Cathay United Bank
Financial Statements
For The Six-Month Periods Ended
30 June 2014 and 2013
With Independent Auditors' Report

The reader is advised that these financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. These financial statements do not include additional disclosure information that is required for Chinese-language reports under the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks" by the Financial Supervisory Commission, Republic of China. If there is any conflict between these financial statements and the Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

Report of Independent Auditors

English Translation of Audit Report Originally Issued in Chinese

The Board of Directors Cathay United Bank

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Cathay United Bank ("The Bank") as of 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, 30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2014 and 2013. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the "Rules Governing Auditing and Certification of Financial Statements of Financial Institutions by Certified Public Accountants" and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China ("ROC"). Those rules and standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as of 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, 30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2014 and 2013 in conformity with requirements of the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks", the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms".

As described in Note IV to the financial statements, the Bank has changed the subsequent measurements of investment properties from cost model to fair value model from 2014, and the Bank have retrospectively restated the financial statements for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2013 and the balance sheets as of 1 January 2013 and 31 December 2013.

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Taipei, Taiwan

The Republic of China

27 August 2014

Notice to Readers

The accompanying financial statements are intended only to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with IFRSs recognized by the Financial Supervisory Commission and not those of any other jurisdiction. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

Cathay United Bank

Balance sheets

30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

	-	2014.6.30		2013.1	2.31
Assets	Notes	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Cash and cash equivalents	IV, VI and VII	\$109,399,998	\$3,662,538	\$66,775,540	\$2,238,536
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	VI and VII	124,634,758	4,172,573	140,479,847	4,709,348
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	IV, V and VI	130,142,283	4,356,956	162,997,211	5,464,204
Derivative financial assets for hedging	IV and VI	637,445	21,341	837,179	28,065
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	IV	19,216,895	643,351	7,645,763	256,311
Receivables, net	IV, V, VI and VII	83,455,469	2,793,956	120,044,971	4,024,303
Assets held for sale, net		-	-	81,950	2,747
Discounts and loans, net	IV, V, VI and VII	1,091,318,417	36,535,601	1,013,723,116	33,983,343
Available-for-sale financial assets, net	IV, V and VI	64,515,005	2,159,860	67,046,565	2,247,622
Held-to-maturity financial assets, net	IV, V and VI	50,043,774	1,675,386	50,711,678	1,700,023
Investments accounted for using equity method, net	IV and VI	6,995,151	234,186	5,836,126	195,646
Other financial assets, net	IV and V	4,223	141	22,154	743
Investments in debt securities with no active market, net	IV, V and VI	331,806,014	11,108,337	280,272,013	9,395,642
Property and equipment, net	IV, VI and VII	22,206,288	743,431	22,240,641	745,580
Investment properties, net	IV, V and VI	4,371,164	146,340	4,479,508	150,168
Intangible assets, net	IV, V and VI	7,039,438	235,669	7,045,413	236,186
Deferred tax assets	IV and V	1,215,822	40,704	1,456,529	48,828
Other assets, net	IV, VI and VII	11,248,064	376,567	7,143,444	239,472
Total assets	=	\$2,058,250,208	\$68,906,937	\$1,958,839,648	\$65,666,767

Cathay United Bank

Balance sheets(continued)

30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

	_	2013.6.30		2013	.1.1
Assets	Notes	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Cash and cash equivalents	IV, VI and VII	\$44,565,276	\$1,487,493	\$33,496,114	\$1,153,050
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	VI and VII	83,210,460	2,777,385	98,844,688	3,402,571
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	IV, V and VI	76,522,933	2,554,170	67,796,967	2,333,803
Derivative financial assets for hedging	IV and VI	1,017,819	33,973	1,203,138	41,416
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	IV	5,492,597	183,331	-	-
Receivables, net	IV, V, VI and VII	84,437,535	2,818,342	50,728,353	1,746,243
Discounts and loans, net	IV, V, VI and VII	981,314,522	32,754,156	986,516,412	33,959,257
Available-for-sale financial assets, net	IV, V and VI	58,141,694	1,940,644	63,186,407	2,175,091
Held-to-maturity financial assets, net	IV, V and VI	48,795,146	1,628,676	20,542,870	707,156
Investments accounted for using equity method, net	IV and VI	4,415,315	147,374	5,038,973	173,459
Other financial assets, net	IV and V	656,262	21,905	13,619	469
Investments in debt securities with no active market, net	IV, V and VI	442,136,122	14,757,547	424,043,663	14,597,028
Property and equipment, net	IV, VI and VII	22,062,224	736,390	21,896,653	753,757
Investment properties, net	IV, V and VI	4,491,254	149,908	4,439,924	152,837
Intangible assets, net	IV, V and VI	7,110,022	237,317	7,164,320	246,620
Deferred tax assets	IV and V	1,648,909	55,037	1,550,746	53,382
Other assets, net	IV, VI and VII	6,785,333	226,480	4,542,369	156,364
Total assets	<u>-</u>	\$1,872,803,423	\$62,510,128	\$1,791,005,216	\$61,652,503

Cathay United Bank

Balance sheets (continued)

30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

		2014.6.	30	2013.12.31		
Liabilities and equity	Notes	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Liabilities						
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	VI and VII	\$61,841,533	\$2,070,356	\$50,630,112	\$1,697,288	
Funds borrowed from the Central Bank and other banks		1,495,750	50,075	1,497,500	50,201	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	IV, V and VI	13,350,569	446,956	11,271,187	377,847	
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	IV, VI and VII	62,862,503	2,104,536	58,681,600	1,967,201	
Payables	VI and VII	14,804,764	495,640	14,795,810	496,004	
Deposits and remittances	VI and VII	1,627,929,567	54,500,488	1,596,302,557	53,513,328	
Financial debentures payable	IV and VI	67,214,791	2,250,244	52,417,213	1,757,198	
Other financial liabilities	VI	65,070,447	2,178,455	36,145,158	1,211,705	
Provisions	IV, V and VI	2,109,444	70,621	2,035,564	68,239	
Deferred tax liabilities	IV and V	782,308	26,190	618,631	20,739	
Other liabilities	VI and VII	5,324,199	178,246	4,719,433	158,211	
Total liabilities		1,922,785,875	64,371,807	1,829,114,765	61,317,961	
Equity						
Capital stock	VI					
Common stock		67,112,762	2,246,828	64,668,494	2,167,901	
Capital reserves	VI	23,969,412	802,458	23,971,498	803,604	
Retained earnings	VI					
Legal reserves		29,772,901	996,749	26,281,089	881,029	
Special reserves		1,880,952	62,971	1,890,118	63,363	
Undistributed earnings		10,685,071	357,719	11,785,535	395,090	
Other equity		2,043,235	68,405	1,128,149	37,819	
Total equity		135,464,333	4,535,130	129,724,883	4,348,806	
Total liabilities and equity		\$2,058,250,208	\$68,906,937	\$1,958,839,648	\$65,666,767	

Cathay United Bank

Balance sheets (continued)

30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

		2013.	6.30	2013.1.1			
Liabilities and equity	Notes	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$		
Liabilities							
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	VI and VII	\$40,472,413	\$1,350,882	\$51,891,103	\$1,786,269		
Funds borrowed from the Central Bank and other banks		1,506,000	50,267	1,456,800	50,148		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	IV, V and VI	7,178,537	239,604	4,967,738	171,006		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	IV, VI and VII	56,427,177	1,883,417	20,369,249	701,179		
Payables	VI and VII	25,348,475	846,077	21,225,349	730,649		
Deposits and remittances	VI and VII	1,550,595,088	51,755,510	1,520,735,366	52,348,894		
Financial debentures payable	IV and VI	52,649,271	1,757,319	42,518,631	1,463,636		
Other financial liabilities	VI	20,578,371	686,862	17,426,191	599,869		
Provisions	IV, V and VI	2,009,171	67,062	2,009,384	69,170		
Deferred tax liabilities	IV and V	559,959	18,690	634,704	21,849		
Other liabilities	VI and VII	4,220,427	140,869	4,114,007	141,618		
Total liabilities		1,761,544,889	58,796,559	1,687,348,522	58,084,287		
Equity							
Capital stock	VI						
Common stock		52,277,026	1,744,894	52,277,026	1,799,554		
Reserves for capital increase		9,147,688	305,330	-	-		
Capital reserves	VI	15,213,292	507,787	15,213,292	523,693		
Retained earnings	VI						
Legal reserves		26,281,089	877,206	22,360,652	769,730		
Special reserves		1,890,118	63,088	1,890,118	65,064		
Undistributed earnings		5,205,203	173,738	10,512,233	361,866		
Other equity		1,244,118	41,526	1,403,373	48,309		
Total equity		111,258,534	3,713,569	103,656,694	3,568,216		
Total liabilities and equity		\$1,872,803,423	\$62,510,128	\$1,791,005,216	\$61,652,503		

Cathay United Bank

Statements of comprehensive income For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2014 and 2013

(Expressed in thousands of dollars, except per share information)

		2014.1.1-2014.6.30		2013.1.1-2013.6.30		
Items	Notes	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Interest income	IV, VI and VII	\$18,820,299	\$630,073	\$16,100,794	\$537,410	
Interest expense	VI and VII	(6,739,487)	(225,627)	(5,821,314)	(194,303)	
Net interest income		12,080,812	404,446	10,279,480	343,107	
Non-interest income						
Net fee income	IV, VI and VII	5,130,579	171,764	4,375,227	146,036	
Gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	VI and VII	2,694,221	90,198	1,224,222	40,862	
Realized gain on available-for-sale financial assets		1,214,795	40,669	547,341	18,269	
Gain on foreign currency exchange, net	IV	476,489	15,952	515,829	17,217	
Impairment loss of assets		(7,123)	(238)	-	-	
Investment income recognized by the equity method		90,152	3,018	129,936	4,337	
Gain on investment in debt securities with no active market		-	-	229,627	7,665	
Others	IV, VI and VII	604,377	20,234	484,806	16,182	
Net non-interest income		10,203,490	341,597	7,506,988	250,568	
Net operating income		22,284,302	746,043	17,786,468	593,675	
Bad debt expense and losses on guarantees		(71,400)	(2,390)	(37,603).	(1,255)	
Operating expenses						
Employee benefits expenses	IV, V and VI	(4,728,597)	(158,306)	(4,389,198)	(146,502)	
Depreciation and amortization expenses	VI	(494,653)	(16,560)	(551,783)	(18,417)	
Other general and administrative expenses	IV, VI and VII	(4,916,709)	(164,604)	(3,978,383)	(132,790)	
Total operating expenses		(10,139,959)	(339,470)	(8,919,364)	(297,709)	
Income from continuing operations before income taxes		12,072,943	404,183	8,829,501	294,710	
Income tax expense	IV and VI	(1,543,200)	(51,664)	(1,068,406)	(35,661)	
Net income		10,529,743	352,519	7,761,095	259,049	
Other comprehensive income	VI					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(86,646)	(2,901)	380,042	12,685	
Net gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets		972,278	32,550	(502,837)	(16,784)	
Share of other comprehensive profit of associates		20,086	673	(9,570)	(319)	
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		9,368	314	(26,890)	(898)	
Other comprehensive income		915,086	30,636	(159,255)	(5,316)	
Total comprehensive income		\$11,444,829	\$383,155	\$7,601,840	\$253,733	
Earnings per share (In dollars)						
Net income from continuing operations	VI	\$1.57	\$0.0526	\$1.22	\$0.0407	

Cathay United Bank

Statements of changes in equity

For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2014 and 2013

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

		Capital	I Stock		_				Retained	earnings							Equity adj	ustment						
			Stock div										Foreign cu	•	Unrealized or loss on available-for-	ses sale financial								
	Capita	ıl stock	to be dis	tribued	Capital	reserves	Legal re	eserves	Special r	eserves	Undistribut	d earnings	translation ac	ljustment	asset	<u>s</u>	Revalution	surplus	Othe	rs .	Subto	tal	Total E	Equity
ITEMS	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	USS	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NTS	US\$	NT\$	USS	NTS	USS	NTS	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Balance, 1 January 2013 (Revised)	\$52,277,026	\$1,744,894	\$-	\$-	\$15,213,292	\$507,787	\$22,360,652	\$746,350	\$1,890,118	\$63,088	\$10,512,233	\$350,875	\$(601,247)	\$(20,068)	\$2,005,850	\$66,951	S-	S-	\$(1,230)	\$(41)	\$1,403,373	\$46,842	\$103,656,694	\$3,459,836
Earning appropriation and distribution (Note)																								
Legal reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,920,437	130,856	-	-	(3,920,437)	(130,856)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stock dividends	-	-	9,147,688	305,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,147,688)	(305,330)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-
Net income for the six-month period ended 30 June 2013 (Revised)		-	-	-			-				7,761,095	259,049		-	-				•	-	-		7,761,095	259,049
Other comprehensive income for the six-month period ended 30 June 2013												<u> </u>	315,436	10,528	(474,691)	(15,844)					(159,255)	(5,316)	(159,255)	(5,316)
Total comprehensive income for the six-month period ended 30 June 2013											7,761,095	259,049	315,436	10,528	(474,691)	(15,844)					(159,255)	(5,316)	7,601,840	253,733
Balance, 30 June 2013 (Revised)	\$52,277,026	\$1,744,894	\$9,147,688	\$305,330	\$15,213,292	\$507,787	\$26,281,089	\$877,206	\$1,890,118	\$63,088	\$5,205,203	\$173,738	\$(285,811)	\$(9,540)	\$1,531,159	\$51,107	<u>\$-</u>	<u>s-</u>	\$(1,230)	\$(41)	\$1,244,118	\$41.526	\$111,258,534	\$3,713,569
Balance, 1 January 2014 (Revised)	\$64,668,494	\$2,164,998	\$ -	s-	\$23,971,498	\$802,528	\$26,281,089	\$879,849	\$1,890,118	\$63,278	\$11,785,535	\$394,560	\$(309,082)	\$(10,347)	\$1,292,205	\$43,261	\$145,979	\$4,887	\$(953)	\$(32)	\$1,128,149	\$37,769	\$129,724,883	\$4,342,982
Earning appropriation and distribution (Note)																								
Legal reserves		-	-	-	-	-	3,491,812	116,900	-	-	(3,491,812)	(116,900)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,703,293)	(190,937)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,703,293)	(190,937)
Stock dividends	2,444,268	81,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,444,268)	(81,830)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-
Net income for the six-month period ended 30 June 2014		-	-				-		-	-	10,529,743	352,519			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,529.743	352,519
Other comprehensive income for the six-month period ended 30 June 2014				-									(71,916)	(2,408)	987,002	33,044					915,086	30,636	915,086	30,636
Total comprehensive income for the six-month period ended 30 June 2014		-	-	-		-					10,529,743	352,519	(71,916)	(2,408)	987,002	33,044					915,086	30,636	11,444,829	383,155
Net decrease in investments accounted for using equity method	-	÷	-	-	(2,086)	(70)	-	-	-	-	-	-		-						-	-	-	(2,086)	(70)
Reversal of special reserves			<u>-</u> _						(9,166)	(307)	9,166	307				-								-
Balance, 30 June 2014	\$67,112,762	\$2,246,828	<u>\$-</u>	\$ -	\$23,969,412	\$802,458	\$29,772,901	\$996,749	\$1,880,952	\$62,971	\$10,685,071	\$357,719	\$(380,998)	\$(12,755)	\$2,279,207	\$76,305	\$145,979	\$4,887	\$(953)	\$(32)	\$2,043,235	\$68,405	\$135,464,333	\$4,535,130

Note: Bouns to employees NT\$1,500 thousands deducted from statements of comprehensive income.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese Cathay United Bank

Statements of cash flows

For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2014 and 2013 (Expressed in thousands of dollars)

	2014.1.1-2	014.6.30	2013.1.1-20	13.6.30	
Items	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Operating activities					
Net income before income tax	\$12,072,943	\$404,183	\$8,829,501	\$294,710	
Adjustment items:	400.000	12 (50	445.655	11010	
Depreciation expenses	408,008	13,659	447,677	14,942	
Amortization expenses	86,645	2,901	104,106	3,475	
Bad debt expenses Interest expense	71,400	2,390 225,627	37,603 5 821 314	1,255	
Interest income	6,739,487 (18,820,299)	(630,073)	5,821,314 (16,100,794)	194,303 (537,410)	
Dividends income	(261,941)	(8,770)	(97,560)	(3,256)	
Proportionate share of gains from associates or joint venture under equity method	(90,152)	(3,018)	(129,936)	(4,337)	
(Gain) loss on disposal of property and equipments	(30,996)	(1,038)	960	32	
Gain on disposal of investment properties	(34,506)	(1,155)	-	<i>_</i>	
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	7,123	238		_	
Gain on valuation of investment properties	(7,611)	(255)	(51,330)	(1,713)	
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(5,497)	(184)	(26,730)	(892)	
Change in operating assets and liabilities	(, ,	, ,	. , ,	, ,	
Increase in due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	(1,716,587)	(57,469)	(1,354,660)	(45,216)	
(Increase) decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	32,854,928	1,099,931	(8,725,966)	(291,254)	
Decrease in derivative financial assets for hedging	199,734	6,687	185,319	6,185	
(Increase) decrease in receivables	37,925,641	1,269,690	(34,115,349)	(1,138,696)	
(Increase) decrease in discounts and loans	(77,772,563)	(2,603,701)	4,969,012	165,855	
Decrease in available-for-sale financial assets	3,503,814	117,302	4,541,876	151,598	
(Increase) decrease in held-to-maturity financial assets	667,904	22,360	(28,252,276)	(943,000)	
Decrease in other financial assets	17,931	600	8,938	298	
Increase in investments in debt securities with no active market	(51,534,002)	(1,725,276)	(18,092,459)	(603,887)	
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(3,200,071)	(107,133)	226,924	7,574	
Increase (decrease) in due to the Central Bank and other banks	11,211,421	375,341	(11,418,690)	(381,131)	
Increase in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,079,383	69,614	2,210,799	73,792	
Increase in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	4,180,903	139,970	36,057,928	1,203,536	
Increase (decrease) in payables	(70,387)	(2,356)	4,027,865	134,441	
Increase in deposits and remittances	31,627,010	1,058,822	29,859,722	996,653	
Increase in other financial liabilities	28,925,289	968,373	3,152,180	105,213	
Increase (decrease) in provisions	73,880	2,473	(213)	(7)	
Increase in other liabilities	712,160	23,842	93,148	3,109	
Cash flows from operating activities	19,820,992	663,575	(17,791,091)	(593,828)	
Interest received	17,853,339	597,701	15,798,917	527,334	
Cash dividends received	261,941	8,770	97,560	3,256	
Interest paid	(6,660,146)	(222,971)	(5,726,054)	(191,123)	
Income tax paid	(1,299,819)	(43,516)	(193,833)	(6,470)	
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	29,976,307	1,003,559	(7,814,501)	(260,831)	
Investing activities	(4.004.000)	(40.000)			
Increase in investments accounted for using equity method	(1,291,333)	(43,232)	-	-	
Capital return due to capital decrease in equity-accounted investee	509	17	((10.000)	(20.655)	
Purchase of property and equipment	(349,462)	(11,700)	(618,833)	(20,655)	
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	51,589	1,727	349	12	
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale	65,981	2,209	(26.664)	(000)	
Purchase of intangible assets	(33,782)	(1,131)	(26,664)	(890)	
Proceeds from sale of investment property Increase in other assets	98,483	3,297	(2.284.521)	(76.252)	
Cash dividends received	(883,562)	(29,580)	(2,284,521)	(76,252)	
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities	1,187 (2,340,390)	(78,353)	39,569	1,320	
Financing activities	(2,340,390)	(78,333)	(2,890,100)	(96,465)	
Increase (decrease) in fund borrowed from the Central Bank and call loans from banks	(1,750)	(58)	49,200	1,642	
Increase in financial debentures payable	14,797,578	495,399	10,130,640	338,139	
Decrease in other liabilities	(23,261)	(779)	(211,978)		
Distribution of cash dividends	(5,703,293)	(190,937)	(211,270)	(7,075)	
Net cash flows from financing activities	9,069,274	303,625	9,967,862	332,706	
Effects of foreign exchange rate changes	(71,277)	(2,386)	309,611	10,334	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	36,633,914	1,226,445	(427,128)	(14,256)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	173,118,425	5,795,729	92,282,352	3,080,185	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$209,752,339	\$7,022,174	\$91,855,224	\$3,065,929	
The components of cash and cash equivalents	+20,,02,00	,, 1 / 1	+- 1,000,22T	+-,000,729	
Cash and cash equivalents in balance sheet	\$109,399,998	\$3,662,538	\$44,565,276	\$1,487,493	
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks conformed	4.07,077,770	42,002,220	4.1,555,270	Ψ1,101,123	
to the definition of cash and cash equivalents in IAS7	81,135,446	2,716,285	41,797,351	1,395,105	
Securities purchased under agreements to resell conformed	01,100,110	2,.10,200	11,171,221	1,575,105	
to the definition of cash and cash equivalents in IAS7	19,216,895	643,351	5,492,597	183,331	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$209,752,339	\$7,022,174	\$91,855,224	\$3,065,929	
California value of artificial at the period	=======================================	Ψ1,022,117	Ψ71,033,224	Ψ5,005,929	

Cathay United Bank

Notes to financial statements

For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2014 and 2013

(Amounts in thousands except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

I. Business

Cathay United Bank (the "Bank"), originally named United World Chinese Commercial Bank ("UWCCB"), was enfranchised by the government of the Republic of China ("ROC") in January 1975. The Bank started its operations on 20 May 1975 and is engaged in the following operations: (1) all commercial banking operations authorized by the ROC Banking Act ("Banking Act"); (2) international banking business and related operations; (3) trust business; (4) off-shore banking business; and (5) other financial operations related to the promotion of investments by overseas Chinese. The Bank's registered office and the main business location is at No.7, Songren Rd., Taipei City, Republic of China (R.O.C.).

