net	323,476	323,476	0	0	0	0	323,476
17	Deferred income tax assets	1,343,887	1,343,887	1,154,124	0	0	0	189,763
18	Other assets, net	9,853,351	9,853,351	9,230,623	622,728	0	0	0
19	Total assets	1,611,263,034	1,609,866,936	1,479,966,612	10,367,551	1,462,970	54,100,024	73,716,604
Liabilities								
20	Deposits from the central Bank and other banks	21,140,910	21,140,910	0	0	0	0	21,140,910
21	Due to the central bank and other banks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Financial liabilities measured at fair value	3,728,563	3,728,563	0	1,195,024	0	1,290,488	2,438,075
23	Securities sold under repurchase agreements	4,783,153	4,783,153	0	4,783,153	0	4,783,153	0
24	Payables	26,257,828	26,257,828	0	0	0	0	26,257,828
25	Current income tax liabilities	382,599	382,599	0	0	0	0	382,599
26	Deposits and remittances	1,286,587,580	1,286,587,580	0	0	0	0	1,286,587,580
27	Bank debentures	48,220,000	48,220,000	0	0	0	0	48,220,000
28	Other financial liabilities	8,626,096	8,626,096	0	0	0	0	8,626,096
29	Provisions	1,661,634	1,661,634	0	0	0	0	1,661,634
30	Lease liabilities	769,855	769,855	0	0	0	0	769,855
31	Deferred income tax	9,711,633	9,711,633	0	0	0	0	9,711,633
32	Other liabilities	1,464,520	1,464,520	0	629,240	0	0	835,280
33	Total liabilities	1,413,334,371	1,413,334,371	0	6,607,417	0	6,073,641	1,406,631,490

【Table 11】

Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements

Dec-31-2024 (Unit:

Items		Total	Items			
			Credit risk framework A	Counterparty credit risk framework B	Securitisation framework C	Market risk framework D
1	**Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory**	1,545,897,157	1,479,966,612	10,367,551	1,462,970	54,100,024
2	**Liabilities carrying value amount under scope of regulatory**	12,681,058	0	6,607,417	0	6,073,641
3	Net value under scope of regulatory	1,533,216,099	1,479,966,612	3,760,134	1,462,970	48,026,383
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	420,491,223	72,455,575			
5	Differences in capital charge methods	19,359,370	-1,042,288			20,401,658
6	Differences in counterparty credit equivalent and replacement cost	9,445,096		9,445,096		
7	Differences in valuations	2,578,976		2,578,976		
8	**Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes**		1,551,379,899	15,784,206	1,462,970	68,428,041

【Table 12】

Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

Items		Contents
1	Explanation of the differences between accounting accounting and regulatory scopes of financial statements, as displayed in Table 10.	The difference between receivables is that the book value of the acceptance receivable in the financial statements is on-balance sheet assets, but the carrying values under scope of regulatory is attributed to off-balance sheet assets.
2	Explanation of the differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements, as displayed in templates Table 11.	1. Under the credit risk framework, the differences arise from the impact of off-balance-sheet items. 2. Under the counterparty credit risk framework, the differences are due to: (1) The effect of credit risk mitigation rules under bilateral netting agreements for derivative transactions, where eligible counterparties measure counterparty credit risk based on their net exposure amount; (2) SA-CCR, which considers the effects of collateral and margin requirements when determining replacement cost; (3) The impact of securities financing transactions. 3. Under the market risk framework, the differences arise from the impact of the capital calculation methodology. The explanation of the abve differences is detailed in Table 11, colums four to seven.
3	Explanation of valuation methodologies, independent price verifications and valuation adjustments, or procedure preparation under the market risk framework.	When marking-to-market is not possible, the bank may use self-developed models or pricing calculators provided by financial data vendor (such as Bloomberg or Reuters) to price instruments. Risk management department conducts the pricing model validation: 1. Fundamental validation: Verifying the model documentation, assumptions, theories, and parameters. The bank may only verify the mathematics and the parameters if the model is widely adopted. 2. Validation and testing of marking-to-model results: Validation can be conducted by comparing marking-to-model results with which valued by a similar model, a self-developed model, a widely used model or quoted from a firm. It also can be validated by comparison with sensitivity analysis and stress testing. 3. Post-validation: Risk management department should provide the documentation to Asset Liability Management Committee for resolution. Clarify the uncertainty of marking-to-model results if necessary. The bank may also conduct valuation adjustments (including provision for reserves and asset impairment) in a prudent way. Reasons for adjusting the valuation when investing or trading are credit losses, early terminations, large and concentrated positions or less liquid positions.