The Bank's stock was traded on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (the "TWSE") until 18 December 2002. On 18 December 2002, the Bank became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. ("Cathay Financial Holdings") through a conversion transaction and delisted from TWSE. Under the Financial Institutions Merger Act, the Bank engaged in a merger with the former Cathay United Bank, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cathay Financial Holdings. The record date for such merger was 27 October 2003 and UWCCB survived and was renamed Cathay United Bank.

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

As of 30 June 2014 and 2013, the Bank employed 8,117 and 7,492 employees, respectively.

Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. is the Bank's parent.

II. Date and procedures of authorization of financial statements for issue

The financial statements of the Bank for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2014 and 2013 were authorized for issue in accordance with the Board of Directors' resolution on 27 August 2014.

III. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations

- 1. International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or Standing Interpretations Committee issued, revised or amended, which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") and applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015, but not yet adopted by the Bank at the date or issuance of the Bank financial statements are listed below.
 - (1) Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (issued in 2010):

IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards"

The annual improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued in 2010 made the following amendments to IFRS 1: If a first-time adopter changes its accounting policies or its use of the exemptions in IFRS 1 after it has published an interim financial report, it needs to explain those changes and update the reconciliations between previous GAAP and IFRS in accordance with paragraph 23 of IFRS 1.

Furthermore, the amendment allows first-time adopters to use an event-driven fair value as deemed cost, even if the event occurs after the date of transition, but before the first IFRS financial statements are issued. The amendment also expands the scope of 'deemed cost' for property, plant and equipment or intangible assets to include items used subject to rate regulated activities. The exemption will be applied on an item-by-item basis. All such assets will also need to be tested for impairment at the date of transition. The amendment allows entities with rate-regulated activities to use the carrying amount of their property, plant and equipment and intangible balances from their previous GAAP as its deemed cost upon transition to IFRS. These amendments became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011.

IFRS 3 "Business Combinations"

Under the amendment, IFRS 3 (as revised in 2008) do not apply to contingent consideration that arose from business combinations whose acquisition dates precede the application of IFRS 3 (as revised in 2008). Furthermore, the amendment limits the scope of the measurement choices for non-controlling interest. Only the components of non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests that entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets, in the event of liquidation could be measured at either fair value or at the present ownership instruments' proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Other components of non-controlling interest are measured at their acquisition date fair value.

The amendment also requires an entity in a business combination to account for the replacement of the acquiree's share-based payment transactions (when the acquirer is not obliged to do so) as new share-based payment awards in the post-combination financial statements.

Outstanding share-based payment transactions that the acquirer does not exchange for its share-based payment transactions: if vested - they are part of non-controlling interest; if unvested - they are measured at market based value as if granted at acquisition date, and allocated between NCI and post-combination expense.

These amendments became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010.

IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures"

The amendment emphasizes the interaction between quantitative and qualitative disclosures and the nature and extent of risks associated with financial instruments. The amendment became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011.

IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements"

The amendment clarifies that an entity will present an analysis of other comprehensive income for each component of equity, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes to the financial statements. The amendment became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011.

IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting"

The amendment clarifies that if a user of an entity's interim financial report have access to the most recent annual financial report of that entity, it is unnecessary for the notes to an interim financial report to provide relatively insignificant updates to the information that was reported in the notes in the most recent annual financial report. Furthermore the amendment adds disclosure requirements around disclosures of financial instruments and contingent liabilities/assets. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011.

IFRIC 13 "Customer Loyalty Programmes"

The amendment clarifies that when the fair value of award credits is measured based on the value of the awards for which they could be redeemed, the amount of discounts or incentives otherwise granted to customers not participating in the award credit scheme is to be taken into account. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011.

(2) IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" - Limited Exemption from Comparative IFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters

IFRS 1 has been amended to allow first-time adopters to utilize the transitional provisions of IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*. These provisions give relief from providing comparative information in the disclosures required by amendments to IFRS 1 in the first year of application. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010.

(3) IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" - Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters

The amendment has provided guidance on how an entity should resume presenting IFRS financial statements when its functional currency ceases to be subject to severe hyperinflation. The amendment also removes the legacy fixed dates in IFRS 1 relating to derecognition and day one gain or loss transactions. The amended standard has these dates coinciding with the date of transition to IFRS. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011.

(4) IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" (Amendment)

The amendment requires additional quantitative and qualitative disclosures relating to transfers of financial assets, when financial assets are derecognised in their entirety, but the entity has a continuing involvement in them, or financial assets are not derecognised in their entirety. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011.

(5) IAS 12 "Income Taxes" - Deferred Taxes: Recovery of Underlying Assets

The amendment to IAS 12 introduce a rebuttable presumption that deferred tax on investment properties measured at fair value will be recognized on a sale basis, unless an entity has a business model that would indicate the investment property will be consumed in the business. The amendment also introduces the requirement that deferred tax on non-depreciable assets measured using the revaluation model in IAS 16 should always be measured on a sale basis. As a result of this amendment, SIC 21 *Income Taxes* — *Recovery of Revalued Non-Depreciable Assets* has been withdrawn. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012.

(6) IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements"

IFRS 10 replaces the portion of IAS 27 that addresses the accounting for consolidated financial statements and SIC-12. The changes introduced by IFRS 10 primarily relate to the elimination of the perceived inconsistency between IAS 27 and SIC-12 by introducing a new integrated control model. That is, IFRS 10 primarily relates to whether to consolidate another entity, but does not change how an entity is consolidated. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

(7) IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements"

IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 and SIC-13. The changes introduced by IFRS 11 primarily relate to increase comparability within IFRS by removing the choice for jointly controlled entities to use proportionate consolidation, so that the structure of the arrangement is no longer the most important factor when determining the classification as a joint operation or a joint venture, which then determines the accounting. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

(8) IFRS 12 "Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities"

IFRS 12 primarily integrates and makes consistent the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities and present those requirements in a single IFRS. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

(9) IFRS 13"Fair Value Measurement"

IFRS 13 primarily relates to defining fair value, setting out in a single IFRS a framework for measuring fair value and requiring disclosures about fair value measurements to reduce complexity and improve consistency in application when measuring fair value. However, IFRS 13 does not change existing requirements in other IFRS as to when the fair value measurement or related disclosure is required. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

(10) IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" - Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income

The amendments to IAS 1 change the grouping of items presented in Other Comprehensive Income. Items that would be reclassified (or recycled) to profit or loss in the future would be presented separately from items that will never be reclassified. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012.

(11) IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" (Revised)

The revision includes: (1)For defined benefit plans, the ability to defer recognition of actuarial gains and losses (i.e., the corridor approach) has been removed. Actuarial gains and losses are now recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. (2) Amounts recorded in profit or loss are limited to current and past service costs, gains or losses on settlements, and net interest income (expense). (3) New disclosures include quantitative information about the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to a reasonably possible change in each significant actuarial assumption. (4) Termination benefits will be recognized at the earlier of when the offer of termination cannot be withdrawn, or when the related restructuring costs are recognized under IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, etc.. The revised standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

(12) IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" - Government Loans

The IASB has added an exception to the retrospective application of IFRS 9 (or IAS 39) and IAS 20. These amendments require first-time adopters to apply the requirements of IAS 20 prospectively to government loans existing at the date of transition to IFRS. However, entities may choose to apply the requirements of IFRS 9 (or IAS 39, as applicable) and IAS 20 to government loans retrospectively if the information needed to do so had been obtained at the time of initially accounting for those loans. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

(13) IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" - Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

These amendments require an entity to disclose information about rights of set-off and related arrangements. The disclosures would provide users with information that is useful in evaluating the effect of netting arrangements on an entity's financial position. The new disclosures are required for all recognized financial instruments that are set off in accordance with IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. The disclosures also apply to recognized financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or 'similar agreement'. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

(14) IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation" - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The amendment clarifies the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off" in IAS 32. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

(15) IFRIC 20 "Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine"

This Interpretation applies to waste removal (stripping) costs incurred in surface mining activity, during the production phase of the mine. If the benefit from the stripping activity will be realized in the current period, an entity is required to account for the stripping activity costs as part of the cost of inventory. When the benefit is the improved access to ore, the entity recognizes these costs as a non-current asset ("stripping activity asset"), only if certain criteria are met. The stripping activity asset is accounted for as an addition to, or as an enhancement of, an existing asset. The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

(16) *Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2009-2011 cycle):*

IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards"

The amendment clarifies that an entity that has stopped applying IFRS may choose to either: Re-apply IFRS 1, even if the entity applied IFRS 1 in a previous reporting period; or Apply IFRS retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 (i.e., as if it had never stopped applying IFRS) in order to resume reporting under IFRS. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements"

The amendment clarifies the difference between voluntary additional comparative information and the minimum required comparative information. Generally, the minimum required comparative period is the previous period. An entity must include comparative information in the related notes to the financial statements when it voluntarily provides comparative information beyond the minimum required comparative period. The additional comparative period does not need to contain a complete set of financial statements. The opening statement of financial position (known as 'the third balance sheet') must be presented when an entity changes its accounting policies (making retrospective restatements or reclassifications) and those changes have a material effect on the statement of financial position. The opening statement would be at the beginning of the preceding period. However, unlike the voluntary comparative information, the related notes are not required to include comparatives as of the date of the third balance sheet. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" (Amendment)

The amendment clarifies that major spare parts and servicing equipment that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are not inventory. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation" (Amendment)

The amendment removes existing income tax requirements from IAS 32 and requires entities to apply the requirements in IAS 12 to any income tax arising from distributions to equity holders. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" (Amendment)

The amendment clarifies the requirements in IAS 34 relating to segment information for total assets and liabilities for each reportable segment to enhance consistency with the requirements in IFRS 8 Operating Segments. Besides, total assets and liabilities for a particular reportable segment need to be disclosed only when the amounts are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker and there has been a material change in the total amount disclosed in the entity's previous annual financial statements for that reportable segment. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

(17) IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" (Amendment)

The Investment Entities amendments provide an exception to the consolidation requirements in IFRS 10 and require investment entities to measure particular subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss, rather than consolidate them. The amendments also set out disclosure requirements for investment entities. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB and recognized by FSC and applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. As the Group is still currently determining the potential impact of the standards and interpretations mentioned above.

2. Standards or Interpretations issued by the IASB but not yet recognized by the FSC are listed below.

(1) IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" (Amendment)

This amendment relates to the amendment issued in May 2011 and requires entities to disclose the recoverable amount of an asset (including goodwill) or a cash-generating unit when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed during the period. The amendment also requires detailed disclosure of how the fair value less costs of disposal has been measured when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed, including valuation techniques used, level of fair value hierarchy of assets and key assumptions used in measurement. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

(2) IFRIC 21 "Levies"

This interpretation provides guidance on when to recognize a liability for a levy imposed by a government (both for levies that are accounted for in accordance with IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and those where the timing and amount of the levy is certain). The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

(3) IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" (Amendment)

Under the amendment, there would be no need to discontinue hedge accounting if a hedging derivative was novated, provided certain criteria are met. The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

(4) IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" (Defined benefit plans: employee contributions)

The amendments apply to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans. The objective of the amendments is to provide a policy choice for a simplified accounting for contributions that are independent of the number of years of employee service, for example, employee contributions that are calculated according to a fixed percentage of salary. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

(5) Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2010-2012 cycle):

IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment"

The annual improvements amend the definitions of 'vesting condition' and 'market condition' and adds definitions for 'performance condition' and 'service condition' (which were previously part of the definition of 'vesting condition'). The amendment prospectively applies to share-based payment transactions for which the grant date is on or after 1 July 2014.

IFRS 3 "Business Combinations"

The amendments include: (1) deleting the reference to "other applicable IFRSs" in the classification requirements; (2) deleting the reference to "IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or other IFRSs as appropriate", other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 shall be measured at fair value at each reporting date and changes in fair value shall be recognized in profit or loss; (3) amending the classification requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments to clarify that contingent consideration that is a financial asset or financial liability can only be measured at fair value, with changes in fair value being presented in profit or loss depending on the requirements of IFRS 9. The amendments apply prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after 1 July 2014.

IFRS 8 "Operating Segments"

The amendments require an entity to disclose the judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments. The amendments also clarify that an entity shall only provide reconciliations of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets if the segment assets are reported regularly. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement"

The amendment to the Basis for Conclusions of IFRS 13 clarifies that when deleting paragraph B5.4.12 of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and paragraph AG79 of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement as consequential amendments from IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement, the IASB did not intend to change the measurement requirements for short-term receivables and payables.

IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment"

The amendment clarifies that when an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, the accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount of the asset. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures"

The amendment clarifies that an entity providing key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity is a related party of the reporting entity. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

IAS 38 "Intangible Assets"

The amendment clarifies that when an intangible asset is revalued, the accumulated amortization at the date of revaluation is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount of the asset. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

(6) Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2011-2013 cycle):

IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards"

The amendment clarifies that an entity, in its first IFRS financial statements, has the choice between applying an existing and currently effective IFRS or applying early a new or revised IFRS that is not yet mandatorily effective, provided that the new or revised IFRS permits early application.

IFRS 3 "Business Combinations"

This amendment clarifies that paragraph 2(a) of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* excludes the formation of all types of joint arrangements as defined in IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* from the scope of IFRS 3; and the scope exception only applies to the financial statements of the joint venture or the joint operation itself. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement"

The amendment clarifies that paragraph 52 of IFRS 13 includes a scope exception for measuring the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis. The objective of this amendment is to clarify that this portfolio exception applies to all contracts within the scope of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* or IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, regardless of whether they meet the definitions of financial assets or financial liabilities as defined in IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

IAS 40 "Investment Property"

The amendment clarifies the interrelationship of IFRS 3 and IAS 40 when classifying property as investment property or owner-occupied property; in determining whether a specific transaction meets the definition of both a business combination as defined in IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* and investment property as defined in IAS 40 *Investment Property*, separate application of both standards independently of each other is required. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

(7) IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts"

IFRS 14 permits first-time adopters to continue to recognize amounts related to rate regulation in accordance with their previous GAAP requirements when they adopt IFRS. However, to enhance comparability with entities that already apply IFRS and do not recognize such amounts, the Standard requires that the effect of rate regulation must be presented separately from other items. IFRS 14 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

(8) IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" (Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations)

The amendments provide new guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business. The amendments require the entity to apply all of the principles on business scombinations accounting in IFRS 3 "Business Combinations", and other IFRS (that do not conflict with the guidance in IFRS 11), to the extent of its share in a joint operation acquired. The amendment also requires certain disclosure. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

(9) IAS 16"Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 "Intangible Assets" — Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization

The amendment clarified that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset, such as selling activities and change in sales volumes or prices. The amendment also clarified that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. This presumption, however, can be rebutted in certain limited circumstances. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

(10) IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"

The core principle of the new Standard is for companies to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new Standard will also result in enhanced disclosures about revenue, provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively and improve guidance for multiple-element arrangements. The Standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

(11) IAS 16"Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 41 "Agriculture" — Agriculture: Bearer Plants

The IASB decided that bearer plants should be accounted for in the same way as property, plant and equipment in IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*, because their operation is similar to that of manufacturing. Consequently, the amendments include them within the scope of IAS 16, and the produce growing on bearer plants will remain within the scope of IAS 41. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

(12) IFRS 9"Financial Instruments"

The IASB has issued the final version of IFRS 9, which combines classification and measurement, the expected crdit loss impairment model and hedge accounting. The standard will replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and all previous versions of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (which include standards issued on classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities and hedge accounting).

Classification and measurement: Financial assets are measured at amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss, or fair value through other comprehensive income, based on both the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss. Furthermore there is requirement that 'own credit risk' adjustments are not recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment: Expected credit loss model is used to evaluate impairment. Entities are required to recognize either 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

Hedge accounting: Hedge accounting is more closely aligned with risk management activities and hedge effectiveness is measured based on the hedge ratio.

The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet recognized by FSC at the date of issuance of the Bank's financial statements, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. As the Bank is still currently determining the potential impact of the standards and interpretations.

IV. Summary of significant accounting policies

1. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Bank for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2014 and 2013 have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks", the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers", "the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms" and IAS 34 "*Interim Financial Reporting*" as recognized by the FSC.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial reports comprise the balance sheet, statements of comprehensive income, the statements of change in equity, the statements of cash flows and related notes.

According to regulations mentioned above, the profit or loss for the period and other comprehensive income presented in parent company only financial report shall be the same as the allocations of profit or loss for the period and other comprehensive income attribute to owners of the parent presented in the financial reports prepared on a consolidated basis, and the owners' equity presented in the parent company only financial report shall be the same as the equity attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial reports prepared on a consolidated basis. Therefore, the Bank accounted for its investments in subsidiaries using equity method and made necessary adjustment.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The financial statements are expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars ("NT\$") unless otherwise stated.

The Bank classify their economic activities as operating, investing and financing activities in accordance with management's judgment. The statements of cash flows presented the changes in cash and cash equivalents during the reporting period from operating, investing and financing activities. The components of cash and cash equivalents and disclosed in Notes VI.

3. Investments of subsidiaries

Investments of subsidiaries is expressed as investments accounted for using equity method in the financial statements and measure based on accounting treatment of subsidiaries above. The relative accounting policies in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the acquisition date, being the date on which the Bank obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using uniform accounting policies. All intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

If the Bank loses control of a subsidiary, it:

- (1) Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- (2) Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- (3) Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- (4) Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- (5) Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
- (6) Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

		Business	iness Ownership (%)					
Investor	Subsidiary	activity	2014.6.30	2013.12.31	2013.6.30	2013.1.1		
The Bank	Indovina Bank Limited ("Indovina Bank")	Wholesale	50%	50%	50%	50%		
	Indovina Bank was incorporated in Vietnam on 29 October 1992.	banking						
		Business		Ownership (%)				
Investor	Subsidiary	activity	2014.6.30	2013.12.31	2013.6.30	2013.1.1		
The Bank	Cathay United Bank (Cambodia) Corporation Limited	Wholesale	100%	100%	-	70%		
	("CUBC Bank")	banking						
	SBC Bank was incorporated in Cambodia on 5 July 1993, and							
	renamed as CUBC as of 14 January 2014.							

The Bank acquired 70% of the voting shares of SBC Bank for US\$22,500 on 13 December 2012. As of June 2013, major shareholders have different opinions regarding the operation and management of SBC Bank, the Bank could not comply with the supervision procedure and accounting policy of subsidiaries and lost the power to participate in the operating policy decision making and the influence over SBC Bank. SBC Bank is not deemed consolidated entity in accordance with IAS 27 "Consolidate and Separate Financial Statement" and were classified as financial assets carried at cost in accordance with IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement".

The Bank acquired remaining 30% of the voting shares for US\$11,418 on 30 September 2013, SBC Bank subsequently became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank, and renamed as Cathay United Bank (Cambodia) Corporation Limited ("CUBC Bank") on 14 January 2014.

CUBC Bank increased its capital by US\$43,000 was resolved by the Bank's board of directors. The authorized capital amounted to US\$60,000 after recapitalization. The Bank had remitted US\$43,000 on 25 June 2014, which is presented as "Investments accounted for using equity method".

As of 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, 30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013 and for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2014 and 2013, respectively, the consolidated financial statements excluded the following subsidiaries because their total assets and operating revenues had immaterial impact to the Bank.

		Business	Ownership (%)							
Investor	Subsidiary	activity	2014.6.30	2013.12.31	2013.6.30	2013.1.1				
The Bank	Seaward Card Co., Ltd. ("Seaward Card")	Dispatched	100%	100%	100%	100%				
	Seaward Card was incorporated on 9 April 1999.	work								

4. Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the consideration transferred over the Bank's net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Bank's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative value of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

5. Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Bank accounted for its investments in subsidiaries using equity method and made necessary adjustments in accordance with Article 21 of the Regulations. Therefore, the profit or loss for the4 period and other comprehensive income presented in parent company only financial reports shall be the same as the allocations of profit or loss for the period and of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial reports prepared on a consolidated basis, and the owners' equity presented in the parent company only financial reports shall be the same as the equity attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial reports prepared on a consolidated basis. Such adjustments were made after the Bank considered the different accounting treatments to account for its investments in subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements under IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" and the different IFRSs adopted from different reporting equity's perspectives, and the Bank recorded such adjustments by crediting or debiting to investments accounted for under the equity method, share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

The Bank's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method. An associate is an entity over which the Bank has significant influence.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate is carried in the balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Bank's share of net assets of the associate. After the interest in the associate is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Bank has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Bank and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the Bank's related interest in the associate.

When changes in the net assets of an associate occur and are not those recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income and do not affect the Bank's percentage of ownership interests in the associate, the Bank recognizes such changes in equity based on its percentage of ownership interests. The resulting capital surplus recognized will be reclassified to profit or loss at the time of disposing the associate on a pro rata basis.

When an associate issues new stock and the Bank's interest in the associate is reduced or increased as the Bank fails to acquire shares newly issued in the associate proportionately to its original ownership interest, the increase or decrease in the interest in the associate is recognized in additional paid-in capital and investments accounted for using the equity method. When the interest in the associate is reduced, the cumulative amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate items. The aforementioned capital surplus recognized is reclassified to profit or loss on a pro rata basis when the Bank disposes the associate.

The financial statements of the associates are prepared for the same reporting period as the Bank. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Bank.

In accordance with IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, the Bank determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Bank calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the 'share of profit or loss of an associate' in the statement of comprehensive income as required by IAS 36 Impairment of Assets. If using the investment's value in use as the recoverable amount, the Bank determines the value in use based on the following estimates:

- (1) Future cash flows the Bank expects to derive from the investment in the associate, including cash flows from the operation of the associate and from the ultimate disposal of such investment, or
- (2) present value of the future cash flows from dividends expected to be received from the associate and from the disposal of the investment.

Because goodwill included as part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately by applying the requirements for goodwill impairment testing in IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Bank measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

6. Foreign currency transactions

The financial statements are presented in NT dollars, which is also the Bank's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Bank entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

All exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items are taken to profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for the following:

- (1) Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.
- (2) Foreign currency items within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.
- (3) Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

7. Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NT\$ at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized.