【Table 13】

General qualitative information about credit risk

2024

Items		Contents
1	How the business model translates into the components of the bank’s credit risk profile	Corporate banking remained the core business. SCSB also made continued effort to upgrade the rest of business units, they are: foreign exchange business, Cross-Strait Banking, SME finance, Personal Banking and Wealth Management. Based on the risk strategy, risk appetite and business profit targets approved by the Board of Directors, the Bank established appropriate credit risk management policies, formulated various business credit risk management regulations, such as risk pricing and limits, and strengthened risk dispersion principles to effectively reduce concentration risks. , and pre-transaction risk management and measurement, regular review after the transaction and asset quality monitoring, etc., to determine the management basis of each product business or
2	Criteria and approach used for defining credit risk management policy and for setting credit risk limits	SCSB has developed a credit risk management policy in accordance with the Banking Law and applicable regulations, and the SCSB Risk Management Policy. SCSB conducts businesses in credit, investment and financial derivatives in strict compliance with the Banking Act and applicable laws and regulations, and in alignment with government policies for economic and financial development, while balancing security, liquidity, profitability, growth and public benefits. Strategy for credit risk management seeks risk diversification, prudent evaluation based on the 5P principles, and a right balance between risk and return. The risk management process grants credit authorization to heads of business units and regional centers. Pursuant to the Banking Act and SCSB credit risk management policies, individual customers, groups, industries, and countries (regions) are subject to credit limits in order for the Bank to avoid excessive risk concentration.
3	Structure and organisation of the credit risk management and control function	SCSB's risk management is led by the Board of Directors, with the Risk Management Committee overseeing risk management across SCSB. The Assets and Liabilities Management Committee reports to the President and is responsible for managing SCSB's assets and liabilities, while an independent Risk Management Department is responsible for establishing and implementing a Bank-wide risk management mechanism. Each unit has set up dedicated risk management teams, according to its size, importance and complexity, for implementing risk management. In addition, there are the Credit Review Committee and the Investment Review Committee under the President responsible for credit risk management and investment risk management respectively; and the operation centers that handle credit checks, estimates, credit reviews, drawdowns, settlements, and check clearings. Foreign exchange is handled by the foreign exchange division of branches where each operation center is located.
4	Relationships between the credit risk management, risk control, compliance and internal audit functions	A comprehensive system of internal auditing and self-checking has been established, and compliance officers are appointed. Work guidelines are in place for routine operations, and all transactions are monitored by computer systems. The compliance department and the compliance officer of all departments and operating units should be responsible for enhancing awareness of compliance. The internal audit checks the compliance and implementation of the nuclear credit risk specification and is directly responsible to the board of directors. Regularly check and evaluate the integrity and actual implementation of various risk management mechanisms, and provide improvement suggestions in a timely manner to ensure the sustainable and effective implementation of various risk management mechanisms.
5	Scope and main content of the reporting on credit risk exposure and on the credit risk management function to the executive management and to the board of directors	SCSB has set up a Risk Management Department to monitor reports and integrate Bank-wide risk management .A Board - level Risk Management Committee is set up to oversee risk controls and the Risk Management Department reports Bank-wide risk status regularly to the Board of Directors. The report contains information on national, industry, group, single customer, liquidity and other business risks. Establish a clear notification procedure, each transaction has a limit and stop loss provisions, if the transaction reaches the stop loss limit should be executed immediately; if the stop loss is not implemented, the transaction unit should indicate the non-stop reason and response plan, report to the higher management level Approved and reported to the Committee on Accountability on a regular basis.
6	Core features of policies and processes for, and an indication of the extent to which the bank makes use of, on-and off-balance sheet	When the following requirements are met, the Bank can reduce the credit risk by offsetting the in-table liabilities to the table: 1. Have a sound legal basis: ensure that the net settlement or write-off agreement is in the jurisdiction, and whether there is no counterparty The solvency is both mandatory; 2. It can determine that all assets and liabilities of the same counterparty have been included in the bank's net settlement contract; 3. There are appropriate control measures for significant risks on a net basis.
7	Core features of policies and processes for collateral evaluation and management.	The Bank has adopted a number of policies and measures to reduce credit risk for credit business. One of the main methods is to require borrowers to provide collateral. The collateral provided by the borrower shall be subject to compliance, independence, reliability, and realizable value to ensure the creditor's rights of the Bank. The Bank shall determine the conditions of the collateral and the procedures for the valuation, management and disposal of the collateral to ensure the creditor's rights of the Bank. The collateral of other non-credit business is determined by the nature of the financial instrument. Only asset-based securities and other similar financial instruments are secured by a group of asset instruments.
8	Information about market or credit risk concentrations under the credit risk mitigation instruments used (ie by guarantor type, collateral and credit derivative providers).	1.In order to mitigate credit risks, checks on the client's credit, use of funds and ability for loan repayment are required before every credit transaction. Additionally, the use of collaterals or credit guarantee funds as risk reduction tools is set forth in the credit policies of Corporate and Personal Banking Departments. Document reviews or on-site inspections are conducted on a regular basis regarding clients' use of funds, operations, finances, and repayment ability to ensure the claims. 2.In order to strengthen SCSB's credit risk control, the Corporate and Personal Banking Departments use a credit rating system to aid their credit decision-making and loan interest rate setting. This helps increase credit quality and makes credit pricing more objective and reasonable. 3.Pursuant to the Banking Act and SCSB credit risk management policies, individual customers, groups, industries, and countries (regions) are subject to credit limits in order for the Bank to avoid excessive risk concentration.

【Table 14】

Credit quality of assets

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

Items		Gross carrying values of		Allowances/ impairments C	Net values D
		Defaulted exposures A	Non-defaulted exposures B		
1	Loans	2,255,765	898,133,570	573,446	899,815,889
2	Debt Securities	0	439,712,022	0	439,712,022
3	Off-balance sheet	3,128	420,491,223	588	420,493,763
4	Total	2,258,893	1,758,336,815	574,034	1,760,021,674

【Table 15】

Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

	Items	Amounts A
1	Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period	5,517,583
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	1,290,655
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	1,084,610
4	Amounts written off	3,147,245
5	Other changes	(320,618)
6	Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the reporting period	2,255,765

the drivers of any significant changes in the amounts of defaulted exposures from the previous reporting period：The Bank's default exposure decreased compared to the previous period, primarily due to the write-off of approximately NT$2.7 billion in non-performing loans related to a major default by Company C (a holding company). This case was reported as a default exposure in the previous period, and active debt recovery procedures were initiated. Following a thorough assessment, considering the low probability of debt recovery, the Bank decided to execute the write-off. To further strengthen credit risk management, the Bank has comprehensively reviewed and revised relevant regulations, formulated improvement measures, and reiterated the matters to be noted during the credit investigation, loan approval, and review operations, to ensure rigorous compliance with relevant procedures.

【Table 16】

Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets
2024

Items		Contents
1	The scope and definitions of “past due” and “impaired” exposures used for accounting purposes and the differences, if any, between the definition of past due and default for accounting and regulatory purposes.	The impaired and default definitions for accounting and regulatory purposes refer to those loans for which the principal or interest has been in arrears for three months or more, and those loans which the principal or interest has not yet been in arrears for more than three months, but with regard to which the bank has sought payment from primary/subordinate debtors or has disposed of collateral. The so-called "payment period" in the first paragraph shall be the agreed-upon date for restructured loans and other extensions of credit. However, if the bank requests earlier repayment inaccordance with contract, the repayment period of which the bank notifies the debtor shall be the payment period. The impaired exposures include the aforementioned default definition and objective evidence of impairment held by the Bank. The impaired and default definitions for regulations of capital adequacy:the loan has been in arrears for three months or more. The “impaired”and default definitions for accounting purposes could include objective evidence of impairment, which might have wider scope than the definitions used for regulations of capital adequacy.
2	The extent of past-due exposures (more than 90 days) that are not considered to be impaired and the reasons for this.	The exposures that overdue more than 90 days are impaired.
3	Description of methods used for determining impairments.	Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of loans and receivables could include the Group’s past experience with collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the credit portfolio, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on such financial assets.
4	The bank’s own definition of a restructured exposure.	

Quantitative disclosures

1.Breakdown of exposures by residual maturity.

(Unit: NT$1,000)

residual maturity	exposures
0~30 days	51,307,062
31~90 days	62,241,690
91~180 days	76,165,539
181 days~1 year	111,602,932
Over 1 year	597,369,230
Total	898,686,453

2.Breakdown of exposures by geographical areas, industry and residual maturity；Amounts of impaired exposures (according to the definition used by the bank for accounting purposes) and related allowances and write-offs, broken down by geographical areas and industry

(Unit: NT$1,000)

Region	exposures	Amounts of impaired exposures	write-offs
Taiwan	787,587,946	9,866,139	204,139
Asia Pacific except Taiwan	80,337,661	1,052,779	172,273
European region	6,574,775	161,230	-
Americas	23,667,415	221,227	5,198,354
African region	518,656	6,202	10,353
Total	898,686,453	11,307,578	5,585,119

(Unit: NT$1,000)

Sector	exposures	Amounts of impaired exposures	write-offs
Private sector	496,947,588	6,104,750	5,419,786
Consumer	393,757,069	5,113,555	165,333
Financial institution	-	-	-
Others	7,981,795	89,273	-
Total	898,686,453	11,307,578	5,585,119

3.Ageing analysis of accounting past-due exposures.

(Unit: NT$1,000)

Accounting aging	past-due exposures
Overdue for less than 3 months	193,418
Overdue for more than 3 months and less than 6 months	616,307
Overdue for more than 6 months less than 1 year	446,428
Overdue for more than 1 year and less than 2 years	800,734
Overdue for more than 2 years	198,878
Total overdue loan	2,255,765

【Table 17】

Credit risk mitigation

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

Items		Exposures unsecured: carrying amount A	Exposures secured by collateral B	Exposures secured by collateral, of which: secured amount C	Exposures secured by financial guarantees D	Exposures secured by financial guarantees, of which: secured amount E	Exposures secured by credit derivatives F	Exposures secured by credit derivatives, of which: secured amount G
1	Loans	832,250,711	28,078,507	23,318,247	39,486,671	39,486,671	0	0
2	Debt securities	439,712,022	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Total	1,271,962,733	28,078,507	23,318,247	39,486,671	39,486,671	0	0
4	Of which defaulted	1,411,816	0	0	495,530	495,530	0	0

【Table 18】

Qualitative disclosures on banks' use of external credit ratings under the standardised approach for credit risk

2024

Items		Contents
	Names of the external credit assessment institutions (ECAIs) and export credit agencies (ECAs) used by the bank, and the reasons for any changes over the reporting period	The should be followed the rule of "the Methods for calculating Bank's regulatory capital and Risk Weighted Assets" that is issued by the competent authority.
2	The asset classes for which each ECAI or ECA is used	
3	A description of the process used to transfer the issuer to issue credit ratings onto comparable assets in the banking book	
4	The alignment of the alphanumerical scale of each agency used with risk buckets (except where the relevant supervisor publishes a standard mapping with which the bank has to comply).	

【Table 19】

Standardised approach – credit risk exposure and Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) effects

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000，%)

Items		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
Asset classes		On-balance sheet amount A	Off-balance sheet amount B	On-balance sheet amount C	Off-balance sheet amount D	RWA E	RWA density F
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	290,018,883	0	290,018,883	0	3,302,087	1.14%
2	Non-central government public sector entities	13,551,035	268,911	13,551,035	53,782	7,832,540	57.57%
3	Banks(including Multilateral development banks and central	163,978,038	7,872,596	163,978,038	131,464	68,132,670	41.52%
4	Corporates(including Securities firms and Insurance company)	301,909,187	334,706,027	286,075,211	42,509,066	299,289,150	91.08%
5	Retail portfolios	75,128,546	57,767,626	67,669,171	3,343,469	40,530,304	57.07%
6	Secured by real estate	571,908,875	19,879,192	571,883,978	18,471,347	383,113,420	64.90%
7	Equity	18,418,240	0	18,418,240	0	43,500,779	236.18%
8	Equity investments in funds、venture capital	6,886	0	6,886	0	86,069	1250.00%
9	Other assets	44,004,635	0	44,004,635	0	34,367,347	78.10%
10	Total	1,478,924,325	420,494,352	1,455,606,077	64,509,128	880,154,366	57.90%

【Table 20】

Standardised approach – exposures by asset classes and risk weights

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000;%)

	Risk weight* / Asset classes	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	1250%	LTA	MBA	FBA	Combination	Residential	Commercial	ADC	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	280,571,955	0	0	0	5,420,062	0	3,617,583	0	409,283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	290,018,883
2	Non-central government public sector entities	0	0	0	0	1,831,957	0	8,613,422	0	3,159,438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,604,817
3	Banks(including Multilateral development banks and central counterparties)	4,786,578	0	0	0	48,703,328	0	104,455,184	0	6,164,412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164,109,502
4	Corporates(including Securities firms and Insurance company)	0	0	0	0	16,726,814	0	31,886,392	0	279,912,029	59,042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	328,584,277
5	Retail portfolios	0	0	0	0	29,153,609	0	0	28,637,798	13,221,233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71,012,640
6	Secured by real estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	337,336,011	193,196,446	59,822,868	590,355,325
7	Equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,696,547	0	16,721,693	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,418,240
8	Equity investments in funds、venture capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,886	0	0	0	0	6,886
9	Other assets	11,368,474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,482,037	0	1,154,124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44,004,635
10	Total	296,727,007	0	0	0	101,835,770	0	148,572,581	28,637,798	336,044,979	59,042	17,875,817	0	0	0	6,886	0	337,336,011	193,196,446	59,822,868	1,520,115,205