Any goodwill and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and expressed in its functional currency.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in consolidated balance sheet comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The Bank and its subsidiaries classified time deposit that are within twelve mouths' readily convertible to known amounts of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value as cash and cash equivalents. The consolidated statements of cash flows consist of cash and cash equivalents in consolidated balance sheet, due from the Central Bank and call loans to the banks and securities purchased under agreements to resell that conformed to the definition of cash and cash equivalents in IAS 7.

9. Bills and bonds under repurchase or resell agreements

Bills and bonds under repurchase or resell agreements are accounted for under the financing method. Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements are presented as "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase" at the sale date. Bills and bonds invested under resell agreements are presented as "Securities purchased under agreements to resell" at the purchase date. The difference between the purchase or the selling price and the contracted resell or repurchase price is recorded as interest income or interest expense, respectively.

10. Financial assets and financial liabilities

The Bank classify its financial assets as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity financial assets, investment in debt securities with no active market, financial assets carried at cost, available-for-sale financial assets, derivative financial assets for hedging and loans and receivables where appropriate. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities carried at amortized cost. When financial assets or liabilities are recognized initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

The Bank account for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the trade date (i.e. the date that the Bank commit to purchase or sell the asset).

(1) Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets or liabilities include held for trading and designated by the Bank at fair value through profit or loss are classified as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequently, these investments are reviewed on a monthly basis and changes in fair value are recognized in income.

(2) Held-to-maturity financial assets

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable collections and fixed maturity which management has the intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity financial assets and reported at amortized cost. Such gains and losses are recognized when the investments are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

(3) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value with gains or losses being recognized as a separate component of equity except for impairment loss and foreign currency exchange related gains or losses, until the investment is derecognized at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is transferred to income statement.

However, any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount of available-for-sale financial assets shall be amortized by effective interest method as interest income or expense over the relevant periods.

(4) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other then:

- ① Those that the entity intends to sell immediately or in the near term, which shall be classified as held for trading;
- ② Those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss;
- 3 Those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as available-for-sale; or
- ④ Those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

Gains and losses are recognized when the investments are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

(5) Other financial assets

A. Investments in debt securities with no active market

Investment in debt securities with no active market are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable collections that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized when these investments are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

B. Financial assets carried at cost

Investments in equity instruments without quoted market price and derivative instruments linked to or settled by delivery of such unquoted equity investments shall be measured at cost.

(6) Financial liabilities

After initial recognition, all financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and derivative financial liabilities for hedging purpose. Such liabilities are measured at fair value.

The fair value of investments is determined by reference to the closing price at the balance sheet date for listed shares and derivatives, the net asset value for open-ended funds, and the closing or quoted price at the balance sheet date for bond and valuation techniques for debt securities with no active market, hybrid instruments and derivative instruments.

This cost is computed as the amount initially recognized minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initially recognized amount and the maturity amount. This calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums and discounts.

11. <u>Derivative financial instruments</u>

The Bank entered into various derivative contracts, including forward currency contracts, cross-currency swaps, options, futures and interest rate swaps. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value. Derivative financial instruments are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value on derivatives are taken directly to income if a derivative instrument in a fair value hedge is terminated or the hedge designation is removed for the period.

12. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

(1) Financial assets

A financial asset (or where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial asset) is derecognized when:

- ① The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- ② The Bank have transferred their rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received or receivable including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

(2) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in income.

13. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

14. Impairment of financial assets

The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset other than the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is impaired. A financial asset is deemed to be impaired when, and only when, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset. The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale equity instrument below its cost is considered a loss event.

Objective evidence may include:

- (1) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor; or
- (2) A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- (3) It becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- (4) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

The Bank applies following methods to determine the amount of any impairment loss:

(1) Available-for-sale financial assets

When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognized in other comprehensive income and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income shall be reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment even though the financial asset has not been derecognized.

In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, impairment losses are not reversed through profit or loss; increases in its fair value after impairment are recognized directly in other comprehensive income. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt

instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment losses was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment losses are reversed through, with the amount of the reversal recognized in profit or loss.

(2) Financial assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on a financial asset carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced either directly or through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed either directly or by adjusting an allowance account. The reversal shall not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognized in profit or loss.

(3) Loans and receivables

The Bank first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for loans and receivables that are individually significant. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on individual loans and receivables has been incurred, the amount of impairment loss should be assessed individually. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on a loan and receivable that is not individually significant has been incurred, the Bank shall include those assets in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assess them for impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of loans and receivables and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows on loans and receivables is discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss shall be reversed either directly or by adjusting an allowance account. The reversal shall not result in a carrying amount of the loan and receivable that exceeds what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal shall be recognized in profit or loss.

In addition, in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans", the Bank shall allocate sufficient loan loss provision and reserves against liability on guarantees. The minimum loan loss provision and guarantee reserve shall be the sum of 0.5% of the outstanding balance of Category One credit asset's claim (excluding assets that represent claims against an ROC government agency), 2% of the balance of Category Two credit assets, 10% of the balance of Category Three credit assets, 50% of the balance of Category Four credit assets, and the full balance of Category Five credit assets.

15. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Bank assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Bank estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

A cash generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually at the same time, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. If an impairment loss is to be recognized, it is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit (group of units), then to the other assets of the unit (group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (group of units). Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods for any reason.

An impairment loss of continuing operations or a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

16. Hedge accounting

The Bank uses its derivatives designated as hedging for accounting purposes as either fair value hedges, cash flow hedges or hedges of net investments in foreign operations.

- (1) Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment;
- (2) Cash flow hedges when hedging exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a forecast transaction;
- (3) Hedges of net investments in foreign operations.

A hedge of interest risk of the Bank's subordinated financial debentures is accounted for as a fair value hedge.

The Bank formally document at inception all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking various accounting hedges. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value of the hedged items. The Bank assesses on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Hedges which meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

For fair value hedges, the carrying amount of the hedged item is adjusted for gains or losses attributable to the risk being hedged, the derivative is remeasured at fair value and gains or losses from both are taken to the income statement.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortized cost, the adjustment to carrying value is amortized through profit or loss over the remaining term to maturity. Any adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged financial instrument for which the effective interest method is used is amortized to the income statement. Amortization may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and shall begin no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

Bank will discontinue the hedge accounting if any following situation occurs:

- (1) The hedge instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised.
- (2) The hedge no lingers meets the criteria set out above.
- (3) The entity revokes the designation.

17. Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Bank and its subsidiaries are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee.

18. Foreclosed properties

Foreclosed properties of the Bank represent assets acquired by repossession of collateral for realization and are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value on the balance sheet date. If there is an objective evidence of impairment, the impairment loss shall be recognized.

19. Lease

All the leasing contracts of the Bank follow the regulations of IAS17 and SIC4 and are categorized as operating lease. If the Bank are the lessons, the asset in the operating lease is categorized under "Investment property" account. If the Bank are the lessees, the asset then is recorded as leased asset in the balance sheet. The rent payable and receivable of operating lease are recorded by its rental duration using straight-line method. They are recorded as "Other general and administrative expenses" and "Other net noninterest income".

20. Assets held for sale, net

Assets are classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered through a sale transaction that is highly probable within one year from the date of classification and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition.

Property and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortized.

21. Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Building	5 ∼ 60	years
Furniture and fixtures	3 ∼ 6	years
Transportation equipment	3 ∼ 6	years
Miscellaneous equipment	3 ∼ 15	years

An item of property and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in profit or loss.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

22. <u>Investment properties</u>

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day to day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the fair value model in accordance with the requirements of IAS 40 Investment property for that model. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale (or are included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

The fair value of investment properties is measured on the character, location and condition of specific property.

23. <u>Intangible assets</u>

Intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite, excluded goodwill.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

The category of intangible assets of the Bank and the amortization method over the estimated useful lives are as follows:

Category	Useful lives	Amortization method
Computer software	3-5 years	Straight-line method
Other intangible assets	4 years	Straight-line method

24. Income taxes

Income tax expense (income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The 10% income tax for undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the board of directors.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- (1) Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- (2) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- (1) Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- (2) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. has adopted the consolidated income tax return for income tax filings with its qualified subsidiaries, including the Bank.

25. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Bank has a pension plan covering all full-time employees (the defined benefit plan). Under the plan, pension benefit payments for each employee are based on the employee's years of service and final average compensation. The Bank has established two employee retirement fund committees to supervise the employees' retirement fund based on the regulations of the employee retirement plan. Contribution to the pension fund is made to the separate accounts of the above two committees monthly. The Bank makes contributions to the pension plan, which is administered and operated by an independent employee retirement fund committee. The pension plan is not reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Pension benefits for employees of the overseas subsidiaries and the branches are provided in accordance with the respective local regulations.

The Labor Pension Act of the ROC (the "Act"), which adopts a defined contribution pension plan, is effective on 1 July 2005. In accordance with the Act, employees of the Bank may elect to be subject to either the Act, and maintain their seniority before the enforcement of the Act, or the pension mechanism of the Labor Standards Act. For employees subject to the Act, the Bank shall make monthly contributions to the employees' individual pension accounts on a basis 6% of the employees' monthly wages. Monthly contributions are recognized as pension costs.

Defined benefit plans

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is determined separately for each plan using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized as income or expenses when the net cumulative unrecognized actuarial gains and losses for each individual plan at the end of the previous reporting period exceed 10% of the higher of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets at that date. These gains or losses are recognized over the expected average remaining working lives of the employees participating in the plans.

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

Employee preferential interest rate deposits

The Bank offers its employees with preferential deposit, including providing finite amount preferential interest rate deposits to current employees and providing the preferential interest rate deposits to current employees and retired employees after their retirement. The difference between the interest rate of preferential deposits and the market rate is recognized as employee benefits.

The finite amount preferential deposits that the Bank paid to its current employees are calculated monthly on accrual basis. The difference between the interest rate of preferential deposit and the market rate is recorded as "Employee benefits expenses". In accordance with the article 28 of the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks", when the interest incurred from preferential interest rate deposits exceed the interest generated from market rate, it should be considered the actuarial amount according to defined benefit plan regulated on IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" since the employee's retirement date.

26. Provisions

The provision are recognized when:

- (1) The Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- (2) It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- (3) A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Bank expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a borrowing cost.

27. Interest income

Interest income is recognized over the period by applying the interest rate method and measured except for delinquent accounts and troubled accounts whose interest is recognized when received.

28. Service fee

The Bank earn service fee from a diverse range of service it provide to its customers. Fee income can be divided into the following two categories:

- (1) Fee income on transactions conducted or from services provided over a period of time.
- (2) Fee income from providing transaction services.

The fair value of the award credits granted to the bank card holders is deferred and recognized as fee income when the award credits are redeemed or expire.

29. Operating segment information

An operating segment is a component of an entity that has the follow characteristics:

- (1) Engaging in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses;
- (2) Whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision marker to make decisions about resource to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and
- (3) For which discrete financial information is available.

30. Changes in accounting policy

The FSC revised the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Bank on 9 January 2014, and Paragraph 16, Article 10 of the Regulations were effective from 1 January 2014. To improve the reliability and relevance of financial reporting, the Bank volunteered to change the subsequent measurements of investment properties from cost model to fair value model from 2014 to reflect the true value of the asset. Please refer to Note XII.10 for items and amounts of retrospective adjustments.

31. Basis for converting financial statements

The financial statements are stated in NT dollars. Translation of the 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, 30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013 NT dollar amounts into US dollar amounts are provided solely for the convenience of the readers, using the noon buying rates of NT\$29.87, NT\$29.83, NT\$29.96 and NT\$29.05 to US\$1.00 on 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, 30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013, respectively, as provided by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The translation amounts are unreviewed. Such currency translation should not be construed as representations that the NT dollar amounts have been, could have been, or could in the future be, converted into US dollars at this rate or any other rate of exchange.

V. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

1. Judgement

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

(1) Investment properties

Certain properties of the Bank comprise a portion that is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation and another portion that is owner-occupied. The property is classified as investment property in its entirety only if the portion that is owner-occupied is under 5% of the total property.

(2) Operating lease commitment—the Bank as the lessor

The Bank has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Bank has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

2. Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(1) Impairment losses on loans and receivables

The Bank review its loans and receivables to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss on a monthly basis. When the Bank determine whether to recognize impairment losses, they mainly decide if there is any observable evidence indicating possible impairment. The evidence may include observable information indicating unfavorable change in debtor payment status, or sovereign or the local economic situation related to debt payment in appears. While analyzing expected cash flow, the estimates by the management are based on past losses experience on the assets of similar credit risk characteristics. The Bank and its subsidiaries periodically review methods and assumptions behind the amount and schedule of expected cash flow, to reduce the difference between expected and actual loss.

(2) Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial instruments cannot be derived from an active market or a quoted price, it is determined using a valuation technique. Observable market data for similar financial instruments is utilized as inputs to measure fair value. If observable inputs are not available, prudent assumptions are used for estimating fair value. In applying valuation techniques, the Group adopts pricing models in accordance with its procedure for valuation. All models are adjusted to ensure that their results reflect actual data and market prices.

(3) Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows projections are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Bank is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

The Bank determines whether goodwill is impairment on an annual basis and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. This requires an estimation of the recoverable amount of the CGU or groups of CGUs to which goodwill is allocated. Estimating the recoverable amount requires the Bank to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the CGU or groups of CGUs and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

(4) Award credits and deferred income

The Bank recognizes the fair value of all considerations received or receivable as revenue at the time of sale, and estimates the cost and related liabilities resulting from the awards given. The consideration allocated to the award credits should be deferred and only recognized as revenue when award credits are redeemed and the Bank fulfils its obligations to supply awards. As points issued under the programme do not expire, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

(5) Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Bank establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective counties in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Bank entity's domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies.

(6) Pension benefits

The cost of post-employment benefit and the present value of the pension obligation under defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases.

According to internal regulation of the Bank or hiring agreement, IAS 19 "Employee Benefit" applies to the excess interest of retiring employee preferential interest rate deposits once the employee is retired.

(7) Fair value of investment property

The fair value of investment property is derived from valuation techniques, including earning value method (such as discounted cash flow model) and market method, etc., and assumptions which are used in applying valuation techniques will have impacts on the fair value of investment property. Please refer Note VI.12 for more details.

VI. Breakdown of Significant Accounts

1. Cash and cash equivalents

	2014.6.30		2013.12.31		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Cash on hand	\$12,892,810	\$431,631	\$13,430,298	\$450,228	
Checks for clearance	3,458,243	115,777	3,285,792	110,150	
Due from commercial banks	93,048,945 3,115,130		50,059,450	1,678,158	
Total	\$109,399,998 \$3,662,538		\$66,775,540	\$2,238,536	
	-	-	,,		
	2013.6.30		2013.1.1		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Cash on hand	\$12,679,443	\$423,213	\$12,550,257	\$432,023	
Checks for clearance	7,356,913	245,558	8,326,316	286,620	
Due from commercial banks	24,528,920	818,722	12,619,541	434,407	
Total	\$44,565,276	\$1,487,493	\$33,496,114	\$1,153,050	

The components of cash and cash equivalents in statement of cash flows are listed below.

	2014	.6.30	2013.12.31		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Cash and cash equivalents in balance					
sheet	\$109,399,998	\$3,662,538	\$66,775,540	\$2,238,536	
Due from the Central Bank and call					
loans to banks conformed to the					
definition of cash and cash					
equivalents in IAS7	81,135,446	2,716,285	98,697,122	3,308,653	
Securities purchased under					
agreements to resell conformed to					
the definition of cash and cash					
equivalents in IAS7	19,216,895	643,351	7,645,763	256,311	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of					
the period in statement of cash flows	\$209,752,339	\$7,022,174	\$173,118,425	\$5,803,500	

_	2013.	6.30	2013.1.1		
_	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Cash and cash equivalents in balance					
sheet	\$44,565,276	\$1,487,493	\$33,496,114	\$1,153,050	
Due from the Central Bank and call					
loans to banks conformed to the					
definition of cash and cash					
equivalents in IAS7	41,797,351	1,395,105	58,786,238	2,023,623	
Securities purchased under					
agreements to resell conformed to					
the definition of cash and cash					
equivalents in IAS7	5,492,597	183,331			
Cash and cash equivalents at end of					
the period in statement of cash flows	\$91,855,224	\$3,065,929	\$92,282,352	\$3,176,673	

2. Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks

	2014.6.30		2013.12.31		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Call loans to banks	\$18,698,820	\$626,006	\$81,184,995	\$2,721,589	
Due from the Central Bank -					
Statutory reserve on deposits	43,499,312	1,456,288	41,782,725	1,400,695	
Due from the Central Bank - General					
deposits	62,436,626	2,090,279	17,512,127	587,064	
Total	\$124,634,758	\$4,172,573	\$140,479,847	\$4,709,348	
	2013	2013.6.30		.1.1	
	NT\$ US\$		NT\$	US\$	
Call loans to banks	\$7,341,363	\$245,039	\$22,220,978	\$764,922	
Due from the Central Bank -					
Statutory reserve on deposits	41,413,109	1,382,280	40,058,450	1,378,948	
Due from the Central Bank - General					
deposits	34,455,988	1,150,066	36,565,260	1,258,701	
Total	\$83,210,460	\$2,777,385	\$98,844,688	\$3,402,571	
·					

Statuary reserve on deposits and general deposits consists mainly of New Taiwan dollars and foreign currency deposit reserves.

As provided by the Central Bank of the ROC, NTD-denominated deposit reserves are determined monthly at prescribed rates on average balances of customers' NTD-denominated deposits. These reserves included NT\$43,182,213 (US\$1,445,672), NT\$41,504,190 (US\$1,391,357), NT\$41,211,305 (US\$1,375,544) and NT\$39,842,844 (US\$1,371,526) as of 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, 30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013, respectively, which are subject to withdrawal restrictions.

In addition, the foreign-currency deposit reserves are determined at prescribed rates on balances of additional foreign-currency deposits. These non-interest bearing reserves may be withdrawn momentarily. As of 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, 30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013, the balances of foreign-currency deposit reserves were NT\$317,099 (US\$10,616), NT\$278,535 (US\$9,338), NT\$201,804 (US\$6,736) and NT\$215,606 (US\$7,422), respectively.

3. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

2014	.6.30	2013.12.31			
NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$		
\$100,647,696	\$3,369,524	\$143,666,541	\$4,816,176		
15,456,158	517,448	8,238,507	276,182		
423,176	14,167	574,202	19,249		
13,615,253	455,817	10,517,961	352,597		
\$130,142,283	42,283 \$4,356,956 \$162,997,211		\$5,464,204		
2013	.6.30	2013	2013.1.1		
NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$		
\$56,167,448	\$1,874,748	\$59,110,475	\$2,034,784		
363,880	12,145	3,197,378	110,065		
10,831,489	10,831,489 361,532		-		
867,706	28,962	833,160	28,680		
8,292,410	276,783	4,655,954	160,274		
\$76,522,933	\$2,554,170	\$67,796,967	\$2,333,803		
	NT\$ \$100,647,696 15,456,158 423,176 13,615,253 \$130,142,283 2013 NT\$ \$56,167,448 363,880 10,831,489 867,706 8,292,410	\$100,647,696 \$3,369,524 15,456,158 517,448 423,176 14,167 13,615,253 455,817 \$130,142,283 \$4,356,956 2013.6.30 NT\$ US\$ \$56,167,448 \$1,874,748 363,880 12,145 10,831,489 361,532 867,706 28,962 8,292,410 276,783	NT\$ US\$ NT\$ \$100,647,696 \$3,369,524 \$143,666,541 15,456,158 517,448 8,238,507 423,176 14,167 574,202 13,615,253 455,817 10,517,961 \$130,142,283 \$4,356,956 \$162,997,211 2013.6.30 2013 NT\$ US\$ NT\$ \$56,167,448 \$1,874,748 \$59,110,475 363,880 12,145 3,197,378 10,831,489 361,532 - 867,706 28,962 833,160 8,292,410 276,783 4,655,954		

(1) As of 30 June 2013, certain financial assets at fair value through profit or loss was sold under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of NT\$419,800 (US\$14,012). Such repurchase agreements amounting to NT\$463,387 (US\$15,467) was posted to the "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase" account on the consolidated balance sheets. Repurchase agreements entered prior to 30 June 2013was settled at NT\$463,551 (US\$15,472) prior to 31 July 2013.

As of 1 January 2013, certain financial assets at fair value through profit or loss was sold under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of NT\$2,950,500 (US\$101,566). Such repurchase agreements amounting to NT\$3,252,317 (US\$111,956) was posted to the "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase" account on the consolidated balance sheets. Repurchase agreements entered prior to 1 January 2013 was settled at NT\$3,255,003 (US\$112,048) prior to 31 March 2013.

(2) As of 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, June 30 2013 and 1 January 2013, the amount (the derange of fair value for derivative contracts between initial recognition and subsequent measurement) for derivative financial instruments (include hedging) are disclosed as following (unit: thousands of US dollars):

	2014.6.30	2013.12.31	2013.6.30	2013.1.1
Forward foreign exchange and				
currency swap contracts	\$57,313,623	\$29,310,866	\$25,895,195	\$21,601,412
Interest rate swap contracts	26,022,287	17,012,021	13,151,564	9,443,064
Cross-currency swap contracts	4,220,758	1,866,877	1,279,711	872,607
Options	9,051,055	7,771,967	10,047,766	5,654,976
Futures	-	-	7,677	500

(3) Net gains arising from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2014 and 2013 were NT\$4,567,854 (US\$152,924) and NT\$1,305,816 (US\$43,585), respectively.

4. Derivative financial assets for hedging

The Bank's management established related risk management policies. The accounting policies of hedge accounting are disclosed in Notes IV.

In order to hedge the fair value risk from future market interest rate fluctuations, the Bank entered into interest rate swap transactions, where the interest rate payable on fixed-interest-rate financial debentures issued has been swapped with a floating interest rate. The fair value of the above interest rate swap transactions on 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, 30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013 were NT\$637,445 (US\$21,341), NT\$837,179 (US\$28,065) ,NT\$1,017,819 (US\$33,973) and NT\$1,203,138 (US\$41,416) respectively. For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2014 and 2013, net gains on the hedging derivative financial instrument amounted to NT\$15,239 (US\$510) and net losses on the hedging derivative financial instrument amounted to NT\$18,274 (US\$610), respectively. For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2014 and 2013, net losses from the hedged risk of the hedged items amounted to NT\$191,449 (US\$6,409) and net gains from the hedged risk of the hedged items amounted to NT\$187,725 (US\$6,266), respectively.

The hedge is regarded as highly effective, at inception and throughout the life of the hedge, the Bank can except changes in the fair value of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk to be almost fully offset by the changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument and actual results are within a range of 80-125 percent.

5. Receivables, net

	2014.0	6.30	2013.12.31		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Notes receivable	\$1,279	\$43	\$7,776	\$261	
Accounts receivable	50,330,098	1,684,971	46,142,896	1,546,862	
Interest receivable	3,778,158	126,487	3,022,269	101,317	
Related party receivables for allocation					
of linked-tax system	502,245	16,814	256,312	8,592	
Foreign currency receivable	46,940	1,571	103,526	3,470	
Acceptances	1,240,164	41,519	1,378,174	46,201	
Factoring receivable	26,663,205	892,642	69,249,723	2,321,479	
Others	2,907,595	97,342	1,973,718	66,166	
Total	85,469,684	2,861,389	122,134,394	4,094,348	
Adjustment for discounts and premiums	(7,088)	(237)	(6,519)	(219)	
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,007,127)	(67,196)	(2,082,904)	(69,826)	
Net balance	\$83,455,469	\$2,793,956	\$120,044,971	\$4,024,303	

	2013.6	5.30	2013.1.1		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Notes receivable	\$7,563	\$252	\$-	\$-	
Accounts receivable	40,024,353	1,335,926	36,700,072	1,263,342	
Interest receivable	3,449,947	115,152	2,922,819	100,613	
Related party receivables for allocation					
of linked-tax system	375,330	12,528	246,573	8,488	
Foreign currency receivable	863,558	28,824	88,657	3,052	
Acceptances	1,761,943	58,810	1,639,720	56,445	
Factoring receivable	30,033,053	1,002,438	9,151,418	315,023	
Others	9,869,396	329,419	1,991,152	68,542	
Total	86,385,143	2,883,349	52,740,411	1,815,505	
Adjustment for discounts and premiums	(6,123)	(204)	(5,603)	(193)	
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,941,485)	(64,803)	(2,006,455)	(69,069)	
Net balance	\$84,437,535	\$2,818,342	\$50,728,353	\$1,746,243	

(1) Information on bad and doubtful accounts is as follows:

2014.1.1-2014.6.30

	Individually impaired		Collectively	impaired	Total	
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	NT\$ US\$		US\$
Balance, beginning of the period	\$144,462	\$4,836	\$1,938,442	\$64,896	\$2,082,904	\$69,732
Reversal of doubtful accounts	(182,926)	(6,124)	-	-	(182,926)	(6,124)
Write-offs	(169,405)	(5,671)	-	-	(169,405)	(5,671)
Debt counseling recoveries	65,223	2,184	-	-	65,223	2,184
Recoveries	275,401	9,219	-	-	275,401	9,219
Reclassification	(5,529)	(185)	(59,694)	(1,999)	(65,223)	(2,184)
Effects of exchange rates change	-	_	1,153	39	1,153	39
Balance, end of the period	\$127,226	\$4,259	\$1,879,901	\$62,936	\$2,007,127	\$67,195

2013.1.1-2013.6.30

	Individually impaired		Collectively	impaired	Total		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	NT\$ US\$		US\$	
Balance, beginning of the period	\$116,138	\$3,876	\$1,890,317	\$63,095	\$2,006,455	\$66,971	
Reversal of doubtful accounts	(195,275)	(6,518)	-	-	(195,275)	(6,518)	
Write-offs	(160,522)	(5,358)	-	-	(160,522)	(5,358)	
Debt counseling recoveries	69,007	2,303	-	-	69,007	2,303	
Recoveries	288,888	9,643	-	-	288,888	9,643	
Reclassification	5,859	196	(74,866)	(2,499)	(69,007)	(2,303)	
Effects of exchange rates change	-	<u>-</u>	1,939	65	1,939	65	
Balance, end of the period	\$124,095	\$4,142	\$1,817,390	\$60,661	\$1,941,485	\$64,803	

(2) Impairment assessment of receivables—the Bank

Item		Receivables				
		2014.	6.30	2013.12.31		
		NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
With objective evidence	Individual assessment	\$23,362	\$782	\$37,173	\$1,246	
of impairment	Collective assessment	158,090	5,293	172,872	5,795	
Without objective evidence of impairment	Collective assessment	85,288,232	2,855,314	121,924,349	4,087,307	

		Receivables				
Item	Item		2013.6.30		3.1.1	
		NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
With objective evidence	Individual assessment	\$39,764	\$1,327	\$37,241	\$1,282	
of impairment	Collective assessment	151,262	5,049	140,445	4,835	
Without objective evidence of impairment	Collective assessment	86,194,117	2,876,973	52,562,725	1,809,388	

Item		Allowance for doubtful account				
		2014	2014.6.30		12.31	
		NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
With objective evidence	Individual assessment	\$9,028	\$303	\$15,853	\$532	
of impairment	Collective assessment	118,198	3,957	128,609	4,311	
Without objective evidence of impairment	Collective assessment	1,879,901	62,936	1,938,442	64,983	

Item		Allowance for doubtful account				
		2013.6.30		2013	3.1.1	
		NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
With objective evidence	Individual assessment	\$10,786	\$360	\$5,208	\$179	
of impairment	Collective assessment	113,309	3,782	110,930	3,819	
Without objective evidence of impairment	Collective assessment	1,817,390	60,661	1,890,317	65,071	

Notes: receivables shall refer to amounts originated excluded allowance for doubtful accounts and discount or premium.

6. Discounts and loans, net

Total

Net balance

Adjustment for discounts and premium

Less: allowance for doubtful accounts

	2014.	6.30	2013.	12.31
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Outward documentary bills	\$12,498,497	\$418,430	\$6,669,210	\$223,574
Overdrafts	331,863	11,110	482,564	16,177
Short-term loans	337,528,326	11,299,910	282,430,605	9,468,005
Medium-term loans	312,471,049	10,461,033	320,174,428	10,733,303
Long-term loans	441,182,396	14,770,083	414,448,713	13,893,688
Delinquent accounts	1,253,130	41,953	2,921,516	97,939
Total	1,105,265,261	37,002,519	1,027,127,036	34,432,686
Adjustment for discounts and premium	926,723	31,025	982,481	32,936
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(14,873,567)	(497,943)	(14,386,401)	(482,279)
Net balance	\$1,091,318,417	\$36,535,601	\$1,013,723,116	\$33,983,343
	2013.	6.30	2013	.1.1
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Outward documentary bills	\$1,448,394	\$48,344	\$1,764,969	\$60,756
Overdrafts	682,314	22,774	329,797	11,353
Short-term loans	227,095,541	7,579,958	214,675,144	7,389,850
Medium-term loans	337,055,176	11,250,173	345,771,268	11,902,626
Long-term loans	424,742,040	14,176,970	432,740,603	14,896,406
Delinquent accounts	3,372,953	112,582	3,174,072	109,262

(1) As of 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, 30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013 the accounts without interest accrued were NT\$1,950,034 (US\$65,284), NT\$3,001,620 (US\$100,624), NT\$3,479,615 (US\$116,142) and NT\$3,802,624 (US\$130,899), respectively. The non-accrued interest on such accounts amounted to NT\$78,986 (US\$2,644) and NT\$101,050 (US\$3,373) for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2014 and 2013, respectively.

994,396,418

1,051,057

(14,132,953)

\$981,314,522

33,190,801

35,082

(471,727)

\$32,754,156

998,455,853

1,097,491

(13,036,932)

\$986,516,412

34,370,253

37,780

(448,776)

\$33,959,257

(2) Please refer to Note XII.4 for details on loans by industries and geographic regions.

(3) Information on bad and doubtful accounts is as follows:

2014.1.1-2014.6.30

	Individually impaired		Collectively impaired		Total	
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Balance, beginning of the period	\$4,267,369	\$142,865	\$10,119,032	\$338,769	\$14,386,401	\$481,634
Provision of doubtful accounts	177,262	5,935	-	-	177,262	5,935
Write-offs	(851,321)	(28,501)	-	-	(851,321)	(28,501)
Debt counseling recoveries	58,856	1,970	-	-	58,856	1,970
Recoveries	1,041,872	34,880	-	-	1,041,872	34,880
Reclassification	116,160	3,889	(50,937)	(1,705)	65,223	2,184
Effects of exchange rates change		<u>-</u>	(4,726)	(159)	(4,726)	(159)
Balance, end of the period	\$4,810,198	\$161,038	\$10,063,369	\$336,905	\$14,873,567	\$497,943

2013.1.1-2013.6.30

	Individually impaired		Collectively impaired		Total	
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Balance, beginning of the period	\$3,838,785	\$128,130	\$9,198,147	\$307,014	\$13,036,932	\$435,144
Provision of doubtful accounts	232,878	7,773	-	-	232,878	7,773
Write-offs	(44,023)	(1,469)	-	-	(44,023)	(1,469)
Debt counseling recoveries	56,846	1,897	-	-	56,846	1,897
Recoveries	736,076	24,569	-	-	736,076	24,569
Reclassification	(103,397)	(3,451)	172,404	5,754	69,007	2,303
Effects of exchange rates change			45,237	1,510	45,237	1,510
Balance, end of the period	\$4,717,165	\$157,449	\$9,415,788	\$314,278	\$14,132,953	\$471,727

(4) Impairment assessment of discounts and loans—the Bank

Item		Discounts and loans				
		2014.6.30		2013.12.31		
		NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
With objective evidence	Individual assessment	\$17,636,679	\$590,448	\$19,557,154	\$655,620	
of impairment	Collective assessment	6,092,927	203,981	5,920,274	198,467	
Without objective evidence of impairment	Collective assessment	1,081,535,655	36,208,090	1,001,649,608	33,578,599	

Item		Discounts and loans				
		2013.6.30		2013.1.1		
		NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
With objective evidence	Individual assessment	\$24,012,807	\$801,495	\$24,407,642	\$840,194	
of impairment	Collective assessment	5,698,390	190,200	2,346,283	80,767	
Without objective evidence of impairment	Collective assessment	964,685,221	32,199,106	971,701,928	33,449,292	

Item		Allowance for doubtful account				
		2014.6.30		2013.12.31		
			US\$	NT\$	US\$	
With objective evidence	Individual assessment	\$3,719,225	\$124,514	\$3,280,804	\$109,983	
of impairment	Collective assessment	1,090,973	36,524	986,565	33,073	
Without objective evidence of impairment	Collective assessment	10,063,369	336,905	10,119,032	339,223	

Item		Allowance for doubtful account				
		2013.6.30		2013.1.1		
		NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
	Individual	\$3,728,277	\$124,442	\$3,413,547	\$117,506	
With objective evidence	assessment	Ψ5,720,277	Ψ121,112	Ψ5,115,517	Ψ117,500	
of impairment	Collective	988,888	33,007	425,238	14,638	
	assessment	>00,000	33,007	123,230	1 1,050	
Without objective	Collective	9,415,788	314,278	9,198,147	316,632	
evidence of impairment	assessment	7,713,700	314,270	7,170,147	310,032	

Note: discounts and loans shall refer to amounts originated excluded allowance for doubtful accounts and discount or premium.

7. Available-for-sale financial assets, net

	2014.6.30		2013.1	2.31
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Stocks	\$12,614,120	\$422,301	\$14,172,615	\$475,113
Mutual funds and beneficiary securities	330,443	11,063	469,473	15,738
Bonds	34,932,455	1,169,483	36,358,499	1,218,857
Overseas financial instruments	16,637,987	557,013	16,045,978	537,914
Net balance	\$64,515,005	\$2,159,860	\$67,046,565	\$2,247,622

_	2013.0	6.30	2013.1.1		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Stocks	\$12,588,517	\$420,178	\$11,217,884	\$386,158	
Mutual funds and beneficiary securities	450,183	15,026	1,271,338	43,764	
Bonds	31,033,767	1,035,840	34,012,397	1,170,822	
Overseas financial instruments	14,069,227	469,600	16,684,788	574,347	
Net balance	\$58,141,694	\$1,940,644	\$63,186,407	\$2,175,091	

- (1) Impairment assessment of available-for-sale financial assets above, please refer to Notes XII.4(7).
- (2) As of 30 June 2014, certain available-for-sale financial assets was sold under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of NT\$18,387,940 (US\$615,599). Such repurchase agreements amounting to NT\$13,731,286 (US\$459,702) was posted to the "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase" account on balance sheets. Repurchase agreements entered prior to 30 June 2014 was settled at NT\$13,738,649 (US\$459,948) prior to 31 December 2014. In addition, the amount of NT\$5,382,159 (US\$180,186) was without settlement date.

As of 31 December 2013, certain available-for-sale financial assets was sold under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of NT\$14,414,200 (US\$483,212). Such repurchase agreements amounting to NT\$14,071,807 (US\$471,734) was posted to the "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase" account on balance sheets. Repurchase agreements entered prior to 31 December 2013 was settled at NT\$14,079,632 (US\$471,996) prior to 30 June 2014. In addition, the amount of NT\$1,411,144 (US\$47,306) was without settlement date.

As of 30 June 2013, certain available-for-sale financial assets was sold under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of NT\$9,670,100 (US\$322,767). Such repurchase agreements amounting to NT\$10,678,257 (US\$356,417) was posted to the "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase" account on balance sheets. Repurchase agreements entered prior to 30 June 2013 was settled at NT\$10,682,729 (US\$356,566) prior to 31 December 2013.

As of 1 January 2013, certain available-for-sale financial assets was sold under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of NT\$15,936,600 (US\$548,592). Such repurchase agreements amounting to NT\$17,116,932 (US\$589,223) was posted to the "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase" account on balance sheets. Repurchase agreements entered prior to 1 January 2013 was settled at NT\$17,125,290 (US\$589,511) prior to 30 June 2013.

(3) Available-for-sale financial assets of NT\$1,483,452 (US\$49,664), NT\$1,473,453 (US\$49,395), NT\$1,540,371 (US\$51,414) and NT\$1,603,158 (US\$55,186) as of 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, 30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013, respectively, were pledged to other parties as collateral for business reserves and guarantees.

8. Held-to-maturity financial assets, net

	2014.	6.30	2013.12.31		
	NT\$ US\$		NT\$	US\$	
Bonds	\$1,545,728	\$51,749	\$951,287	\$31,891	
Overseas financial instruments	48,498,046	1,623,637	49,760,391	1,668,132	
Net balance	\$50,043,774	\$1,675,386	\$50,711,678	\$1,700,023	
	2013.	6.30	2013.1.1		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Bonds	\$956,630	\$31,930	\$962,740	\$33,141	
Overseas financial instruments	47,838,516	1,596,746	19,580,130	674,015	
Net balance	\$48,795,146	\$1,628,676	\$20,542,870	\$707,156	

(1) As of 30 June 2014, certain held-to maturity financial assets was sold under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of NT\$42,902,582 (US\$1,436,310). Such repurchase agreements amounting to NT\$39,562,378 (US\$1,324,485) was posted to the "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase" account on the balance sheets. Repurchase agreements entered prior to 30 June 2014 was settled at NT\$39,575,236 (US\$1,324,916) prior to 31 July 2014. In addition, the amount of NT\$596,880 (US\$19,983) was without settlement date.

As of 31 December 2013, certain held-to-maturity financial asses was sold under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of NT\$42,902,582 (US\$1,438,236). Such repurchase agreements amounting to NT\$40,159,258 (US\$1,346,271) was posted to the "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase" account on the consolidated balance sheets. Repurchase agreements entered prior to 31 December 2013 was settled at NT\$39,411,066 (US\$1,321,189) prior to 31 January 2014.

As of 30 June 2013 certain held-to-maturity financial assets was sold under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of NT\$42,559,560 (US\$1,420,546). Such repurchase agreements amounting to NT\$40,760,003 (US\$1,360,481) was posted to the "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase" account on the consolidated balance sheets. Repurchase agreements entered prior to 30 June 2013 was settled at NT\$40,772,113 (US\$1,360,885) prior to 31 July 2013.

(2) Held-to-maturity financial assets of NT\$1,284,658 (US\$43,008), NT\$862,710 (US\$28,921), NT\$807,435 (US\$26,950) and NT\$610,570 (US\$21,018) as of 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, 30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013, respectively, were pledged to other parties as collateral of business reserves and guarantees.

9. Investments accounted for using equity method, net

		2014.6.30		2013.12.31		
	Carrying	g value	% of	Carrying	g value	% of
	NT\$	US\$	ownership	NT\$	US\$	ownership
Investment in subsidiaries						
CUBC Bank	\$2,014,144	\$67,430	100.00	\$770,462	\$25,829	100.00
Indovina Bank	3,372,940	112,921	50.00	3,438,990	115,286	50.00
Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	40,157	1,344	100.00	39,107	1,311	100.00
Subtotal	5,427,241	181,695	_	4,248,559	142,426	_
Investment in associates						
Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp.	96,071	3,216	30.15	99,359	3,331	30.15
Taiwan Finance Corp.	1,471,839	49,275	24.57	1,487,419	49,863	24.57
Vista Technology Venture Capital Corp.		_	-	789	26	4.76
Subtotal	1,567,910	52,491	_	1,587,567	53,220	_
Total	\$6,995,151	\$234,186		\$5,836,126	\$195,646	:
	:	2013.6.30			2013.1.1	
	Carrying		% of	Carrying		% of
			% of ownership	Carrying		% of ownership
Investment in subsidiaries	Carrying	y value	-		g value	•
Investment in subsidiaries CUBC Bank	Carrying	y value	-		g value	•
	Carrying NT\$	yalue US\$	ownership	NT\$	g value US\$	ownership
CUBC Bank	Carrying NT\$ \$2,890,782	us\$ \$96,488	ownership 50.00	NT\$ \$655,796	US\$ \$22,575	ownership 70.00
CUBC Bank Indovina Bank	Carrying NT\$ \$2,890,782	us\$ \$96,488	ownership 50.00	NT\$ \$655,796 2,817,950	US\$ \$22,575 97,003	70.00 50.00
CUBC Bank Indovina Bank Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	Carrying NT\$ \$2,890,782 38,272	\$ value US\$ \$96,488 1,278	ownership 50.00	NT\$ \$655,796 2,817,950 39,752	US\$ \$22,575 97,003 1,368	70.00 50.00
CUBC Bank Indovina Bank Seaward Card Co., Ltd. Subtotal	Carrying NT\$ \$2,890,782 38,272	\$ value US\$ \$96,488 1,278	ownership 50.00	NT\$ \$655,796 2,817,950 39,752	US\$ \$22,575 97,003 1,368	70.00 50.00
CUBC Bank Indovina Bank Seaward Card Co., Ltd. Subtotal Investment in associates	Carrying NT\$ \$2,890,782 38,272 - 2,929,054	\$96,488 1,278 - 97,766	50.00 100.00	NT\$ \$655,796 2,817,950 39,752 3,513,498	\$22,575 97,003 1,368 120,946	70.00 50.00 100.00
CUBC Bank Indovina Bank Seaward Card Co., Ltd. Subtotal Investment in associates Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp.	Carrying NT\$ \$2,890,782 38,272	\$96,488 1,278 - 97,766	50.00 100.00 -	NT\$ \$655,796 2,817,950 39,752 3,513,498	\$22,575 97,003 1,368 120,946	70.00 50.00 100.00
CUBC Bank Indovina Bank Seaward Card Co., Ltd. Subtotal Investment in associates Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp. Taiwan Finance Corp.	Carrying NT\$ \$2,890,782 38,272	\$96,488 1,278 - 97,766 3,176 46,403	50.00 100.00 - 30.15 24.57	NT\$ \$655,796 2,817,950 39,752 3,513,498 105,357 1,418,699	\$22,575 97,003 1,368 120,946 3,627 48,837	70.00 50.00 100.00 30.15 24.57

- (1) The shares of the associates that the Bank invested in are not publicly traded and the associates are not significantly restricted in term of ability to transfer funds to the investor in the form of cash dividends, repayment of loans or advances.
- (2) Vista Technology Venture Capital Corp. that the Bank invested reduced capital by NT\$10,692 (US\$358) and carried out the liquidation proceeding on 30 June 2014 after the resolution by the meeting of shareholders on 30 April 2014.
- (3) No investment in the associates was pledged.
- (4) The following table illustrates summarized financial information of the Bank's investment in the associates:

	2014.6	5.30	2013.1	2.31	
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Total assets	\$49,245,907	\$1,648,674	\$45,654,713	\$1,530,497	
Total liabilities	(42,935,115)	(1,437,399)	(39,254,783)	(1,315,950)	
	2013.6	5.30	2013.1.1		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Total assets	\$43,846,598	\$1,463,505	\$39,117,543	\$1,346,559	
Total liabilities	(37,843,073)	(1,263,120)	(36,188,347)	(1,245,726)	
	2014.1.1-20	014.6.30	2013.1.1-2013.6.30		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Revenue	\$306,173	\$10,250	\$236,670	7,900	
Net income	162,063	5,426	74,835	2,498	

10. Investments in debt securities with no active market, net

	2014.	.6.30	2013.12.31		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Preferred stocks	\$549,730	\$18,404	\$549,730	\$18,429	
Short-term bills	324,000,000	10,847,004	272,300,000	9,128,394	
Overseas financial instruments	7,256,284	242,929	7,422,283	248,819	
Net balance	\$331,806,014	\$11,108,337	\$280,272,013	\$9,395,642	

	2013.	.6.30	2013.1.1		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Preferred stocks	\$549,730	\$18,349	\$549,730	\$18,923	
Short-term bills	432,900,000	14,449,265	410,100,000	14,117,040	
Overseas financial instruments	8,686,392	289,933	13,393,933	461,065	
Net balance	\$442,136,122	\$14,757,547	\$424,043,663	\$14,597,028	

- (1) Impairment assessment of investments in debt securities with no active market assets above, please refer to Note XII.4(7).
- (2) As of 30 June 2014, certain investments in debt securities with no active market assets was sold under repurchase agreement with notional amounts of NT\$10,136,910 (US\$339,368). Such repurchase agreements amounting to NT\$3,589,800 (US\$120,181) was posted to the "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase" account on the consolidated balance sheets. Repurchase agreements entered prior to 30 June 2014 was settled at NT\$3,591,156 (US\$120,226) prior to 31 July 2014.