【Table 27】

Qualitative disclosure related to counterparty credit risk

2024

Items		Contents
Risk management objectives and policies related to counterparty credit risk, including:		
1	The method used to assign the operating limits defined in terms of internal capital for counterparty credit exposures and for CCP exposures;	The bank sets the counterparty limit based on the credit risk policy. The credit risk limit is based on the credit quality of the counterparty and the risk appetite of the Bank for the potential future risk of the transaction. (ex: 95% confidence interval)
2	Policies relating to guarantees and other risk mitigants and assessments concerning counterparty risk, including exposures towards CCPs	Policies of credit risk hedging or mitigation a. Collateral The Bank applies series of policies to decrease credit risks in its lending business. Among those policies is to request collateral from borrowers. To secure the creditor’s rights, the Bank has established procedures for pledges, valuations, management, and disposals of collateral. The contracts between the Bank and the borrowers clearly state the protocols, including but not limited to the security of credit, procedures for collateral and for offsets. To further decrease credit risks, the contracts also proclaim that the Bank may decrease the credit facilities at its discretion, accelerate the maturity of the borrowings, demand immediate payback, or offset borrowers’ assets in the Bank against the borrowings. b. Limitation of credit risk and credit concentration management The credit policies of the Bank regulate the credit limitations, as applied to a single counterparty or group, to avoid excessive credit concentration. The Bank further implements concentration policies, which monitor and manage the credit limitation and concentration in one single counterparty, different enterprises, related parties, industries, and countries. The policies are based on individual criteria in different categories including but not limited to industries, enterprises, and share-pledge related loans. c. Other mechanisms for credit risk management The contracts between the Bank and the borrowers clearly state the protocols, including but not limited to the security of the credit, procedures for collateral and setoff. To further decrease credit risks, the contracts also proclaim that the Bank may decrease the balances, shorten the maturity period, demand immediate payback, or use borrowers’ assets in the Bank to offset their liabilities. In most circumstances, the Bank applies gross settlement with counterparties. However, to further decrease credit risks, the Bank applies net settlement or even terminates transactions with certain counterparties when default may occur.
3	Policies with respect to wrong-way risk exposures	The Bank doesn't formulate the policy of Wrong Way Risk.
4	The impact in terms of the amount of collateral that the bank would be required to provide given a credit rating downgrade.	The Bank is based on a contract with a counterparty. When the Bank's credit rating is lowered, the amount of the collateral is required.

【Table 28】

Analysis of counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure by approach

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

項目		Replacement cost A	Potential future exposure B	EEPE C	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD D	EAD post-CRM E	RWA F
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	1,065,592	759,168		1.4	2,552,701	1,262,632
2	Internal Model Method (for derivatives and SFTs)						
3	Simple Approach for credit risk (for SFTs)						
4	Comprehensive Approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)					382,123	323,016
5	Internal Model Method (VaR for SFTs)						
6	Total						1,585,648

【Table 29】

Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) capital charge

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

Items		EAD post-CRM A	RWA B
Total portfolios subject to the Advanced CVA capital charge			
1	(1)VaR component (including the 3×multiplier)		
2	(2)Stressed VaR component (including the 3×multiplier)		
3	All portfolios subject to the Standardised CVA capital charge	92,086	2,578,976
4	Total subject to the CVA capital charge		

【Table 30】

Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

Risk weight* / Regulatory portfolio*		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	1250%	Total credit exposure
1	Sovereigns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Non-central government public sector entities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Banks(including Multilateral development banks and central counterparties)	0	0	0	0	328,294	2,173,082	0	10,212	0	0	2,511,588
4	Corporates(including Securities firms and Insurance company)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	416,946	0	0	416,946
5	Retail portfolios	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,290	0	0	6,290
6	Other assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Total	0	0	0	0	328,294	2,173,082	0	433,448	0	0	2,934,824

【Table 32】

Composition of collateral for CCR exposure

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

Items	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs	
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash – domestic currency		542,817				
Cash – other currencies		21,407,458		621,246		
Domestic sovereign debt					2,438,041	4,398,743
Other sovereign debt						
Government agency debt						
Corporate bonds					6,030,745	0
Financial bonds					0	0
Equity securities						
Other collateral					0	289,534
Total	0	21,950,275	0	621,246	8,468,786	4,688,277

【Table 33】

Credit derivatives exposures

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

Items	Protection bought	Protection sold
Notionals		
Single-name credit default swaps		
Index credit default swaps		
Total return swaps		
Credit options		
Other credit derivatives		
Total notionals		
Fair values		
Positive fair value (asset)		
Negative fair value (liability)		

【Table 35】

Exposures to central counterparties
Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

	項目	EAD (post-CRM) A	RWA B
1	**Exposures to QCCPs (total)**		15,397
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initialmargin and default fund contributions); of which		
	(1) OTC derivatives	5,621	112
	(2) Exchange-traded derivatives	186	4
	(3) Securities financing		
	(4) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved		
3	Segregated initial margin		
4	Non-segregated initial margin	764,054	15,281
5	Pre-funded default fund contributions		
6	Unfunded default fund contributions		
7	**Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)**		
8	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which		
	(1) OTC derivatives		
	(2) Exchange-traded derivatives		
	(3) Securities financing		
	(4) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved		
9	Segregated initial margin		
10	Non-segregated initial margin		
11	Pre-funded default fund contributions		
12	Unfunded default fund contributions		