As of 31 December 2013, certain investments in debt securities with no active market assets was sold under repurchase agreement with notional amounts of NT\$10,739,833 (US\$360,035). Such repurchase agreements amounting to NT\$3,803,650 (US\$127,511) was posted to the "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase" account on the consolidated balance sheets. Repurchase agreements entered prior to 31 December 2013 was settled at NT\$3,805,024 (US\$127,557) prior to 31 January 2014.

As of 30 June 2013, certain investments in debt securities with no active market assets was sold under repurchase agreement with notional amounts of NT\$9,425,363 (US\$314,598). Such repurchase agreements amounting to NT\$4,525,530 (US\$151,052) was posted to the "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase" account on the consolidated balance sheets. Repurchase agreements entered prior to 30 June 2013 was settled at NT\$4,527,184 (US\$151,108) prior to 31 July 2013.

(3) NT\$62,000,000 (US\$2,075,661), NT\$50,100,000 (US\$1,679,517), NT\$50,100,000 (US\$1,672,230) and NT\$50,100,000 (US\$1,724,613) of certificates of deposit as of 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, 30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013, respectively, were pledged to other parties as collateral for business reserves and guarantees.

11. Property and equipment, net

													Construction	n in progress		
							Transpe	ortation	Leas	ehold			and pre	payment		
	La	ınd	Buile	dings	Office ed	quipment	equip	ment	improv	ements	Other ed	luipment	for equ	ipment	То	tal
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Cost:																
2013.1.1	\$13,627,421	\$454,854	\$9,697,384	\$323,678	\$4,277,243	\$142,765	\$37,495	\$1,251	\$4,611	\$154	\$6,091,810	\$203,331	\$139,929	\$4,671	\$33,875,893	\$1,130,704
Additions	-	-	-	-	380,973	12,716	-	-	435	14	51,247	1,711	186,178	6,214	618,833	20,655
Transfers	-	-	-	-	56,066	1,871	-	-	-	-	72,253	2,412	(134,846)	(4,501)	(6,527)	(218)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(337,206)	(11,255)	(2,646)	(88)	-	-	(28,160)	(940)	-	-	(368,012)	(12,283)
Exchange differences					1,593	53	138	5	156	5	1,449	48	24	1	3,360	112
2013.6.30	\$13,627,421	\$454,854	\$9,697,384	\$323,678	\$4,378,669	\$146,150	\$34,987	\$1,168	\$5,202	\$173	\$6,188,599	\$206,562	\$191,285	\$6,385	\$34,123,547	\$1,138,970
2014.1.1	\$13,775,233	\$461,173	\$9,697,874	\$324,669	\$4,471,853	\$149,711	\$26,090	\$873	\$5,412	\$181	\$6,266,521	\$209,793	\$400,098	\$13,395	\$34,643,081	\$1,159,795
Additions	-	-	-	-	82,324	2,756	114	4	100	4	65,838	2,204	201,086	6,732	349,462	11,700
Transfers	57,438	1,923	5,708	191	20,750	695	-	-	-	-	104,125	3,486	(139,687)	(4,677)	48,334	1,618
Disposals	(16,717)	(560)	(5,708)	(191)	(187,304)	(6,270)	(1,338)	(45)	-	-	(78,464)	(2,627)	-	-	(289,531)	(9,693)
Exchange differences					(244)	(8)	(5)		(6)		(109)	(4)	(227)	(8)	(591)	(20)
2014.6.30	\$13,815,954	\$462,536	\$9,697,874	\$324,669	\$4,387,379	\$146,884	\$24,861	\$832	\$5,506	\$185	\$6,357,911	\$212,852	\$461,270	\$15,442	\$34,750,755	\$1,163,400
Depreciations and																
impairments																
2013.1.1	\$-	\$-	\$3,180,289	\$106,151	\$3,725,199	\$124,339	\$36,196	\$1,208	\$3,398	\$113	\$5,034,158	\$168,030	\$-	\$ -	\$11,979,240	\$399,841
Depreciation	-	-	96,089	3,208	196,011	6,542	278	9	508	17	154,791	5,166	-	-	447,677	14,942
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(337,201)	(11,255)	(2,646)	(88)	-	-	(26,856)	(896)	-	-	(366,703)	(12,239)
Net exchange difference		-			510	17	97	3	114	4	388	13			1,109	37
2013.6.30	\$-	\$-	\$3,276,378	\$109,359	\$3,584,519	\$119,643	\$33,925	\$1,132	\$4,020	\$134	\$5,162,481	\$172,313	\$-	<u> </u>	\$12,061,323	\$402,581
2014.1.1	\$-	\$-	\$3,384,060	\$113,293	\$3,707,829	\$124,132	\$25,248	\$845	\$4,523	\$152	\$5,280,780	\$176,792	\$-	\$ -	\$12,402,440	\$415,214
Depreciation	-	-	97,306	3,258	153,872	5,151	96	3	286	9	156,448	5,238	-	-	408,008	13,659
Transfers	-	-	4,007	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,007	134
Disposals	-	-	(4,026)	(135)	(187,294)	(6,270)	(1,338)	(45)	-	-	(77,228)	(2,586)	-	-	(269,886)	(9,036)
Net exchange difference	·				(78)	(2)	(5)		(10)		(9)				(102)	(2)
2014.6.30	\$-	\$-	\$3,481,347	\$116,550	\$3,674,329	\$123,011	\$24,001	\$803	\$4,799	\$161	\$5,359,991	\$179,444	<u> </u>	\$-	\$12,544,467	\$419,969
Net carrying amounts:																
2014.6.30	\$13,815,954	\$462,536	\$6,216,527	\$208,119	\$713,050	\$23,873	\$860	\$29	\$707	\$24	\$997,920	\$33,408	\$461,270	\$15,442	\$22,206,288	\$743,431
2013.12.31	\$13,775,233	\$461,173	\$6,313,814	\$211,376	\$764,024	\$25,579	\$842	\$28	\$889	\$29	\$985,741	\$33,001	\$400,098	\$13,395	\$22,240,641	\$745,580
2013.6.30	\$13,627,421	\$454,854	\$6,421,006	\$214,319	\$794,150	\$26,507	\$1,062	\$36	\$1,182	\$39	\$1,026,118	\$34,249	\$191,285	\$6,385	\$22,062,224	\$736,390
2013.1.1	\$13,627,421	\$454,854	\$6,517,095	\$217,527	\$552,044	\$18,426	\$1,299	\$43	\$1,213	\$41	\$1,057,652	\$35,301	\$139,929	\$4,671	\$21,896,653	\$753,757

Components of building that have different useful lives are main building structure, air conditioning units and elevators, which are depreciated over five years to sixty years.

12. <u>Investment Properties, net</u>

	Land		Buil	dings	Total		
	NT\$	U	S\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Cost:							
2013.1.1	\$3,465,861	\$11:	5,683	\$1,015,688	\$33,901	\$4,481,549	\$149,584
Gains arising from changes							
in the fair value	41,257	-	1,377	10,073	336	51,330	1,713
2013.6.30	\$3,507,118	\$117	7,060	\$1,025,761	\$34,237	\$4,532,879	\$151,297
2014.1.1	\$3,499,062	\$117	7,143	\$1,022,071	\$34,217	\$4,521,133	\$151,360
Transfers	(40,722)	(1	1,363)	-	-	(40,722)	(1,363)
Gains arising from changes							
in the fair value	20,796		696	(13,185)	(441)	7,611	255
Disposals	(45,577)	(1	1,526)	(22,533)	(754)	(68,110)	(2,280)
2014.6.30	\$3,433,559	\$114	1,950	\$986,353	\$33,022	\$4,419,912	\$147,972
Impairment:							
2013.1.1	\$(41,625)	\$(1	,389)	\$-	\$-	\$(41,625)	\$(1,389)
2013.6.30	\$(41,625)	\$(1	,389)	\$-	\$-	\$(41,625)	\$(1,389)
2014.1.1	\$(41,625)	\$(1	,394)	\$-	\$-	\$(41,625)	\$(1,394)
Impairment	(7,123)		(238)		-	(7,123)	(238)
2014.6.30	\$(48,748)	\$(1	,632)	\$-	\$-	\$(48,748)	\$(1,632)
Net carrying amount:							
2014.6.30	\$3,384,811	\$113	3,318	\$986,353	\$33,022	\$4,371,164	\$146,340
2013.12.31	\$3,457,437	\$115	5,749	\$1,022,071	\$34,217	\$4,479,508	\$149,966
2013.6.30	\$3,465,493	\$115	5,671	\$1,025,761	\$34,237	\$4,491,254	\$149,908
2013.1.1	\$3,424,236	\$114	1,294	\$1,015,688	\$33,901	\$4,439,924	\$148,195
			2	014.1.1-2014	.6.30	2013.1.1-20	13.6.30
			N	IT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Rental income from inve	estment proper	ty					
Less:			\$:	39,925	\$1,337	\$41,093	\$1,372
Direct operating expe	enses from						
investment propert	y generating r	ental					
income				(4,444)	(149)	(5,469)	(183)
Direct operating expe	enses from						
investment propert	y not generati	ng					
rental income				(1,223)	(41)	(862)	(29)
Total			\$.	34,258	\$1,147	\$34,762	\$1,160

- (1) All the lease agreements of the Bank's lease business are operating leases. The content of the lease agreements is the same as general lease agreement.
- (2) No investment property was pledged.
- (3) The Bank appointed appraisers from Savills Valuation and Professional Services (Kempis Tai, Howard Chang, Sky Liu, Yi-Jun Chen) to evaluate the fair value of investment property based on the "Regulations on Real Estate Appraisal" on 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, 30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013.

The fair value has been determined by discounted cash flow method and the method of land development analysis.

A. Office building have market liquidity and their rent levels are more comparable with similar items from the sane neighborhood. The fair value has been determined by discounted cash flow method.

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

According to the ROC Real Estate Appraisers Association Gazette No.5, the house tax has been determined based on the reference tables of current house values assessed for each city/county to estimate the total current house value assessed. House tax is calculated based on the tax rates provided by the House Tax Act.

Land value tax is based on the changes in the announced land values of the underlying property in the past few years, to further extrapolate the announced land value in the future.

The replacement allowance is based on 0.5% to 1.5% of construction or building cost, according to the ROC Real Estate Appraisers Association Gazette No.5.

The main parameters are as follows:

	2014.6.30	2013.12.31	2013.6.30	2013.1.1
Discounted rates	4.625%	4.625%	4.625%	4.625%

Pursuant to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the discont rate is determined based on an interest rate not lower than the floating interest rate on a 2-year time deposit of petty cash as posted by the Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd., plus the risk premium.

B. The fair value has been determined by the method of land development analysis. Road space and scenic hillside land had fewer market transactions as their uses are restricted by law, which will not pose significant changes on the market in the near future.

	2014.6.30	2013.12.31	2013.6.30	2013.1.1
Rate of return	18%~20%	18%~20%	18%~20%	18%~20%
Overall capital				
interest rate	1.29%~2.53%	1.29%~4.16%	1.29%~4.16%	1.29%~4.16%

(4) Some of the roads and scenic land sites is difficult to develop and have no prospects of profits, for which the fair value cannot be reliably measured. The cost model is adopted in accordance with International Accounting Standards No. 16.

13. Intangible assets, net

Cors: Corp. US\$ NT\$ US\$ NT\$ US\$ 2013.1.1 \$6,673,083 \$222,733 \$1,565,137 \$52,241 \$23,240 \$274,974 Additions-acquired separately - - 26,664 890 26,664 890 Disposals - - (17,217) (575) (17,217) (575) Transfers - - 23,144 773 23,144 773 2013.630 \$6,673,083 \$222,733 \$1,597,728 \$53,29 \$8,70,81 \$276,062 2014.1.1 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$1,420,947 \$47,571 \$8,949,303 \$270,975 Additions-acquired separately - - 33,782 1,131 33,782 1,131 Disposals - - 46,888 1,570 46,888 1,570 Authorization - - 46,888 1,570 46,888 1,570 Disposals - - 1,07,677 53,444 1,073,90		Goodwill		Computer	software	ware Total		
2013.1.1 \$6,673,083 \$222,733 \$1,565,137 \$52,241 \$8,238,220 \$274,974 Additions-acquired separately - - 26,664 890 26,664 890 Disposals - - (17,217) (575) (17,217) (575) Transfers - - 23,144 773 23,144 773 2013.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$222,404 \$1,420,947 \$47,571 \$8,094,030 \$270,975 Additions-acquired separately - - 33,782 1,131 33,782 1,131 Disposals - - 46,888 1,570 46,888 1,570 Transfers - - 46,888 1,570 46,888 1,570 2014.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$1,476,775 \$49,440 \$8,149,838 \$272,844 Amortization and impairment - - 104,106 3,475 104,106 3,475 Disposals - - 1,107,217 (574) <th></th> <th>NT\$</th> <th>US\$</th> <th>NT\$</th> <th>US\$</th> <th>NT\$</th> <th>US\$</th>		NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Additions-acquired separately - 26,664 890 26,664 890 Disposals - (17,217) (575) (17,217) (575) Transfers - 23,144 773 23,144 773 2013.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$222,733 \$1,597,728 \$53,329 \$8,270,811 \$276,062 2014.1.1 \$6,673,083 \$222,3404 \$1,420,947 \$47,571 \$8,094,030 \$270,975 Additions-acquired separately - - 33,782 1,131 33,782 1,131 Disposals - - 46,888 1,570 46,888 1,570 2014.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$1,476,775 \$49,440 \$8,149,858 \$272,844 Amortization and impairment - - \$1,073,900 \$35,844 \$1,073,900 \$35,844 Amortization and impairment - - \$1,073,900 \$35,844 \$1,073,900 \$35,844 Amortization and impairment - - \$1,073,900 \$35,84	Cost:							
Disposals - - (17,217) (575) (17,217) (575) Transfers - 23,144 773 23,144 773 2013.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$222,733 \$1,597,728 \$53,329 \$8,270,811 \$276,062 2014.1.1 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$1,420,947 \$47,571 \$8,094,030 \$270,975 Additions-acquired separately - - 33,782 1,131 33,782 1,131 Disposals - - 46,888 1,570 46,888 1,570 2014.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$1,476,775 \$49,440 \$8,149,858 \$272,844 Amortization and impairment: - - 46,888 1,570 46,888 1,570 \$35,844 Amortization and impairment: - - 104,106 3,475 104,106 3,475 Disposals - - 104,106 3,475 104,106 3,475 2014.1.1 \$- \$1,160,789 \$38,745	2013.1.1	\$6,673,083	\$222,733	\$1,565,137	\$52,241	\$8,238,220	\$274,974	
Transfers - 23,144 773 23,144 773 2013.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$222,733 \$1,597,728 \$53,329 \$8,270,811 \$276,062 2014.1.1 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$1,420,947 \$47,571 \$8,094,030 \$270,975 Additions-acquired separately - - 33,782 1,131 33,782 1,131 Disposals - - (24,842) (832) (24,842) (832) Transfers - - 46,888 1,570 46,888 1,570 2014.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$1,476,775 \$49,440 \$8,149,858 \$272,844 Amortization and impairment: ***** \$1,073,900 \$35,844 \$1,073,900 \$35,844 Amortization - - \$1,073,900 \$35,844 \$1,073,900 \$35,844 Amortization - - \$1,041,06 3,475 \$104,106 3,475 Disposals - - \$1,040,078 \$38,745 <td< td=""><td>Additions-acquired separately</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>26,664</td><td>890</td><td>26,664</td><td>890</td></td<>	Additions-acquired separately	-	-	26,664	890	26,664	890	
2013.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$222,733 \$1,597,728 \$53,329 \$8,270,811 \$276,062 2014.1.1 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$1,420,947 \$47,571 \$8,094,030 \$270,975 Additions-acquired separately - - 33,782 1,131 33,782 1,131 Disposals - - (24,842) (832) (24,842) (832) Transfers - - 46,888 1,570 46,888 1,570 2014.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$1,476,775 \$49,440 \$8,149,858 \$272,844 Amortization and impairment: *** \$1,073,900 \$35,844 \$1,073,900 \$35,844 Amortization - - 104,106 3,475 104,106 3,475 Disposals - - (17,217) (574) (17,217) (574) 2014.1.1 \$- \$1,160,789 \$38,745 \$1,160,789 \$38,745 Amortization - \$6,6673,083 \$23,11,10420 \$37,175 </td <td>Disposals</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>(17,217)</td> <td>(575)</td> <td>(17,217)</td> <td>(575)</td>	Disposals	-	-	(17,217)	(575)	(17,217)	(575)	
2014.1.1 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$1,420,947 \$47,571 \$8,094,030 \$270,975 Additions-acquired separately - - 33,782 1,131 33,782 1,131 Disposals - - (24,842) (832) (24,842) (832) Transfers - - 46,888 1,570 46,888 1,570 2014.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$1,476,775 \$49,440 \$8,149,858 \$272,844 Amortization and impairment: 2013.1.1 \$- \$- \$1,073,900 \$35,844 \$1,073,900 \$35,844 Amortization - - 104,106 3,475 104,106 3,475 Disposals - - (17,217) (574) (17,217) (574) 2014.1.1 \$- \$- \$1,048,617 \$35,106 \$1,048,617 \$35,106 Amortization - - \$1,048,617 \$35,106 \$1,048,617 \$35,106 Disposals - - \$	Transfers	-	-	23,144	773	23,144	773	
Additions-acquired separately - - 33,782 1,131 33,782 1,131 Disposals - - (24,842) (832) (24,842) (832) Transfers - - 46,888 1,570 46,888 1,570 2014.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$1,476,775 \$49,440 \$8,149,858 \$272,844 Amortization and impairment: 2013.1.1 \$- \$- \$1,073,900 \$35,844 \$1,073,900 \$35,844 Amortization - - 104,106 3,475 104,106 3,475 Disposals - - (17,217) (574) (17,217) (574) 2014.1.1 \$- \$- \$1,048,617 \$35,106 \$1,048,617 \$35,106 Amortization - \$- \$1,048,617 \$35,106 \$1,048,617 \$35,106 Amortization - \$- \$6,645 2,901 \$6,645 2,901 Disposals - - \$24,842 <td< td=""><td>2013.6.30</td><td>\$6,673,083</td><td>\$222,733</td><td>\$1,597,728</td><td>\$53,329</td><td>\$8,270,811</td><td>\$276,062</td></td<>	2013.6.30	\$6,673,083	\$222,733	\$1,597,728	\$53,329	\$8,270,811	\$276,062	
Disposals - - (24,842) (832) (24,842) (832) Transfers - - 46,888 1,570 46,888 1,570 2014.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$1,476,775 \$49,440 \$8,149,858 \$272,844 Amortization and impairment: 2013.1.1 \$- \$- \$1,073,900 \$35,844 \$1,073,900 \$35,844 Amortization - - 104,106 3,475 104,106 3,475 Disposals - - (17,217) (574) (17,217) (574) 2013.6.30 \$- \$- \$1,160,789 \$38,745 \$1,160,789 \$38,745 2014.1.1 \$- \$- \$1,048,617 \$35,106 \$1,048,617 \$35,106 Amortization \$- \$- \$1,048,617 \$35,106 \$1,048,617 \$35,106 Disposals \$- \$- \$6,645 \$2,901 \$6,645 \$2,901 Disposals \$- \$1,110,420 \$37,175	2014.1.1	\$6,673,083	\$223,404	\$1,420,947	\$47,571	\$8,094,030	\$270,975	
Transfers - 46,888 1,570 46,888 1,570 2014.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$1,476,775 \$49,440 \$8,149,858 \$272,844 Amortization and impairment: 2013.1.1 \$- \$- \$1,073,900 \$35,844 \$1,073,900 \$35,844 Amortization - - 104,106 3,475 104,106 3,475 Disposals - - (17,217) (574) (17,217) (574) 2013.6.30 \$- \$- \$1,160,789 \$38,745 \$1,160,789 \$38,745 2014.1.1 \$- \$- \$1,048,617 \$35,106 \$1,048,617 \$35,106 Amortization - \$- \$1,048,617 \$35,106 \$1,048,617 \$35,106 Amortization - - 86,645 2,901 86,645 2,901 Disposals - - (24,842) (832) (24,842) (832) 2014.6.30 \$- \$- \$1,110,420 \$37,175	Additions-acquired separately	-	-	33,782	1,131	33,782	1,131	
2014.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$1,476,775 \$49,440 \$8,149,858 \$272,844 Amortization and impairment: 2013.1.1 \$- \$- \$1,073,900 \$35,844 \$1,073,900 \$35,844 Amortization - - 104,106 3,475 104,106 3,475 Disposals - - (17,217) (574) (17,217) (574) 2013.6.30 \$- \$- \$1,160,789 \$38,745 \$1,160,789 \$38,745 2014.1.1 \$- \$- \$1,048,617 \$35,106 \$1,048,617 \$35,106 Amortization - - 86,645 2,901 \$6,645 2,901 Disposals - - (24,842) (832) (24,842) (832) 2014.6.30 \$- \$- \$1,110,420 \$37,175 \$1,110,420 \$37,175 Net carrying amount: 2014.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$366,355 \$12,265 \$7,039,438 \$235,669 2013.12.31 \$6,67	Disposals	-	-	(24,842)	(832)	(24,842)	(832)	
Amortization and impairment: 2013.1.1 \$- \$- \$1,073,900 \$35,844 \$1,073,900 \$35,844 Amortization - - 104,106 3,475 104,106 3,475 Disposals - - (17,217) (574) (17,217) (574) 2013.6.30 \$- \$- \$1,160,789 \$38,745 \$1,160,789 \$38,745 2014.1.1 \$- \$- \$1,048,617 \$35,106 \$1,048,617 \$35,106 Amortization - - 86,645 2,901 86,645 2,901 Disposals - - (24,842) (832) (24,842) (832) 2014.6.30 \$- \$- \$1,110,420 \$37,175 \$1,110,420 \$37,175 Net carrying amount: 2013.12.31 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$366,355 \$12,265 \$7,045,413 \$235,869 2013.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$222,733 \$436,939 \$14,584 \$7,110,022 \$237,317	Transfers	_	<u>-</u>	46,888	1,570	46,888	1,570	
2013.1.1 \$- \$- \$1,073,900 \$35,844 \$1,073,900 \$35,844 Amortization - - 104,106 3,475 104,106 3,475 Disposals - - (17,217) (574) (17,217) (574) 2013.6.30 \$- \$- \$1,160,789 \$38,745 \$1,160,789 \$38,745 2014.1.1 \$- \$- \$1,048,617 \$35,106 \$1,048,617 \$35,106 Amortization - - 86,645 2,901 86,645 2,901 Disposals - - (24,842) (832) (24,842) (832) 2014.6.30 \$- \$- \$1,110,420 \$37,175 \$1,110,420 \$37,175 Net carrying amount: 2013.12.31 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$366,355 \$12,265 \$7,039,438 \$235,669 2013.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$222,733 \$436,939 \$14,584 \$7,110,022 \$237,317	2014.6.30	\$6,673,083	\$223,404	\$1,476,775	\$49,440	\$8,149,858	\$272,844	
Amortization - - 104,106 3,475 104,106 3,475 Disposals - - (17,217) (574) (17,217) (574) 2013.6.30 \$- \$- \$1,160,789 \$38,745 \$1,160,789 \$38,745 2014.1.1 \$- \$- \$1,048,617 \$35,106 \$1,048,617 \$35,106 Amortization - - 86,645 2,901 86,645 2,901 Disposals - - (24,842) (832) (24,842) (832) 2014.6.30 \$- \$- \$1,110,420 \$37,175 \$1,110,420 \$37,175 Net carrying amount: 2014.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$366,355 \$12,265 \$7,039,438 \$235,669 2013.12.31 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$372,330 \$12,465 \$7,045,413 \$235,869 2013.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$222,733 \$436,939 \$14,584 \$7,110,022 \$237,317	Amortization and impairment:							
Disposals - - (17,217) (574) (17,217) (574) 2013.6.30 \$- \$- \$1,160,789 \$38,745 \$1,160,789 \$38,745 2014.1.1 \$- \$- \$1,048,617 \$35,106 \$1,048,617 \$35,106 Amortization - - 86,645 2,901 \$6,645 2,901 Disposals - - (24,842) (832) (24,842) (832) 2014.6.30 \$- \$- \$1,110,420 \$37,175 \$1,110,420 \$37,175 Net carrying amount: 2014.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$366,355 \$12,265 \$7,039,438 \$235,669 2013.12.31 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$372,330 \$12,465 \$7,045,413 \$235,869 2013.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$222,733 \$436,939 \$14,584 \$7,110,022 \$237,317	2013.1.1	\$-	\$-	\$1,073,900	\$35,844	\$1,073,900	\$35,844	
2013.6.30 \$- \$- \$1,160,789 \$38,745 \$1,160,789 \$38,745 2014.1.1 \$- \$- \$1,048,617 \$35,106 \$1,048,617 \$35,106 Amortization - - 86,645 2,901 \$6,645 2,901 Disposals - - (24,842) (832) (24,842) (832) 2014.6.30 \$- \$- \$1,110,420 \$37,175 \$1,110,420 \$37,175 Net carrying amount: 2014.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$366,355 \$12,265 \$7,039,438 \$235,669 2013.12.31 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$372,330 \$12,465 \$7,045,413 \$235,869 2013.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$222,733 \$436,939 \$14,584 \$7,110,022 \$237,317	Amortization	-	-	104,106	3,475	104,106	3,475	
2014.1.1 \$- \$- \$1,048,617 \$35,106 \$1,048,617 \$35,106 Amortization - - 86,645 2,901 86,645 2,901 Disposals - - (24,842) (832) (24,842) (832) 2014.6.30 \$- \$- \$1,110,420 \$37,175 \$1,110,420 \$37,175 Net carrying amount: 2014.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$366,355 \$12,265 \$7,039,438 \$235,669 2013.12.31 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$372,330 \$12,465 \$7,045,413 \$235,869 2013.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$222,733 \$436,939 \$14,584 \$7,110,022 \$237,317	Disposals	_	-	(17,217)	(574)	(17,217)	(574)	
Amortization - - 86,645 2,901 86,645 2,901 Disposals - - (24,842) (832) (24,842) (832) 2014.6.30 \$- \$- \$1,110,420 \$37,175 \$1,110,420 \$37,175 Net carrying amount: 2014.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$366,355 \$12,265 \$7,039,438 \$235,669 2013.12.31 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$372,330 \$12,465 \$7,045,413 \$235,869 2013.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$222,733 \$436,939 \$14,584 \$7,110,022 \$237,317	2013.6.30	\$-	\$-	\$1,160,789	\$38,745	\$1,160,789	\$38,745	
Disposals - - (24,842) (832) (24,842) (832) 2014.6.30 \$- \$- \$1,110,420 \$37,175 \$1,110,420 \$37,175 Net carrying amount: 2014.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$366,355 \$12,265 \$7,039,438 \$235,669 2013.12.31 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$372,330 \$12,465 \$7,045,413 \$235,869 2013.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$222,733 \$436,939 \$14,584 \$7,110,022 \$237,317	2014.1.1	\$-	\$-	\$1,048,617	\$35,106	\$1,048,617	\$35,106	
2014.6.30 \$- \$- \$1,110,420 \$37,175 \$1,110,420 \$37,175 Net carrying amount: 2014.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$366,355 \$12,265 \$7,039,438 \$235,669 2013.12.31 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$372,330 \$12,465 \$7,045,413 \$235,869 2013.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$222,733 \$436,939 \$14,584 \$7,110,022 \$237,317	Amortization	-	-	86,645	2,901	86,645	2,901	
Net carrying amount: 2014.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$366,355 \$12,265 \$7,039,438 \$235,669 2013.12.31 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$372,330 \$12,465 \$7,045,413 \$235,869 2013.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$222,733 \$436,939 \$14,584 \$7,110,022 \$237,317	Disposals			(24,842)	(832)	(24,842)	(832)	
2014.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$366,355 \$12,265 \$7,039,438 \$235,669 2013.12.31 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$372,330 \$12,465 \$7,045,413 \$235,869 2013.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$222,733 \$436,939 \$14,584 \$7,110,022 \$237,317	2014.6.30	\$-	\$-	\$1,110,420	\$37,175	\$1,110,420	\$37,175	
2013.12.31 \$6,673,083 \$223,404 \$372,330 \$12,465 \$7,045,413 \$235,869 2013.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$222,733 \$436,939 \$14,584 \$7,110,022 \$237,317	Net carrying amount:						.	
2013.6.30 \$6,673,083 \$222,733 \$436,939 \$14,584 \$7,110,022 \$237,317	2014.6.30	\$6,673,083	\$223,404	\$366,355	\$12,265	\$7,039,438	\$235,669	
	2013.12.31	\$6,673,083	\$223,404	\$372,330	\$12,465	\$7,045,413	\$235,869	
2013.1.1 \$6,673,083 \$222,733 \$491,237 \$16,397 \$7,164,320 \$239,130	2013.6.30	\$6,673,083	\$222,733	\$436,939	\$14,584	\$7,110,022	\$237,317	
	2013.1.1	\$6,673,083	\$222,733	\$491,237	\$16,397	\$7,164,320	\$239,130	

Impairment testing of goodwill:

(1) Key assumptions used in value in use calculations:

The recoverable amount of the unit has been determined based on a value in use calculation, using cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the management of the Bank covering a five-year period.

(2) The calculation of value in use for the unit is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

① Discount rates

Discount rates reflect the current market assessment of the risks specific to the unit. Discount rates are calculated by the Capital Assets Pricing Model (CAPM).

② Projected growth rates, used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period:

Assumptions are based on published industry research.

(3) Sensitivity to changes in assumptions:

The Bank believes that reasonable possible changes in key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount segments will not result in an impairment of goodwill.

14. Other assets, net

	2014.6	5.30	2013.12.31		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Prepayment	\$609,999	\$20,422	\$418,324	\$14,024	
Temporary payments	3,042,844	101,869	84,037	2,817	
Interbank settlement fund	2,589,788	86,702	2,572,275	86,231	
Refundable deposits, net	4,263,603	142,739	3,463,886	116,121	
Operating deposits, net	536,115	17,948	452,270	15,162	
Others	205,715	6,887	152,652	5,117	
Total	\$11,248,064	\$376,567	\$7,143,444	\$239,472	

	2013.6.30		2013.1.1	
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Prepayment	\$391,687	\$13,074	\$332,945	\$11,461
Temporary payments	97,753	3,263	198,030	6,817
Interbank settlement fund	2,563,504	85,564	2,552,473	87,865
Refundable deposits, net	3,129,185	104,445	810,644	27,905
Operating deposits, net	452,270	15,096	486,290	16,740
Others	150,934	5,038	161,987	5,576
Total	\$6,785,333	\$226,480	\$4,542,369	\$156,364

15. Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks

	2014.6.30		2013.12.31		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Due to commercial banks	\$9,089,949	\$304,317	\$4,653,955	\$156,016	
Due to Post Co., Ltd.	19,778,727	662,160	19,703,976	660,542	
Overdrafts from banks	3,383,452	113,273	123,569	4,143	
Call loans from banks	29,589,405	990,606	26,148,612	876,587	
Total	\$61,841,533	\$2,070,356	\$50,630,112	\$1,697,288	
	2013.6.30		2013.	3.1.1	
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Due to commercial banks	\$4,184,359	\$139,665	\$3,410,493	\$117,401	
Due to Post Co., Ltd.	19,836,594	662,103	19,919,402	685,694	
Overdrafts from banks	51,781	1,728	108,340	3,729	
Call loans from banks	16,399,679	547,386	28,452,868	979,445	
Total	\$40,472,413	\$1,350,882	\$51,891,103	\$1,786,269	

16. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	2014.6.30		2013.12.31	
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Financial liabilities for trading:				
Bonds	\$199,417	\$6,676	\$497,002	\$16,661
Derivative financial instruments	13,151,152	440,280	10,774,185	361,186
Total	\$13,350,569	\$446,956	\$11,271,187	\$377,847

	2013.6.30		2013.1.1	
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Financial liabilities for trading:				
Derivative financial instruments	\$7,178,537	\$239,604	\$4,967,738	\$171,006

Net losses arising from financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2014 and 2013 were NT\$1,873,633 (US\$62,726) and NT\$81,594 (US\$2,723), respectively.

17. Payables

. <u>ruyuotes</u>				
	2014.6.30		2013.1	2.31
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Accounts payable	\$3,638,656	\$121,816	\$3,497,080	\$117,234
Accrued interest payable	2,454,390	82,169	2,375,050	79,619
Accrued expenses	3,877,596	129,816	4,957,182	166,181
Foreign currency payable	55,138	1,846	134,504	4,509
Acceptance	1,245,899	41,711	1,381,544	46,314
Tax payable	177,917	5,956	153,679	5,152
Receipts under custody	401,498	13,442	388,419	13,021
Others	2,953,670	98,884	1,908,352	63,974
Total	\$14,804,764	\$495,640	\$14,795,810	\$496,004
	2013.6.30		2013.	1.1
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Accounts payable	\$7,452,967	\$248,764	\$8,408,434	\$289,447
Accrued interest payable	2,454,146	81,913	2,358,886	81,201
Accrued expenses	2,817,453	94,041	3,873,921	133,354
Foreign currency payable	883,016	29,473	68,653	2,363
Acceptance	1,764,928	58,910	1,644,088	56,595
Tax payable	152,122	5,078	144,915	4,989
Receipts under custody	638,306	21,305	228,744	7,874
Others	9,185,537	306,593	4,497,708	154,826
Total	\$25,348,475	\$846,077	\$21,225,349	\$730,649

18. Deposits and remittances

	2014.6.30		2013.12.31		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Check deposits	\$15,585,170	\$521,767	\$17,005,938	\$570,095	
Demand deposits	308,520,456	10,328,773	312,931,727	10,490,504	
Demand savings deposits	660,949,988	22,127,552	619,077,120	20,753,507	
Time deposits	319,165,740	10,685,160	337,598,653	11,317,421	
Negotiable certificates of deposit	5,687,400	190,405	6,271,400	210,238	
Time savings deposits	316,097,485	10,582,440	302,030,267	10,125,051	
Outward remittances	1,496,082	50,087	868,120	29,102	
Remittances payable	427,246	14,304	519,332	17,410	
Total	\$1,627,929,567	\$54,500,488	\$1,596,302,557	\$53,513,328	
	2014.6.30 NT\$ US\$		2013.1	013.12.31	
			NT\$	US\$	
Check deposits	\$14,126,168	\$471,501	\$17,113,270	\$589,097	
Demand deposits	267,026,705	8,912,774	261,927,386	9,016,433	
Demand savings deposits	587,531,012	19,610,514	578,540,948	19,915,351	
Time deposits	380,003,597	12,683,698	370,970,891	12,770,082	
Negotiable certificates of deposit	6,892,600	230,060	6,922,200	238,286	
Time savings deposits	293,437,316	9,794,303	283,700,913	9,765,952	
Outward remittances	1,239,917	41,386	395,743	13,623	
Remittances payable	337,773	11,274	1,164,015	40,070	
Total	\$1,550,595,088	\$51,755,510	\$1,520,735,366	\$52,348,894	

19. Financial debentures payable

	2014.6.30		2013.12.31		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Subordinated financial debentures	\$66,693,573	\$2,332,794	\$51,705,031	\$1,733,323	
Discount in financial debentures	(12,225)	(409)	(16,366)	(548)	
Valuation adjustment	533,443	17,859	728,548	24,423	
Total	\$67,214,791	\$2,250,244	\$52,417,213	\$1,757,198	
	2013.6.30		2013.	2013.1.1	
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Subordinated financial debentures	\$51,760,685	\$1,727,660	\$41,438,544	\$1,426,456	
Discount in financial debentures	(20,540)	(686)	(23,666)	(815)	
Valuation adjustment	909,126	30,345	1,103,753	37,995	
Total	\$52,649,271	\$1,757,319	\$42,518,631	\$1,463,636	

The Bank issued a 15-year US\$500 million subordinated bonds with a stated interest rate of 5.5% on 5 October 2005, and the interest is payable semiannually. The Bank can redeem the bonds after 10 years by exercising the call option. As discussed in Note VI.4, the Bank has adopted hedge accounting to account for its subordinated financial debentures. The Bank had bought back the bonds amount of US\$172,620 principal in May 2009.

The Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debentures totaling NT\$1,200,000 with a stated interest rate of 2.95% in September 2008, and the interest is payable quarterly.

The Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debentures totaling NT\$1,000,000 with floating interest rate in September 2008, and the interest is payable quarterly.

The Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debentures totaling NT\$2,800,000 with a stated interest rate of 2.95% in October 2008, and the interest is payable quarterly.

The Bank issued a eight-year subordinated financial debentures totaling NT\$3,650,000 with a stated interest rate of 2.42% in June 2009, and the interest is payable quarterly.

The Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debentures totaling NT\$1,500,000 with a stated interest rate of 2.60% in July 2009, and the interest is payable quarterly.

The Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debentures totaling NT\$3,850,000 with a stated interest rate of 1.65% in March 2011, and the interest is payable quarterly.

The Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debentures totaling NT\$1,500,000 with a stated interest rate of 1.72% in March 2011, and the interest is payable quarterly.

The Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debentures totaling NT\$3,900,000 with a stated interest rate of 1.65% in June 2011, and the interest is payable quarterly.

The Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debentures totaling NT\$2,500,000 with a stated interest rate of 1.72% in June 2011, and the interest is payable quarterly.

The Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debentures totaling NT\$200,000 with a stated interest rate of 1.48% in June 2012, and the interest is payable annually.

The Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debentures totaling NT\$4,200,000 with a stated interest rate of 1.65% in June 2012, and the interest is payable annually.

The Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debentures totaling NT\$5,600,000 with a stated interest rate of 1.65% in August 2012, and the interest is payable annually.

The Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debentures totaling NT\$100,000 with a stated interest rate of 1.55% in April 2013, and the interest is payable annually.

The Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debentures totaling NT\$9,900,000 with a stated interest rate of 1.70% in April 2013, and the interest is payable annually.

The Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debentures totaling NT\$3,000,000 with a stated interest rate of 1.70% in May 2014, and the interest is payable annually.

The Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debentures totaling NT\$12,000,000 with a stated interest rate of 1.85% in May 2014, and the interest is payable annually.

Each subordinated financial debenture has a lower priority claim on assets and income than other debts. That is, its principal and interest are repayable only after more senior debt with higher priority has been satisfied. These subordinated financial debentures are, however, senior to common stock.

20. Other financial liabilities

	2014.0	5.30	2013.12.31	
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Borrowed funds	\$-	\$-	\$31,849	\$1,068
Principal received from the sale of				
structured products	65,070,447	2,178,455	36,113,309	1,210,637
Total	\$65,070,447	\$2,178,455	\$36,145,158	\$1,211,705
	2013.6.30		2013.	1.1
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Borrowed funds	\$60,919	\$2,034	\$85,500	\$2,943
Principal received from the sale of				
structured products	20,517,452	684,828	17,340,691	596,926
Total	\$20,578,371	\$686,862	\$17,426,191	\$599,869

21. Provisions

				2014.6.30		2013.12.31		1
			N.	Γ\$	US\$	NT	\$	US\$
Employee	benefits pro	vision –						
Defined b	enefits plan		\$1,3	58,410	\$45,478	\$1,35	8,410	\$45,538
Employee	benefits pro	vision –						
Preferent	ial interest ra	ate deposits	6	26,439	20,972	62	9,582	21,106
Reserve fo	r losses on g	guarentees	1	01,915	3,412	2	4,892	835
Reserve fo	r other opera	ating		22,680	759	2	2,680	760
Total			\$2,1	09,444	\$70,621	\$2,03	5,564	\$68,239
					-		•	
				2013.6.3			2013.1.1	
			N7	<u> </u>	US\$	NT	<u>\$</u>	US\$
• •	benefits pro				•			
	enefits plan		\$1,3	54,200	\$45,200	\$1,35	4,200	\$46,616
	benefits pro							
	ial interest ra	-		30,079	21,031		0,292	21,697
	r losses on g	guarentees		24,892	831		4,892	857
Total			\$2,00	09,171	\$67,062	\$2,00	9,384	\$69,170
	2014	L 1 1	Addition	n-other	Used	1	2014	.6.30
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Defined benefits plan		\$45,478	\$-	\$-	<u> </u>	\$-	\$1,358,410	\$45,478
Preferential interest	, ,	,,	·	7	·	-	+ -,,	4,
rate deposits	629,582	21,077	44,429	1,488	(47,572)	(1,593)	626,439	20,972
Reserve for losses on	•	ŕ	ŕ	•	` , ,	,	,	,
guarantees	24,892	833	77,023	2,579	-	_	101,915	3,412
Reserve for other								
operating	22,680	759	_			-	22,680	759
Total	\$2,035,564	\$68,147	\$121,452	\$4,067	\$(47,572)	\$(1,593)	\$2,109,444	\$70,621
	2013	.1.1	Additio	n-other	Used	i	2013	.6.30
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Defined benefits plan	\$1,354,200	\$45,200	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$1,354,200	\$45,200
Preferential interest						*		
rate deposits	630,292	21,038	43,743	1,460	(43,956)	(1,467)	630,079	21,031
Reserve for lessees								
on guarantees	24,892	831	_	_	-	-	24,892	831
Total	\$2,009,384	\$67,069	\$43,743	\$1,460	\$(43,956)	\$(1,467)	\$2,009,171	\$67,062

22. Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Bank adopts a defined contribution plan in accordance with the Labor Pension Act of the R.O.C. Under the Labor Pension Act, the Bank will make monthly contributions of no less than 6% of the employees' monthly wages to the employees' individual pension accounts. The Bank has made monthly contributions of 6% of each individual employee's salaries or wages to employees' pension accounts.

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2014 and 2013 were NT\$118,773 (US\$3,976) and NT\$96,361 (US\$3,216), respectively, and recorded as "Employee benefits expenses".

Defined benefits plan

The Bank adopts a defined benefit plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act of the R.O.C. The pension benefits are disbursed based on the units of service years and the average salaries in the last month of the service year. Two units per year are awarded for the first 15 years of services while one unit per year is awarded after the completion of the 15th year. The total units shall not exceed 45 units. Under the Labor Standards Act, the Bank contributes an amount equivalent to 2% of the employees' total salaries and wages on a monthly basis to the pension fund deposited at the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the administered pension fund committee.

Pension costs amounted to NT\$99,879 (US\$3,344) and NT\$88,243 (US\$2,945) were recognized for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2014 and 2013, and recorded as "Employee benefits expenses".

Employee preferential interest rate deposits plan

The Bank has the obligation to pay the preferential interest deposits for current employees and retired employees as according to the "Regulation for Employee Preferential Interest Rate Deposits of Cathay United Bank".

Expenses under preferential interest rate deposits plan amounted to NT\$152,730 (US\$5,113), and NT\$143,282 (US\$4,782) were recognized for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2014 and 2013, respectively, and recorded and "Employee benefits expenses".