【Table 36】

Operational risk
2024

Items	Contents
1.Strategies and Procedures for Operational Risk Management	For the management of operational risks, SCSB makes a division of duties to strengthen internal control and carry out training programs for business and regulatory awareness. A comprehensive system of internal auditing and self-checking has been established, and compliance officers are appointed. Work guidelines are in place for routine operations, and all transactions are monitored by computer systems. The Risk Management Department is also developing tools for operational risk management to enable more efficient and effective identification, assessment, monitoring and reporting of major risks.
2.Organization and Structure of Operational Risk Management	Operational risk management applies to all units of SCSB, including the business units, operational management units, and supporting logistical units. Board of Directors: the highest managing and supervisory body. Risk Management Committee: reviewing issues and activities related to risk management. President: establishing risk management procedures approved by the Board of Directors. Auditing Department: responsible for regular inspections of the effectiveness of operational risk management. Compliance Department and Compliance Officers of all departments and operating units: responsible for strengthening awareness of regulatory compliance. Risk Management Department: increasing awareness of the framework of operational risk management. All units and personnel of SCSB: following and implementing the Bank's policies for operational risk management.
3.Scope and Features of Operational Risk Report and Evaluation System	Any major risk exposures identified that can jeopardize SCSB's finances or normal operation, or the financial market in general must be reported to the audit units promptly, and to the regulators if deemed necessary, so that actions may be taken in response. Violations of the law have to be reported by the Compliance Officer to Compliance Department. The Risk Management Department makes regular disclosures on SCSB's operational risks, risk information and other major issues, and reports to the senior management, the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee, the Strategic Planning Committee, the Risk Management Committee, and the Board of Directors. SCSB has currently established an operational risk and control self-assessment system, in conjunction with the regulatory compliance supervision system, internal audit system, and self-inspection system, to effectively manage and mitigate operational risks.
4.Hedging or Mitigation Policies for Operational Risk; Strategies and Procedures for Assessing the Effectiveness of Hedging or Mitigation	Based on the severity and frequency of operational risk events, countermeasures such as risk avoidance, risk transfer, risk control and absorption are taken. SCSB reduces level of risk exposure or forgo the business altogether for risks with extremely high frequency and severity. For risks with very low frequency but high severity (significant contingencies), such risks can be transferred with insurance. For risks with very high frequency and low severity, regular internal self-checks, knowing the client, and staff training can facilitate real-time detection of potential risks, so that proper measures can be taken in response. For risk of very low frequency and low severity, losses from such risk can be absorbed by operational costs. For operational risks arising from business activities, potential losses are reduced by strengthening internal controls, risk monitoring and employee training, and transferring risks through insurance or outsourcing.
5.Approach for Legal Capital Requirement	Basic Indicator Approach.

【Table 37】

Legal Capital Requirement for Operational Risk - Basic Indicator Approch and Standard Approch

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

Year	Annual Gross Income	Legal Capital Requirement
2022	27,526,284	
2023	28,635,842	
2024	27,101,797	
Total	83,263,923	4,163,196

【Table 38】

Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk - standardised approach
2024

Items		Contents
1	Strategies and processes for market risk of the bank	Strategy for market risk management seeks risk diversification and prudent evaluation, with a focus on balancing risk versus return. SCSB has put in place market risk management policies, guidelines for authorization, guidelines for risk management of financial derivatives and investments, and operational procedures for various financial products, which set forth allowed investments, internal controls and risk management measures. Management of market risks is monitored by the responsible units of defense of first-line and second-line based on the approved transactions or investment limits and loss tolerance for financial instruments and trading units set by the Board of Directors. Underlying exposures and profits/losses are reported by the nature of the products on a regular basis. Any overrun, exception or major event has to be reported immediately to the heads of responsible units, who will decide on a response if needed.
2	Structure and organisation of the market risk management function	SCSB's risk management is led by the Board of Directors, under which the Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing major events and procedures for derivative transactions. The purpose of the Risk Management Committee is to oversee risk management policies and strategies, risk management assessment, and risk management mechanisms for novel businesses. The Assets and Liabilities Management Committee reports to the President and is responsible for reviewing Bank-wide market risk limits and procedures, while the Investment Review Committee reviews and approves SCSB's investment in securities. The independent Risk Management Department is responsible for establishing and implementing a Bank-wide risk management mechanism.
3	Scope and nature of risk reporting and/or measurement systems	Market-related risks are managed with the securities system, EDW system, KPMG financial products assessment system (including the Treasury Plus evaluation engine), KONDOR PLUS system, BLOOMBERG system、MGR system, and the Ulsteck ticket/bond trading system deployed on the mainframes. This analysis provides the necessary information to the Risk Management Department for timely control of trading and investment positions, daily evaluations, and other necessary management.

【Table 40】

Market risk-weighted assets under standardised approach

Dec-31-2024 (Unit: NT$1,000)

	Items	RWA A
	Outright products	
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	7,773,170
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	58,106,139
3	Foreign exchange risk	2,428,265
4	Commodity risk	0
	Options	
5	Simplified approach	120,467
6	Delta-plus method	
7	Scenario approach	
8	Securitisation	0
9	Total	68,428,041

【Table 45】

Securitisation exposures in the banking book

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

Asset classes	Bank acts as originator			Banks acts as investor		
	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total
Retail (total) – of which	0	0	0	0	1,462,970	1,462,970
residential mortgage						0
credit card						0
other retail exposures						0
re-securitisation					1,462,970	1,462,970
Wholesale (total) – of which	0	0	0	0	0	0
loans to corporates						0
commercial mortgage						0
lease and receivables						0
other wholesale						0
re-securitisation					0	0
Toal	0	0	0	0	1,462,970	1,462,970

【Table 46】

Securitisation exposures in the trading book

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

Asset classes	Bank acts as originator			Banks acts as investor		
	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total
Retail (total) – of which						
residential mortgage						
credit card						
other retail exposures						
re-securitisation						
Wholesale (total) – of which						
loans to corporates						
commercial mortgage						
lease and receivables						
other wholesale						
re-securitisation						
Toal						

【Table 47】

Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated regulatory capital requirements – bank acting as originator

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

Items			Exposure values (by RW bands)					Exposure values				RWA				Capital charge after cap			
			≤20% RW A	>20% to 50% RW B	>50% to 100% RW C	>100% to <1250% RW D	1250%E	IRB RBA (including IAA) F	IRB SFA G	SA/SSFA H	1250% I	IRB RBA (including IAA J	IRB SFA K	SA/SSFA L	1250% M	IRB RBA (including IAA N	IRB SFA O	SA/SSFA P	1250% Q
1	Traditional securitisation	Of which securitisation																	
		Of which retail underlying																	
		Of which wholesale																	
		Of which re-securitisation																	
		Of which senior																	
		Of which non-senior																	
		Sub-total																	
2	Synthetic securitisation	Of which securitisation																	
		Of which retail underlying																	
		Of which wholesale																	
		Of which re-securitisation																	
		Of which senior																	
		Of which non-senior																	
		Sub-total																	
3	Total exposures																		

【Table 48】

Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated capital requirements – bank acting as investor

Dec-31-2024

(Unit: NT$1,000)

Items			Exposure values (by RW bands)					Exposure values				RWA				Capital charge after cap			
			≤20% RW A	>20% to 50% RW B	>50% to 100% RW C	>100% to <1250% RW D	1250%E	IRB RBA (including IAA) F	IRB SFA G	SA/SSFA H	1250% I	IRB RBA (including IAA J	IRB SFA K	SA/SSFA L	1250% M	IRB RBA (including IAA N	IRB SFA O	SA/SSFA P	1250% Q
1	Traditional securitisation	Of which securitisation																	
		Of which retail underlying																	
		Of which wholesale																	
		Of which re-securitisation																	
		Of which senior																	
		Of which non-senior																	
		Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Synthetic securitisation	Of which securitisation																	
		Of which retail underlying																	
		Of which wholesale																	
		Of which re-securitisation		1,462,970						1,462,970				585,188				46,815	
		Of which senior		1,462,970						1,462,970				585,188					
		Of which non-senior																	
		Sub-total	0	1,462,970	0	0	0	0	0	1,462,970	0	0	0	585,188	0	0	0	46,815	0
3	Total exposures		0	1,462,970	0	0	0	0	0	1,462,970	0	0	0	585,188	0	0	0	46,815	0

【Table 49】

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book Management System

2024

Items	Content
1.Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book Management Strategies and Procedures.	SCSB has established "Interest Rate Risk Management Standards" which include in setting interest rate risk management indicators, defining the responsibilities of related units, and establishing a mechanism for identifying , measuring ,monitoring and reporting interest rate risk. The standard's establishment and amendment have been approved by the board of directors.
2.Organization and Framework of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book Management.	The Board of Directors is the highest decision-making unit for SCSB's interest rate risk management in the banking book. The supervision unit of SCSB's interest rate risk is the Asset and Liability Management Committee, the management unit is the Risk Management Department, and the execution unit is each business department and each business unit. The Asset and Liability Management Committee will hold regular monthly review meetings to enable the responsible units to understand the implementation of the interest rate risk in the banking book management, and promoted to the heads of various departments through the ALCO members.
3.Scope and Characteristics of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book Reporting and Measurement	To manage the bank's IRRBB, SCSB uses risk measurement methods such as gap analysis, earnings-based and economic value measures to evaluate the impact on SCSB's future earnings and current capital from adverse movements in interest rates on its banking book. In order to allow senior management and the Board of Directors understand the interest rate risk of the banking book as a reference for decision-making, the Risk Management Department regularly monitors various interest rate risk-related indicators, and reports the results to the Asset and Liability Committee monthly, to the Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors quarterly.
4.Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book Hedging or Mitigation Policy, and Strategies and Procedures for Monitoring the Continuing Effectiveness of Hedging and Mitigation Instruments.	Interest rate risk in the banking book management is based on gap analysis. If there are special products and/or activities those significantly affect SCSB's banking book interest rate risk such as issuing fixed-rate financial bonds and undertaking large-scale fixed-rate loans, it will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. SCSB considers all on-balance sheet items in the gap analysis, sets interest rate risk limits and regularly monitors them; if the limit is exceeded, the relevant units will report to the Asset and Liability Management Committee for review and the appropriate measures should be taken in a manner.

【Table 50】

Liquidity risk management
2024

Items	Contents
1.Strategies and Procedures for Liquidity Risk Management	According to the SCSB's liquidity risk management guidelines, the liquidity risk measurement indicators and the assessment of liquidity risk support capabilities, the establishment of monitoring, periodic assessment and immediate reporting mechanisms, and the establishment of the liquidity crisis, SCSB's contingency plan With the relevant units, the appropriate measures should be taken in a timely manner.
2.Organization and Structure of Liquidity Risk Management	The Board of Directors is the highest decision-making unit for liquidity risk management of SCSB, and the Asset and Liability Management Committee reviews and evaluates issues related to liquidity risk management. It usually meets once a month and reports management situation and related recommendations to Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis; Department of Risk Management is the monitoring and reporting unit of various liquidity risk indicators, and the Financial Department is the executive unit that controls the liquidity of the day and the fund scheduling.
3.Scope and Features of Liquidity Risk Report and Evaluation System	To manage liquidity risk,SCSB establishes a management mechanism for various liquidity risk indicator limits. The risk management unit regularly monitors whether indicators such as deposit reserve, current ratio, deposit ratio, and liquidity limit comply with regulations and implementation stress tests. And report the results to Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors for reference.
4.Funding strategy, including policies on diversification in the sources and tenor of funding, and whether the funding strategy is centralised or decentralised.	SCSB’s funding strategy is to adopt centralized management, planned by the Treasury Department, and reported to the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee for decision-making; in addition to maintaining diversified and stable funding sources, SCSB strives to diversify funding sources and time periods, and has established various liquidity management indicators in terms of asset-liability structure and concentration, which are controlled by the Treasury Department.

Items	Contents
5.Hedging or Mitigation Policies for Liquidity Risk; Strategies and Procedures for Assessing the Effectiveness of Hedging or Mitigation	To properly control the rapid management of the risk, SCSB has established a liquidity risk limit management mechanism, set limits on various management indicators and regularly monitor them; If the limit is exceeded, the relevant units will report to the Asset and Liability Management Committee for review and implementation after responding to the countermeasures. In the event of a major liquidity crisis caused by an emergency,SCSB will adopt appropriate measures following SCSB's emergency response plan to ensure the normal operation of SCSB.
6.An explanation of how stress testing is used.	SCSB conducts a liquidity risk stress test every quarter. The execution procedures are as follows: . At the beginning of each year, based on the results of identifying potential sources of liquidity risks, and determining the scope of the stress test and designing the stress scenario, submitted to the Asset and Liability Management Committee for approval. . For each stress situation, regularly estimate the cash flow and accumulated funding gap of each balance sheet and off-balance sheet items. . If there is a gap, SCSB will evaluate the capital scheduling tools that can be used to make up the negative capital gap, such as the realization of financial assets. . After the stress test result report is produced, it is provided to the Asset and Liability Committee and the Risk Management Committee to take necessary measures to control the risk profile within the risk appetite.
7.An outline of the bank’s contingency funding plans.	When the liquidity of funds is in crisis, the Treasury Department should immediately report to the level of Executive Vice President or above, and the Asset and Liability Management Committee should urgently discuss the principles and measures for crisis management, as well as the need to adjust the asset and liability structure, and formulate a comprehensive communication plan to stabilize the confidence of depositors, interbanks, and counterparties. SCSB’s emergency response plan is as follows: 1. Borrow from interbanks. 2. Sell short-term bills, government bonds, financial bonds, and (convertible) corporate bonds. 3. Adjust the advertised interest rate and issuing negotiable certificates of deposit. 4. Issue subordinated financial bonds. 5. Sale listed and OTC stocks、beneficiary certificates. 6. Stop loan business and/or sell syndicated loans assets. 7. Rediscount or refinancing with the central bank. 8. Other feasible contingency measures.