23. Other liabilities

	2014.6	2014.6.30		2.31
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Unearned receipts	\$818,372	\$27,398	\$1,091,919	\$36,605
Temporary receipts	1,635,350	54,749	1,014,243	34,001
Guarantee deposits received	975,384	32,654	998,645	33,478
Deferred income	1,386,859	46,430	1,233,330	41,345
Others	508,234	17,015	381,296	12,782
Total	\$5,324,199	\$178,246	\$4,719,433	\$158,211
				., ,,,,
	2013.6	2013.6.30		.1
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Unearned receipts	\$948,667	\$31,665	\$695,017	\$23,925
Temporary receipts	881,881	29,435	844,181	29,060
Guarantee deposits received	987,747	32,969	1,199,725	41,298
Deferred income	1,151,972	38,450	1,123,325	38,669
Others	250,160	8,350	251,759	8,666
Total	\$4,220,427	\$140,869	\$4,114,007	\$141,618

24. Capital Stock

As of 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, 30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013, the Bank had issued and outstanding capital stock of NT\$67,112,762, NT\$64,668,494, NT\$52,277,026 and NT\$52,277,026 divided into 6,711,276, 6,466,849, 5,227,703 and 5,227,703 common shares, respectively, with par value NT\$10 per share.

The recapitalization of undistributed earnings of NT\$9,147,688 by issuing 914,769 shares was resolved by the Banks' board of directors (according to the Company Act, the board of directors acted on behalf of the Bank's shareholders) on 30 April 2013 and approved by the Financial Supervisory commission. The recapitalization record date was 9 August 2013. The authorized share capital amounted to NT\$61,424,714 after recapitalization.

The Bank increased its capital by NT\$3,243,780 and issued 324,378 shares was resolved by the Bank's board of directors (according to the Company Act, the board of directors acted on behalf of the Bank's shareholders) on 23 August 2013 and approved by the Financial Supervisory commission. The recapitalization record date was 26 September 2013 The authorized share capital amounted to NT\$64,668,494 after recapitalization.

The recapitalization of undistributed earnings of NT\$2,444,268 by issuing 244,427 shares was resolved by the Banks' board of directors (according to the Company Act, the board of directors acted on behalf of the Bank's shareholders) on 21 April 2014 and approved by the Financial Supervisory commission. The recapitalization record date was 23 June 2014. The authorized share capital amounted to NT\$67,112,762 after recapitalization.

25. Capital reserves

	2014.6.30		2013.	12.31
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Capital reserves from the merger				
Bank	\$10,949,303	\$366,565	\$10,949,303	\$367,057
Additional paid-in capital	13,007,302	435,464	13,007,302	436,048
Others	12,807	429	14,893	499
Total	\$23,969,412	\$802,458	\$23,971,498	\$803,604
	2013.6.30		2013	.1.1
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Capital reserves from the merger				
Bank	\$10,949,303	\$365,464	\$10,949,303	\$376,912
Additional paid-in capital	4,249,096	141,826	4,249,096	146,268
Others	14,893	497	14,893	513
Total	\$15,213,292	\$507,787	\$15,213,292	\$523,693

26. Retained earnings

- (1) The Bank's articles of incorporation provide that its annual net income shall be appropriated after paying all outstanding taxes and deducting any deficit of prior years and distributed in the following order:
 - (a) Legal reserve shall be set aside before the total amount of the legal reserve reaches the amount of paid-in capital;
 - (b) Special reserves;
 - (c)Regular dividends; and
 - (d)The remainder, if any, shall be distributed and appropriated as follows: extra dividends: 85%, employees' special bonus: 15%.

- (2) The Company Act provides that the Bank must retain part of its annual net income as legal reserve, and cash dividend declaration, if any, should not exceed the limit of 15% of paid-in capital until such retention of legal reserve reaches the amount of paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used at any time to offset the accumulated deficit, if any. Once the legal reserve reaches 25% of the paid-in capital, the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital may be distributed by issuing new shares or by cash.
- (3) The estimation of employee bonus and remuneration of directors For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2014 and 2013 were both NT\$750 (US\$25) based on the average actual payment over the past three years and recognized as operating expense. The actual amount of payments resolved at the next year shareholders' meeting might differ from the estimation mentioned above and the difference, if any, will be recognized as income or expense in the next year.
- (4) On 21 April 2014 and 30 April 2013, the following are appropriations and distribution approved by the Bank's board of directors (according to the Company Act, the board of directors acted on behalf of the Bank's shareholders) and resolved as follows:

	2013				
	Amo	unt	Dividend 1	per share	
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Legal reserves	3,491,812	116,900	0.69	0.023	
Cash dividends	5,703,293	190,937	1.13	0.038	
Stock dividends	2,444,268	81,830	0.49	0.016	
		2017	,		
		2012	2		
	Amo	unt	Dividend 1	per share	
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Legal reserves	\$3,920,437	\$130,856	\$0.75	\$0.025	
Stock dividends	9,147,688	305,330	1.75	0.059	

Note: bonus to employees in the amount of NT\$1,500 (US\$50) were deducted from current expenses.

There is no significant difference between the actual employee bonuses and remuneration to directors and supervisors distributed from the earnings and the estimated amount in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 and 2012.

Information relating to the appropriation of the Bank's earning is available from the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the TWSE.

(5) In 2014, the Bank changed its subsequent measurement of investment properties from cost model to fair value model. According to order No. Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi-1030006415, on the first-time adoption of fair value model for investment properties subsequent measurement, the Banks shall set aside an equal amount of special reserve when the Bank transfers the fair value increment of investment properties to retained earnings. The amount NT\$1,619,109 was recognized as special reserve. The Bank recognized NT\$ 1,619,109 as special reserves.

As of 1 January 2014 and 2013, special resrves was set aside for the adoption of fair value model for investment properties subsequent measurement amounted to NT\$1,609,109. The Bank has reversed special reserve in the amount of NT\$9,166 to retained earnings during the six-month period ended 30 June 2014 as results of the use, disposal of or reclassification of related assets. As of 30 June 2014 and 2013, special reserve set aside for the adoption of fair value model for investment properties subsequent measurement amounted to NT\$1,609,943 and NT\$1,619,109, respectively.

27. Unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale financial assets:

	2014.1.1-20	014.6.30	2013.1.1-2013.6.30	
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Beginning balance	\$1,292,205	\$43,261	\$2,005,850	\$66,951
Unrealized gains or losses on				
available-for-sale financial assets	972,278	32,550	(502,837)	(16,784)
Income tax of unrealized gains or losses on				
available-for-sale financial	(5,362)	(179)	37,716	1,259
Share of unrealized gains or losses on				
available-for-sale financial assets of				
associates and joint ventures accounted				
for using the equity method	20,086	673	(9,570)	(319)
Ending balance	\$2,279,207	\$76,305	\$1,531,159	\$51,107

28. Net interest income

	2014.1.1-2	2014.6.30	2013.1.1-2013.6.30	
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Interest income				
Discounts and loans	\$12,264,000	\$410,579	\$11,056,136	\$369,030
Factoring receivable	812,399	27,198	426,689	14,242
Due from banks and call loans to banks	1,810,782	60,622	417,251	13,927
Investment in securities	2,849,342	95,391	3,157,127	105,378
Credit cards	1,055,795	35,346	1,035,481	34,562
Others	27,981	937	8,110	271
Subtotal	18,820,299	630,073	16,100,794	537,410
Interest expense				
Deposits	4,962,591	166,140	4,660,074	155,543
Due to Central Bank and other banks	173,302	5,802	142,370	4,752
Funds borrowed from the Central Bank				
and other banks	208,941	6,995	118,751	3,964
Financial debentures	698,695	23,391	610,085	20,363
Others	695,958	23,299	290,034	9,681
Subtotal	6,739,487	225,627	5,821,314	194,303
Interest Income, net	\$12,080,812	\$404,446	\$10,279,480	\$343,107

29. Net fee income

	2014.1.1-2	2014.1.1-2014.6.30		2013.6.30
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Fee income:				
Trust business income	\$1,290,292	\$43,197	\$1,479,794	\$49,392
Marketing income	1,475,648	49,402	862,883	28,801
Credit card fee income	1,916,952	64,177	1,631,700	54,463
Loan fee income	728,935	24,404	647,308	21,606
Other	832,087	27,857	640,712	21,386
Subtotal	6,243,914	209,037	5,262,397	175,648
Fee expense:				
Credit card fee expense	770,812	25,806	590,663	19,715
Other	342,523	11,467	296,507	9,897
Subtotal	1,113,335	37,273	887,170	29,612
Net fee income	\$5,130,579	\$171,764	\$4,375,227	\$146,036

30. Gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	2014.1.1-2014.6.30		2013.1.1-2	013.6.30
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Short-term bills	\$417,541	\$13,978	\$270,315	\$9,023
Bonds	86,954	2,911	32,835	1,096
Beneficiary securities	-	-	2,428	81
Derivative financial instruments	2,192,127	73,389	910,947	30,405
Others	(2,401)	(80)	7,697	257
Total	\$2,694,221	\$90,198	\$1,224,222	\$40,862

Realized gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include disposal gains NT\$1,949,731 (US\$65,274) and NT\$882,977 (US\$29,472), and the interest income NT\$400,286 (US\$13,401) and NT\$287,863 (US\$9,608) during the six-month periods ended 30 June 2014 and 2013, respectively.

31. Other net non-interest income

_	2014.1.1-2014.6.30		2013.1.1-2013.6.30	
_	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
The derivative item that in order to hedge				
risk	\$191,449	\$6,409	\$187,725	\$6,266
Rental income from operating assets	75,050	2,513	69,575	2,323
Rental income from investment properties	39,925	1,337	41,093	1,372
Others	297,953	9,975	186,413	6,221
Total	\$604,377	\$20,234	\$484,806	\$16,182

32. Employee benefits expenses

	2014.1.1-2014.6.30		2013.1.1-2013.6.30	
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Salary	\$3,823,177	\$127,994	\$3,365,889	\$112,346
Insurance	351,515	11,768	531,276	17,733
Post-employment benefit	264,396	8,852	229,558	7,662
Others	289,509	9,692	262,475	8,761
Total	\$4,728,597	\$158,306	\$4,389,198	\$146,502

33. Depreciation and amortization expenses

	2014.1.1-2014.6.30		2013.1.1-2013.6.30	
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Depreciation expenses - property and				
equipment	\$408,008	\$13,659	\$447,677	\$14,942
Amortization expenses - intangibles assets	86,645	2,901	104,106	3,475
Total	\$494,653	\$16,560	\$551,783	\$18,417

34. Other general and administrative expenses

	2014.1.1-2014.6.30		2013.1.1-2	2013.6.30
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Utilities expenses	\$97,311	\$3,258	\$91,173	\$3,043
Postage expenses	212,232	7,105	173,653	5,796
Rental expenses	648,825	21,722	595,294	19,870
Business promotion expenses	798,964	26,748	430,164	14,357
Product promotion expenses	814,804	27,278	495,895	16,552
Cash delivery expenses	147,361	4,934	141,864	4,735
Insurance expenses	256,676	8,593	281,800	9,406
Tax enpenses	525,502	17,593	453,573	15,140
Others	1,415,034	47,373	1,314,967	43,891
Total	\$4,916,709	\$164,604	\$3,978,383	\$132,790

35. Components of other comprehensive income

2014.1.1-2014.6.30

	Income tax relating to							
		components of other						
	Arsing	during	comprehens	ive income	Other comprehensive			
	the pe	eriod	(expe	nse)	income, net of tax			
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$		
Exchange differences resulting from								
translating the financial statements of a								
foreign operation	\$(86,646)	\$(2,901)	\$14,730	\$493	\$(71,916)	\$(2,408)		
Unrealized gains (losses) from								
available-for-sale financial assets	972,278	32,550	(5,362)	(179)	966,916	32,371		
Share of other comprehensive income of								
associates and joint ventures accounted								
for using the equity method	20,086	673			20,086	673		
Total of other comprehensive income	\$905,718	\$30,322	\$9,368	\$314	\$915,086	\$30,636		

2013.1.1-2013.6.30

	Arsing during the period		Income tax component comprehens (expe	ts of other	Other comprehensive income, net of tax	
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Exchange differences resulting from				-		
translating the financial statements of a						
foreign operation	\$380,042	\$12,685	\$(64,606)	\$(2,157)	\$315,436	\$10,528
Unrealized gains (losses) from						
available-for-sale financial assets	(502,837)	(16,784)	37,716	1,259	(465,121)	(15,525)
Share of other comprehensive income of						
associates and joint ventures accounted						
for using the equity method	(9,570)	(319)	_		(9,570)	(319)
Total of other comprehensive income	\$(132,365)	\$(4,418)	\$(26,890)	\$(898)	\$(159,255)	\$(5,316)

36. Income tax

- (1) Under a directive issued by the Ministry of Finance (MOF), a financial holding company and its domestic subsidiaries that hold over 90% of shares issued by the financial holding company for 12 months within the same tax year may choose to adopt the consolidated income tax return for income tax filings. Additional tax and tax receivable resulting from the consolidated income tax return are recorded in the account of consolidated income tax return payable or receivable.
- (2) The major components of income tax expense are as follows:

Income tax (expense) income recognized in profit or loss

	2014.1.1-2	014.6.30	2013.1.1-2013.6.30		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Current income tax (expense) income:					
Current income tax charge	\$(1,340,797)	\$(44,888)	\$(1,228,240)	\$(40,996)	
Adjustments in respect of current					
income tax of prior periods	208,438	6,978	20,154	673	
Deferred tax (expense) income:					
Deferred tax (expense) income					
relating to origination and reversal					
of temporary differences	(410,841)	(13,754)	249,955	8,343	
Tax (expense) income recognized in					
the period for previously					
unrecognized tax loss, tax credit or					
temporary difference of prior periods		-	(110,275)	(3,681)	
Income tax expense	\$(1,543,200)	\$(51,664)	\$(1,068,406)	\$(35,661)	

Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	2014.1.1-20)14.6.30	2013.1.1-2013.6.30		
_	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Deferred tax (expense) income:					
Exchange differences resulting from					
translating the financial statements					
of a foreign operation	\$14,730	\$493	\$(64,606)	\$(2,157)	
Unrealized gains (losses) from					
available-for-sale financial assets	(5,362)	(179)	37,716	1,259	
Income tax relating to components of	·				
other comprehensive income	\$9,368	\$314	\$(26,890)	\$(898)	
_				3	

(3) Imputation credit information

_	2014.	6.30	2013.12.31		
_	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Balances of imputation credit amount	\$2,315	\$78	\$2,863	\$96_	
_	2013.6.30		2013.1.1		
_	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Balances of imputation credit amount	\$132,785	\$4,432	\$111,496	\$3,838	

The actual creditable ratio for 2013 and 2012 were 0.03% and 2.12%, respectively.

The Bank's earnings generated in the year ended 31 December 1997 and prior years have been fully appropriated. As of 30 June 2014, the undistributed earnings amounted to NT\$10,685,071 (US\$357,719) arose from earnings in 1998 and thereafter.

(4) The Bank's income tax returns for the years prior to 2008 have been assessed by the tax authority.

37. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

	2014.4.1-2014.6.30		2013.4.1-2013.6.30		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Net income (in thousands dollars)	\$10,529,743	\$352,519	\$7,761,095	\$259,049	
	2014.6.30		2013.6.30		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Retroactive adjustment weight-average					
shares outstanding	6,711,276	:	6,386,898		
Earnings per share (in dollar)	\$1.57	\$0.0526	\$1.22	\$0.0407	

The recapitalization of undistributed earnings of NT\$9,147,688 by issuing 914,769 thousand shares was resolved by the Bank's board of directors (according to the Company Act, the board of directors acted on behalf of the Bank's shareholders) on 30 April 2013 and approved by the Financial Supervisory commission. The recapitalization record date was 9 August 2013. The authorized share capital amounted to NT\$61,424,714 after recapitalization.

The Bank increased its capital by NT\$3,243,780 and issued 324,378 thousand shares was resolved by the Bank's board of directors (according to the Company Act, the board of directors acted on behalf of the Bank's shareholders) on 23 August 2013 and approved by the Financial Supervisory commission. The recapitalization record date was 26 September 2013. The authorized share capital amounted to NT\$64,668,494 after recapitalization.

The recapitalization of undistributed earnings of NT\$2,444,268 by issuing 244,429 thousand shares was resolved by the Bank's board of directors (according to the Company Act, the board of directors acted on behalf of the Bank's shareholders) on 21 April 2014 and approved by the Financial Supervisory commission. The recapitalization record date was 23 June 2014. The authorized share capital amounted to NT\$67,112,762 after recapitalization.

The recapitalization mentioned above were adjusted retrospectively the caculation of the current and previous periods in accordance with IAS 33 *Earnings per Shree*.

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of financial statements.

VII. Related parties transactions

Significant transactions with the related parties are summarized as follows:

1. Loans and Deposits

	2014.6.30						
	A	Account balance			Account balance		
			% of			% of	
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	Account	NT\$	US\$	Account	
Loans							
Associates							
Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp.	\$55,000	\$1,841		\$60,000	\$2,011	0.01%	
Other related parties							
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	60,000	2,009	0.01%	100,000	3,352	0.01%	
Cathay General Hospital	99,000	3,314	0.01%	99,000	3,319	0.01%	
Tien-Tai energy Corp.	117,050	3,919	0.01%	120,859	4,052	0.01%	
Others	1,248,518	41,798	0.11%	890,965	29,868	0.09%	
Subtotal	1,524,568	51,040	0.14%	1,210,824	40,591	0.12%	
Total	\$1,579,568	\$52,881	0.14%	\$1,270,824	\$42,602	0.13%	
	-						
<u>Deposits</u>		•					
Parent company							
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	\$1,307	\$43	-	\$3,982	\$134	-	
Other related parties							
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	18,841,542	630,785	1.13%	25,559,790	856,849	1.60%	
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	1,254,491	41,998	0.08%	1,470,311	49,290	0.09%	
Cathay Securities Corp.	1,250,488	41,864	0.08%	1,300,263	43,589	0.08%	
Cathay Futures Corp.	1,926,140	64,484	0.12%	1,920,210	64,372	0.12%	
Cathay Pacific Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	167,591	5,611	0.01%	44,992	1,508	-	
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	311,375	10,424	0.02%	344,818	11,559	0.02%	
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	232,757	7,792	0.01%	226,980	7,609	0.02%	
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	133,511	4,470	0.01%	1,970,907	66,071	0.12%	
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	13,037	437	-	142,617	4,781	0.01%	
Others	9,496,197	317,918	0.58%	8,558,652	286,914	0.54%	
Subtotal	33,627,129	1,125,783	2.04%	41,539,540	1,395,542	2.60%	
Total	\$33,628,436	\$1,125,826	2.04%	\$41,543,522	\$1,392,676	2.60%	

	2013.6.30			2013.1.1			
	A	ccount balance			Account	balance	:
			% of				% of
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	Account	NT\$		JS\$	Account
<u>Loans</u>							
Associates							
Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp.	\$60,000	\$2,003		\$65,	000	\$2,238	-
Other related parties							
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	970,000	32,377	0.10%		-	-	-
Cathay General Hospital	99,000	3,304	0.01%	103,	000	3,546	0.01%
Others	856,509	28,588	0.09%	385,	830	13,281	0.04%
Subtotal	1,925,509	64,269	0.20%	488,	830	16,827	0.05%
Total	\$1,985,509	\$66,272	0.20%	\$553,	830 \$	19,065	0.05%
<u>Deposits</u>							
Parent company							
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	\$149,479	\$4,989	0.01%	\$ 93,	389	\$3,215	0.01%
Other related parties							
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	53,630,146	1,790,058	3.46%	73,919,	996 2,5	44,578	4.86%
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	1,447,888	48,327	0.09%	1,285,	715	44,259	0.08%
Cathay Securities Corp.	1,224,490	40,871	0.08%	1,797,	618	61,880	0.12%
Cathay Futures Corp.	2,238,094	74,703	0.14%	1,978,	796	68,117	0.13%
Cathay Pacific Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	88,743	2,962	-	65,	757	2,263	-
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	755,049	25,202	0.05%	1,745,	795	60,096	0.11%
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	249,993	8,344	0.02%	279,	019	9,605	0.02%
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	1,814,812	60,574	0.12%	3,258,	081 1	12,154	0.21%
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	102,752	3,430	0.01%	167,	730	5,774	0.01%
Others	8,784,991	293,224	0.57%	7,234,	987 2	49,053	0.49%
Subtotal	70,336,958	2,347,695	4.54%	91,733,4	194 3,1	57,779	6.03%
Total	\$70,486,437	\$2,352,684	4.55%	\$91,826,8	383 \$3,1	60,994	6.04%
			Interes	t Incom	e (Expen	se)	
		2014.1	.1-2014.6		2013.1		3.6.30
Accounts/Related par	ties	NT\$		S\$	NT\$		US\$
Loans							
Associates							
Taiwan Real-estate Management C	Corp.	\$562	2	\$19	\$594	4	\$20
Other related parties							,
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.		82	1	28	5,69	8	190
Cathay General Hospital		1,44		48	1,47		49
Tien-Tai energy Corp.		2,069		69	-,.,	_	-
Others		11,813		396	8,59	8	287
Subtotal		16,150		541	15,77		526
Total		\$16,713		\$560	\$16,36		\$546
10001		Ψ10,710			Ψ10,50		Ψ270

	Interest Income (Expense)					
	2014.1.1-2	014.6.30	2013.1.1-2	2013.6.30		
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$		
<u>Deposits</u>						
Parent company						
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	\$(23)	\$(1)	\$(469)	\$(16)		
Other related parties						
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	(11,118)	(372)	(279,271)	(9,321)		
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	(5,173)	(173)	(4,737)	(158)		
Cathay Securities Corp.	(2,506)	(84)	(4,853)	(162)		
Cathay Futures Corp.	(11,815)	(396)	(13,610)	(454)		
Cathay Pacific Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	(200)	(7)	(440)	(15)		
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	(1,789)	(60)	(5,143)	(172)		
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	(65)	(2)	(112)	(4)		
Cathay Life Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	-	-	(149)	(5)		
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	(4,852)	(162)	(8,740)	(292)		
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	(404)	(13)	(831)	(28)		
Others	(50,722)	(1,698)	(52,528)	(1,753)		
Subtotal	(88,644)	(2,967)	(370,414)	(12,364)		
Total	\$(88,667)	\$(2,968)	\$(370,883)	\$(12,380)		

	Account balance						
	2014.6	5.30	2013.1	2.31			
Accounts / Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$			
Call loans to banks							
Subsidiaries							
Indovina Bank	\$2,123,965	\$71,107	\$1,198,000	\$40,161			
CUBC Bank	-	_	179,700	6,024			
Due from commercial banks							
Subsidiaries							
Indovina Bank	2,913	98	2,187	73			
CUBC Bank	-	-	147	5			
Call loans from banks							
Other related parties							
CUBC Bank	194,448	6,510	-	-			
Due to commercial banks							
Subsidiaries							
Indovina Bank	31,276	1,047	7,561	253			
CUBC Bank	10,275	344	7,169	240			
Other related parties							
Vietinbank	6,727	225	1,601	54			

	Account balance				
	2013.6.30		2013.	1.1	
Accounts / Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Call loans to banks				-	
Subsidiaries					
Indovina Bank	\$451,800	\$15,080	\$3,059,280	\$105,311	
CUBC Bank	-	-	-	-	
Due from commercial banks					
Subsidiaries					
Indovina Bank	14,146	472	1,218	42	
CUBC Bank	-	-	-	-	
Call loans from banks					
Other related parties					
CUBC Bank	-	-	-	-	
Due to commercial banks					
Subsidiaries					
Indovina Bank	7,340	245	14,616	503	
CUBC Bank	-	-	1,255	43	
Other related parties					
Vietinbank	33,521	1,119	5,722	197	
]	Interest Incom	ne (Expense)		
	2014.1.1-20	014.6.30	2013.1.1-2013.6.30		
Accounts / Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Call loans to banks					
Subsidiaries					
Indovina Bank	\$5,214	\$175	\$6,359	\$212	
CUBC Bank	967	32	-	-	
Due from commercial banks					
Subsidiaries					
Indovina Bank	35	1	26	1	
Call loans from banks					
Subsidiaries					
Indovina Bank	-	-	(137)	(5)	

Transactions terms with related parties are similar to those with third parties.