【Table 51】

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

(Unit: NT$1,000)

	Items	Dec-31-2024		Sep-30-2024	
		TOTAL UNWEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL UNWEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS					
1	**Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)**	**396,498,368**	**356,085,747**	**376,031,059**	**336,843,291**
CASH OUTFLOWS					
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	638,527,679	46,392,084	625,190,390	45,005,132
3	Stable deposits	261,236,767	8,662,993	260,927,218	8,578,815
4	Less stable deposits	377,290,912	37,729,091	364,263,172	36,426,317
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	478,625,630	221,775,957	479,702,564	242,455,152
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks				
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	428,082,788	171,233,115	395,412,353	158,164,941
8	Unsecured debt	50,542,842	50,542,842	84,290,210	84,290,210
9	Secured wholesale funding	4,421,133	8,953	5,414,657	34,271
10	Additional requirements, of which:	459,636,733	66,476,136	508,032,689	79,611,244
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	32,100,183	32,100,183	36,767,558	36,767,558
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on secured debt products include loss of funding on: assetbacked securities, covered bonds and other structured financing instruments				
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	299,545,306	28,819,142	349,249,352	36,451,501
14	Other contractual funding obligations	3,191,578	3,191,578	4,409,562	4,409,562
15	Other contingent funding obligations	124,799,667	2,365,234	117,606,218	1,982,624
16	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**	**1,581,211,176**	**334,653,130**	**1,618,340,299**	**367,105,799**
CASH INFLOWS					
17	Secured lending	8,408,559	901,178	14,180,928	1,160,375
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	68,726,734	51,704,503	44,285,988	34,795,523
19	Other cash inflows	41,735,357	41,735,357	45,980,366	45,980,366
20	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	**118,870,651**	**94,341,038**	**104,447,282**	**81,936,264**
LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO					
21	TOTAL HQLA		356,085,747		336,843,291
22	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS		240,312,092		285,169,535
23	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		148.18		118.12

【Table 52】

NSFR common disclosure template

(Unit: NT$1,000)

	Items	this quarter					last quarter				
		Dec-31-2024					Sep-30-2024				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
		a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e
ASF Item											
1	Capital:	241,846,735	-	-	56,757,300	298,604,035	191,059,819	-	-	126,411,818	310,376,117
2	Regulatory capital	241,846,735	-	-	12,490,292	254,337,027	191,059,819	-	-	53,038,474	244,098,294
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	44,267,008	44,267,008	-	-	-	73,373,344	66,277,824
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:	339,262,965	133,976,061	87,377,031	7,861,978	527,268,271	339,262,965	133,976,061	87,377,031	7,861,978	527,268,271
5	Stable deposits	185,575,113	58,915,148	52,546,564	6,397,900	288,582,884	185,575,113	58,915,148	52,546,564	6,397,900	288,582,884
6	Less stable deposits	153,687,852	75,060,914	34,830,467	1,464,077	238,685,387	153,687,852	75,060,914	34,830,467	1,464,077	238,685,387
7	Wholesale funding:	133,146,701	274,345,959	119,134,650	61,300,348	315,489,638	136,000,099	274,345,959	119,134,650	2,462,743	267,203,098
8	Operational deposits: including deposits in institutional networks of cooperative banks	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
9	Other wholesale funding	133,146,701	274,345,959	119,134,650	61,300,348	315,489,638	136,000,099	274,345,959	119,134,650	2,462,743	267,203,098
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	-	2,487,155		-	-	-	757,800	463,999	-	-
11	Other liabilities and equity :	88,060,943	82,778,610	-	-	-	85,207,546	92,795,542	-	-	-
12	Net NSFR derivative liabilities	-				-	-				-
13	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	88,060,943	82,778,610			-	85,207,546	92,795,542			-
14	Total ASF	802,317,344	493,587,786	206,511,682	125,919,626	1,141,361,944	751,530,429	501,875,363	206,975,681	136,736,539	1,104,847,486
RSF Item											
15	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets					50,809,243					49,847,897
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Performing loans and securities:	5,045,990	257,298,326	186,504,876	560,343,402	687,406,422	116,480,633	272,225,809	185,735,487	561,109,881	763,389,585
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions		8,346,440	12,171,517	20,492,309	27,830,033		21,180,677	12,171,517	20,492,309	29,755,169
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:	-	169,214,887	108,975,565	345,737,137	419,635,847	-	169,214,887	108,975,565	345,737,137	397,644,074

Items		this quarter					last quarter				
		Dec-31-2024					Sep-30-2024				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
		a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	75,712,378	63,093,648	113,568,566	164,043,485	-	75,035,681	62,529,734	112,553,521	162,577,308
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 45% under Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	307,195	262,409	62,083,118	40,638,828	-	307,195	262,409	62,083,118	40,638,828
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	5,045,990	4,024,622	2,264,146	80,545,390	75,897,057	116,480,633	6,794,565	2,058,671	82,326,916	173,413,034
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	-	2,487,155	-	-	-	-	757,800	463,999	-	-
26	Other assets:	1,412,449	6,369,521	-	234,018,065	142,570,176	11,489	40,486,359	163,890	91,193,288	81,335,452
27	Physical traded commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	-				-	-				-
29	Net NSFR derivative assets	1,120,999				1,120,999	-				-
30	20% of derivatives liabilities unweighted value	291,450				291,450	11,489				11,489
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		6,369,521	-	234,018,065	141,157,727		40,486,359	163,890	91,193,288	81,323,963
32	Off-balance sheet items	423,758,092				17,336,630	466,850,763				19,445,043
33	Total RSF	454,223,610	490,090,888	194,196,740	923,261,745	898,122,471	604,799,741	493,509,543	201,587,311	776,591,547	914,017,977
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					127.08					120.88

【Table 53】

Remuneration policy
2024

(A)Information relating to the bodies that oversee remuneration.		
1	Name, composition and mandate of the main body overseeing remuneration	The remuneration committee Duties： 1. Prescribe and periodically review the performance review and remuneration policy, system, standards, and structure for directors and managerial officers. 2. Periodically evaluate and prescribe the remuneration of directors and managerial officers. 3. Other matters to be discussed by the board of directors.
2	External consultants whose advice has been sought, the body by which they were commissioned	None
	and in what areas of the remuneration process.	None
3	A description of the scope of the bank's remuneration policy (eg by regions, business lines), including the extent to which it is applicable to foreign branches.	Taiwan
4	**A description of the types of employees**	
	Senior management	President,(First) Executive Vice President
	Other material risk-takers	(First) Deputy Executive Vice President

(B)Information relating to the design and structure of remuneration processes		
1	An overview of the key features and objectives of remuneration policy.	Establish a remuneration policy that combines external market competitiveness and internal fairness to attract, motivate and retain outstanding talents. Cultivate a performance-oriented corporate culture, and implement the bank's business strategy objectives.
2	Whether the remuneration committee reviewed the firm's remuneration policy during the past year, and if so, an overview of any changes that were made, the reasons for those changes and their impact on remuneration.	Meetings of the remuneration committee shall be held at least 2 times a year. There are no changes of remuneration policy have been proposed in the past year
3	A discussion of how the bank ensures that risk and compliance employees are remunerated independently of the businesses they oversee	None

(C)Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes.	
Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes. Disclosures should include an overview of the key risks, their measurement and how these measures affect remuneration.	1.The metrics of sales performance appraisal includes non-financial indicators, and its incentive bonus needs to be withheld 20~30% as deferred bonus. 2.The appointed managers with grades above twelve consider their non-financial indicators and 30% of performance bonus needs to be retained as deferred bonus.

(D)Description of the ways in which the bank seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration.		
1	An overview of main performance metrics for bank, top-level business lines and individuals.	The performance metrics of the bank and individuals are finance, business process, customer service, internal control and learning/growth. As to sales, the metrics are finance, customer service, internal control and learning/growth.
2	A discussion of how amounts of individual remuneration are linked to bank-wide and individual performance.	Performance pay is based on compensating the employee per individual contribution as well as achieving target. The units with higher earnings target, individuals with higher responsibilities and excellent performance appraisal results can obtain higher incentive bonuses.
3	A discussion of the measures the bank will in general implement to adjust remuneration in the event that performance metrics are weak, including the bank's criteria for determining "weak" performance metrics.	The incentive bonus is linked to the individuals' performance. When the performance metrics are weak, their incentive bonus will reflect accordingly.

(E)Description of the ways in which the bank seeks to adjust remuneration to take account of longer-term performance.		
1	A discussion of the bank's policy on deferral and vesting of variable remuneration and, if the fraction of variable remuneration that is deferred differs across employees or groups of employees, a description of the factors that determine the fraction and their relative importance.	The incentive bonus are withheld 20~30% and the performance bonus of the appointed managers with grades above twelve are withheld 30% as deferred bonus, and the proportion of deferred bonus is based on the results of non-financial indicators.
2	A discussion of the bank's policy and criteria for adjusting deferred remuneration before vesting and (if permitted by national law) after vesting through clawback arrangements.	The assessment metrics of the deferred bonus is not part of the vested condition.

(F)Description of the different forms of variable remuneration that the bank utilises and the rationale for using these different forms.		
1	An overview of the forms of variable remuneration offered (ie cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms).	There are no different forms of variable remuneration.
2	A discussion of the use of the different forms of variable remuneration and, if the mix of different forms of variable remuneration differs across employees or groups of employees), a description the factors that determine the mix and their relative importance.	There are no different forms of variable remuneration.

(G)Additional information
The 15th item of table 54 is retirement pension of 2024.

【Table 54】

Remuneration awarded during the financial year

Dec-31-2024 (Unit: NT$1,000)

	Items		Senior management	Other material risk-takers
	Remuneration amount		a	b
1	Fixed remuneration	Number of employees	8	37
2		Total fixed remuneration (3 + 5 + 7)	36,526	85,133
3		Of which: cash-based	36,526	85,133
4		Of which: deferred		
5		Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments		
6		Of which: deferred		
7		Of which: other forms		
8		Of which: deferred		
9	Variable remuneration	Number of employees	8	37
10		Total variable remuneration (11 + 13 + 15)	43,707	80,686
11		Of which: cash-based	37,471	64,354
12		Of which: deferred	8,125	15,846
13		Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments		
14		Of which: deferred		
15		Of which: other forms	6,236	16,332
16		Of which: deferred		
17	Total remuneration (2 + 10)		80,233	165,819

【Table 55】

Special payments

Dec-31-2024 (Unit: NT$1,000)

Special payments	Number of employees	Total amount
Senior management	0	0
Other material risktakers	0	0

【Table 56】

Deferred Remuneration

Dec-31-2024 (Unit: NT$1,000)

	a	b	c	d	e
Deferred Remuneration	Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration at the beginning of the year	Total amount of deferred remuneration incurred during the year	Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out during the year	Total amount of amendment during the year due to ex post implicit adjustments	Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration at the end of the year
Senior management	－	8,125	－	－	8,125
Cash	－	8,125	－	－	8,125
Shares or other share-linked instruments					－
Other					－
Other material risktakers	－	15,846	－	－	15,846
Cash		15,846			15,846
Shares or other share-linked instruments					－
Other					－
Total	－	23,971	－	－	23,971

Note：The deferred performance bonus policy has been implemented for Deputy Executive Vice Presidents (Grade 12) and above since 2024.

【Table 57】

Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in the countercyclical capital buffer

Dec-31-2024(Not applicable)

(Unit: NT$1,000)

Geographical breakdown	Countercyclical capital buffer rate A	Exposure values and/or risk-weighted assets used in the computation of the countercyclical capital buffer		Bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate D	Countercyclical buffer amount E
		Exposure values B	Risk-weighted assets C		
(Home) Country					
Country 2					
Country 3					
…					
…					
Country N					
Sum(in jurisdictions with a non-zero countercyclical buffer rate)					
Total					