2. Guarantees and transactions of derivative financial instruments

Guarantees

	2013.1.1-2013.6.30		2013.6.30		2013.1.1-2013.6.30	
	Maximum	Maximum balance		Account balance		e fees
Related Parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Cathay Hospitality						
Management Co., Ltd.	\$21,816	\$728	\$21,816	\$728	\$-	-

Transactions of derivative financial instruments

	Category of	ntegory of Notional amount		Notional amount		s (losses)
Related parties	agreements	Term of agreements	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
<u>2014.6.30</u>						
Cathay Life						
Insurance Co., Ltd.	Currency swap	2012.7.19-2015.3.6	\$30,812,450	\$1,031,552	\$394,318	\$13,201
Cathay Century						
Insurance Co., Ltd.	Currency swap	2013.7.12-2016.6.13	1,434,424	48,022	10,458	350
	Interest rate swap	2007.9.27-2015.4.30	400,000	13,391	(10,125)	(339)
	Category of		Notional a	amount	Valuation gain	s (losses)
Related parties	Category of agreements	Term of agreements	Notional a	uS\$	Valuation gain:	s (losses) US\$
Related parties		Term of agreements				<u> </u>
		Term of agreements				<u> </u>
2013.6.30		Term of agreements 2012.4.27-2015.3.6				<u> </u>
2013.6.30 Cathay Life	agreements		NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
2013.6.30 Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	agreements		NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
2013.6.30 Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Cathay Century	agreements Currency swap	2012.4.27-2015.3.6	NT\$ \$26,656,200	US\$ \$889,726	NT\$ \$1,137,772	US\$ \$37,976

3. Transactions under resale and repurchase agreements

_	Account Balance				
_	2014.6.30		2013.12	2.31	
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase			•		
Others	\$28,014	\$938	\$-	\$-	

_	Account Balance			
_	2013.0	6.30	2013.	1.1
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase				
Other related parties				
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	\$425,000	\$14,186	\$20,000	\$689
Others	-		60,081	2,068
Total	\$425,000	\$14,186	\$80,081	\$2,757
_		Interest E	xpense	
	2014.1.1-2014.6.30 2013)13.6.30
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase				
Other related parties				
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	\$-	\$-	\$(572)	\$(19)
Others	(50)	(2)	(121)	(4)
Total	\$(50)	\$(2)	\$(693)	\$(23)

4. Lease

_	2014.1.1-2014.6.30		2013.1.1-2013.6.30		Payment
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	term
Rental income					
Other related parties					
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$29,895	\$1,001	\$27,198	\$908	Monthly
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	4,509	151	4,196	140	Monthly
Cathay Securities Corp.	4,191	140	4,181	140	Monthly
Culture and Charity Foundation of					
Cathay United Bank	2,316	78	2,476	83	Monthly
Rental expense					
Other related parties					
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	199,553	6,681	188,193	6,281	Monthly
Cathay Real Estate Development					
Co., Ltd.	26,203	877	33,020	1,102	Monthly

	2014.6.30		2013.12.31	
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Refundable deposits				
Other related parties				
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$93,526	\$3,131	\$95,045	\$3,186
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	13,932	466	13,932	467
	2013	.6.30	2013	.1.1
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Refundable deposits				-
Other related parties				
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$89,267	\$2,980	\$85,466	\$2,942
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	13,932	465	13,932	480
	2014	.6.30	2013.12.31	
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Guarantee deposit received				,
Other related parties				
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$15,112	\$506	\$15,172	\$509
Cathay Securities Corp.	2,808	94	2,536	85
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	2,383	80	2,221	74
	2013.	6.30	2013.1.1	
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Guarantee deposit received				
Other related parties				
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$14,790	\$494	\$14,790	\$509
Cathay Securities Corp.	2,536	85	2,536	87
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	2,085	70	2,085	72
	2014.1.1-2	2014.6.30	2013.1.1-2	2013.6.30
Accounts/Related parties				
Commissions and handling fees income	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Other related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
	NT\$ \$1,734,229	US\$ \$58,059	NT\$ \$1,079,052	
Other related parties		·		\$36,016
Other related parties Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$1,734,229	\$58,059	\$1,079,052	US\$ \$36,016 1,324 186
Other related parties Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$1,734,229 43,029	\$5 8 ,059	\$1,079,052 39,655	\$36,016 1,324

	2014.1.1-2	2014.6.30	2013.1.1-2	2013.6.30
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
6. Other operating income				
Parent company				
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	\$3,054	\$102	\$1,797	\$60
Other related parties				
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	3,293	110	2,070	69
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	374	13	245	8
	2014.1.1-2	2014.6.30	2013.1.1-2	2013.6.30
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
7. Operating expenses				
Subsidiaries				
Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	\$108,068	\$3,618	\$117,390	\$3,918
Other related parties	·	•	•	ŕ
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	89,464	2,995	46,241	1,543
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	222,399	7,446	206,968	6,908
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	2,646	89	2,648	88
Cathay General Hospital	27	1	1,911	64
Lin Yuan Property Management and Maintnance				
Co., Ltd.	3,820	128	4,048	135
Cathay Healthcare Inc.	8,225	275	2,989	100
	2014.1.1-2	2014.6.30	2013.1.1-2013.6.30	
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
8. <u>Insurance expenses</u>				
Other related parties				
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$29,920	\$1,002	\$345,487	\$11,532
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	46,811	1,567	31,146	1,040
	2014.	2014.6.30		12.31
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
9. Related party receivables for allocation of		<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·
linked-tax system				
Parent company				
Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$502,245	\$16,814	\$256,312	\$8,592
	2013.	6.30	2013	.1.1
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$		US\$
Parent company				
Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$375,330	\$12,528	\$246,573	\$8,488

	2014	2014.6.30		12.31
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
10. Refundable deposit	-			
Other related parties				
Cathay Futures Corp.	\$52,448	\$1,756	\$52,448	\$1,758
	2013.	.6.30	2013	.1.1
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Parent company				
Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$61,873	\$2,065	\$64,345	\$2,215
	2014.	6.30	2013.	12.31
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
11. Other receivable-cash dividends				
Subsidiary				
Indovina Bank	\$284,193	\$9,514	\$119,800	\$4,016
	2013.6.30		2013.1.1	
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Subsidiary				
Indovina Bank	\$542,160	\$18,096	\$407,904	\$14,041
Associates				
Taiwan Finance Corp.	27,899	931	-	-
	2014.	2014.6.30		12.31
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
12. Accrued expenses				
Subsidiaries				
Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	\$23,644	\$792	\$24,857	\$833
	2013.6.30		2013.1.1	
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Subsidiaries				
Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	\$25,497	\$851	\$26,131	\$900

	2014.6.30		2013.12.31	
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
13. Accounts payable				
Other realated parties				
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$2,123	\$71	\$39,745	\$1,332
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	30,667	1,027	15,655	525
	2013.	2013.6.30		.1.1
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Other realated parties				
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$8,076	\$270	\$4,855	\$167
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	24,156	806	12,396	427
	2014.1.1-2	2014.1.1-2014.6.30		013.6.30
Accounts/Related parties	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
14. Key management personnel compensation				
Short-term employee benefits	\$71,068	\$2,379	\$62,566	\$2,088
Post-employment benefits	2,003	67	3,918	131
Total	\$73,071	\$2,446	\$66,484	\$2,219

The key management personnel of the Bank include the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Directors, Supervisors, President and Vice-President.

15. Others

- a. The Bank paid construction planning and design maintenance services fees to Lin Yuan Property Management and Maintenance Co., Ltd. in the amount of NT\$4,479 (US\$150) and NT\$1,876 (US\$63) during the six-month periods ended 30 June 2014 and 2013, respectively.
- b. The Bank purchased bonus points in exchange for merchandise for the Bank's customer from Symphox Information Co., Ltd. As of 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, 30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013, the unconverted bonus points amounted to NT\$22,282 (US\$746), NT\$26,049 (US\$873), NT\$23,720 (US\$792) and NT\$26,517 (US\$913), respectively.
- c. The Bank entered into a contract with Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. to transferring credit facilities. The transferring loan amount was NT\$307,050 (US\$10,280) during the six-month periods ended 30 June 2014.

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

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

VIII. Assets pledged as security

See Notes VI.

IX. Commitments and contingencies

As of 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, 30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013 the Bank had the following commitments and contingent liabilities, which are not reflected in the consolidated financial statements:

	2014	.6.30	2013.12.31	
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Entrusted Items and Guarantees:				
Trust and security held for safekeeping	\$490,542,988	\$16,422,598	\$438,098,386	\$14,686,503
Travelers checks for sale	487,247	16,312	559,217	18,747
Bills for collection	45,657,110	1,528,527	44,881,814	1,504,586
Book-entry for government bonds and				
depository for short-term marketable				
securities under management	544,527,400	18,229,910	573,257,300	19,217,476
Entrusted financial management business	5,387,639	180,370	3,190,719	106,963
Guarantees on duties and contracts	10,191,506	341,195	11,270,885	377,837
Unused commercial letters of credit	5,117,051	171,311	3,202,955	107,374
Irrevocable loan commitments	194,774,968	6,520,756	165,615,358	5,551,973
Credit card lines commitments	404,617,652	13,545,954	379,793,417	12,731,928
Stamp tax, securities and memorial				
currency consignments	-	-	1,006	34

	2013	.6.30	2013	3.1.1
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Entrusted Items and Guarantees:				
Trust and security held for safekeeping	\$395,752,086	\$13,209,349	\$337,334,621	\$11,612,207
Travelers checks for sale	472,990	15,787	462,167	15,909
Bills for collection	42,506,808	1,418,785	39,523,311	1,360,527
Book-entry for government bonds and				
depository for short-term marketable				
securities under management	564,703,900	18,848,595	564,494,500	19,431,824
Entrusted financial management business	4,262,909	142,287	2,385,838	82,129
Guarantees on duties and contracts	10,711,299	357,520	12,081,454	415,885
Unused commercial letters of credit	3,695,483	123,347	4,281,218	147,374
Irrevocable loan commitments	63,943,341	2,134,291	34,415,264	1,184,691
Credit card lines commitments	301,187,898	10,053,001	295,794,164	10,182,243
Stamp tax, securities and memorial				
currency consignments	1,006	34	1,006	35

2. As of 30 June 2014, the Bank's significant lawsuits and proceedings are as follows:

Lee and Li Attorneys-at-Law and SanDisk Corporation filed lawsuits in the Taiwan Taipei District Court and alleged that the Bank breached its contractual and fiduciary duties in connection with the embezzlement conducted by Eddie Liu, a former employee of Lee and Li Attorneys-at-Law on October 2003. Both plaintiffs claimed indemnities amounted to NT\$0.99 billion (US\$33 million) and NT\$3.09 billion (US\$103 million), respectively. The lawsuit was in the litigation procedures in July 2007 and is still under trial by Taipei District court. The Bank is in mediation procedure with SanDisk Corporation. The Bank has been advised by its legal advisor that it is possible, but not probable, that the action will be resolved in the Bank's favor and accordingly no provision for such claims has been made in these financial statements.

3. According to the operating leases agreements of the Bank, rentals for lease that should be paid in future are disclosed in Notes XII.

X. Losses due to major disasters

None.

XI. Significant subsequent events

None.

XII. Other

1. Disclosure of financial instruments information

(1) <u>Information of fair value</u>

	2014.6.30				
•	Carryin	g value	Fair v	alue	
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Financial assets					
Assets:					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$130,142,283	\$4,356,956	\$130,142,283	\$4,356,956	
Available-for-sale financial assets	64,515,005	2,159,859	64,515,005	2,159,859	
Held-to-maturity financial assets	50,043,774	1,675,386	52,101,603	1,744,279	
Investment in debt securities with no active market	331,806,014	11,108,337	332,356,894	11,126,779	
Loans and receivable:					
Cash and cash equivalents (exclude cash on hand)	96,507,188	3,230,907	96,507,188	3,230,907	
Due from the Central Bank and call loan to banks	124,634,758	4,172,573	124,634,758	4,172,573	
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	19,216,895	643,351	19,216,895	643,351	
Receivable, net	83,455,469	2,793,956	83,455,469	2,793,956	
Discounts and loans, net	1,091,318,417	36,535,602	1,091,318,417	36,535,602	
Other financial assets, net	4,223	141	4,223	141	
Other assets, net	4,799,718	160,687	4,799,718	160,687	
Subtotal	1,419,936,668	47,537,217	1,419,936,668	47,537,217	
Derivative financial assets for hedging	637,445	21,341	637,445	21,341	
Total	\$1,997,081,189	\$66,859,096	\$1,999,689,898	\$66,946,431	
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	\$13,350,569	\$446,956	\$13,350,569	\$446,956	
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:					
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	61,841,533	2,070,356	61,841,533	2,070,356	
Funds borrowed from the Central Bank and other banks	1,495,750	50,075	1,495,750	50,075	
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	62,862,503	2,104,536	62,862,503	2,104,536	
Payables	14,804,764	495,640	14,804,764	495,640	
Deposits and remittances	1,627,929,567	54,500,488	1,627,929,567	54,500,488	
Financial debentures payable	67,214,791	2,250,244	67,214,791	2,250,244	
Other financial liabilities	65,070,447	2,178,455	65,070,447	2,178,455	
Others	975,384	32,654	975,384	32,654	
Subtotal	1,902,194,739	63,682,448	1,902,194,739	63,682,448	
Total	\$1,915,545,308	\$64,129,404	\$1,915,545,308	\$64,129,404	

		31

	Carryin	g value	Fair	Fair value		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$		
Financial assets						
Assets:						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$162,997,211	\$5,464,204	\$162,997,211	\$5,464,204		
Available-for-sale financial assets	67,046,565	2,247,622	67,046,565	2,247,622		
Held-to-maturity financial assets	50,711,678	1,700,023	51,790,278	1,736,181		
Investment in debt securities with no active market	280,272,013	9,395,642	280,671,503	9,409,035		
Loans and receivable:						
Cash and cash equivalents (exclude cash on hand)	53,345,242	1,788,308	53,345,242	1,788,308		
Due from the Central Bank and call loan to banks	140,479,847	4,709,348	140,479,847	4,709,348		
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	7,645,763	256,311	7,645,763	256,311		
Receivable, net	120,044,971	4,024,303	120,044,971	4,024,303		
Discounts and loans, net	1,013,723,116	33,983,343	1,013,723,116	33,983,343		
Other financial assets, net	22,154	743	22,154	743		
Other assets, net	3,916,156	131,283	3,916,156	131,283		
Subtotal	1,339,177,249	44,893,639	1,339,177,249	44,893,639		
Derivative financial assets for hedging	837,179	28,065	837,179	28,065		
Total	\$1,901,041,895	\$63,729,195	\$1,902,519,985	\$63,778,746		
Financial liabilities						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	\$11,271,187	\$377,847	\$11,271,187	\$377,847		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:						
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	50,630,112	1,697,288	50,630,112	1,697,288		
Funds borrowed from the Central Bank and other banks	1,497,500	50,201	1,497,500	50,201		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	58,681,600	1,967,201	58,681,600	1,967,201		
Payables	14,795,810	496,004	14,795,810	496,004		
Deposits and remittances	1,596,302,557	53,513,328	1,596,302,557	53,513,328		
Financial debentures payable	52,417,213	1,757,198	52,417,213	1,757,198		
Other financial liabilities	36,145,158	1,211,705	36,145,158	1,211,705		
Others	998,645	33,478	998,645	33,478		
Subtotal	1,811,468,595	60,726,403	1,811,468,595	60,726,403		
Total	\$1,822,739,782	\$61,104,250	\$1,822,739,782	\$61,104,250		

	2013.6.30					
	Carryin	g value	Fair v	/alue		
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$		
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Assets:						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$76,522,933	\$2,554,170	\$76,522,933	\$2,554,17		
Available-for-sale financial assets	58,141,694	1,940,644	58,141,694	1,940,64		
Held-to-maturity financial assets	48,795,146	1,628,676	49,517,010	1,652,77		
Investment in debt securities with no active market	442,136,122	14,757,547	442,756,828	14,778,26		
Loans and receivable:						
Cash and cash equivalents (exclude cash on hand)	31,885,833	1,064,281	31,885,833	1,064,28		
Due from the Central Bank and call loan to banks	83,210,460	2,777,385	83,210,460	2,777,38		
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	5,492,597	183,331	5,492,597	183,33		
Receivable, net	84,437,535	2,818,342	84,437,535	2,818,34		
Discounts and loans, net	981,314,522	32,754,156	981,314,522	32,754,15		
Other financial assets, net	656,262	21,905	656,262	21,90		
Other assets, net	3,581,455	119,541	3,581,455	119,54		
Subtotal	1,190,578,664	39,738,941	1,190,578,664	39,738,94		
Derivative financial assets for hedging	1,017,819	33,973	1,017,819	33,97		
Total	\$1,817,192,378	\$60,653,951	\$1,818,534,948	\$60,698,76		
Financial liabilities	-					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$7,178,537	\$239,604	\$7,178,537	\$239,60		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:						
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	40,472,413	1,350,882	40,472,413	1,350,88		
Funds borrowed from the Central Bank and other banks	1,506,000	50,267	1,506,000	50,26		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	56,427,177	1,883,417	56,427,177	1,883,41		
Payables	25,348,475	846,077	25,348,475	846,07		
Deposits and remittances	1,550,595,088	51,755,510	1,550,595,088	51,755,51		
Financial debentures payable	52,649,271	1,757,319	52,649,271	1,757,31		
Other financial liabilities	20,578,371	686,862	20,578,371	686,86		
Others	987,747	32,969	987,747	32,96		
Subtotal	1,748,564,542	58,363,303	1,748,564,542	58,363,30		
Total	\$1,755,743,079	\$58,602,907	\$1,755,743,079	\$58,602,90		

	2013.1.1						
	Carryin	g value	Fair v	⁄alue			
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$.	US\$			
Financial assets							
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$67,796,967	\$2,333,803	\$67,796,967	\$2,333,803			
Available-for-sale financial assets	63,186,407	2,175,091	63,186,407	2,175,091			
Held-to-maturity financial assets	20,542,870	707,156	23,338,117	803,378			
Investment in debt securities with no active market	424,043,663	14,597,028	423,665,567	14,584,013			
Loans and receivable:							
Cash and cash equivalents (exclude cash on hand)	20,945,857	721,027	20,945,857	721,027			
Due from the Central Bank and call loan to banks	98,844,688	3,402,571	98,844,688	3,402,571			
Receivable, net	50,728,353	1,746,243	50,728,353	1,746,243			
Discounts and loans, net	986,516,412	33,959,257	986,516,412	33,959,257			
Other financial assets, net	13,619	469	13,619	469			
Other assets, net	1,296,934	44,645	1,296,934	44,645			
Subtotal	1,158,345,863	39,874,212	1,158,345,863	39,874,212			
Derivative financial assets for hedging	1,203,138	41,416	1,203,138	41,416			
Total	\$1,735,118,908	\$59,728,706	\$1,737,536,059	\$59,811,913			
Financial liabilities							
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	\$4,967,738	\$171,006	\$4,967,738	\$171,006			
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:							
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	51,891,103	1,786,269	51,891,103	1,786,269			
Funds borrowed from the Central Bank and other banks	1,456,800	50,148	1,456,800	50,148			
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	20,369,249	701,179	20,369,249	701,179			
Payables	21,225,349	730,649	21,225,349	730,649			
Deposits and remittances	1,520,735,366	52,348,894	1,520,735,366	52,348,894			
Financial debentures payable	42,518,631	1,463,636	42,518,631	1,463,636			
Other financial liabilities	17,426,191	599,869	17,426,191	599,869			
Others	1,199,725	41,298	1,199,725	41,298			
Subtotal	1,676,822,414	57,721,942	1,676,822,414	57,721,942			
Total	\$1,681,790,152	\$57,892,948	\$1,681,790,152	\$57,892,948			

- (2) The methodologies and assumptions used by the Bank to estimate the above fair value of financial instruments are summarized as follows:
 - A. The carrying value of short-term financial instruments, such as cash and cash equivalents, receivables, securities purchased under agreements to resell, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, payables, refundable deposits, guarantee deposits, borrowed funds, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks and due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks arising in the ordinary course of business, approximate the fair value because of the relatively short period of time between their origination and expected realization.

- B. Quoted market prices, if available, are utilized as estimates of the fair values of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale financial instruments, held-to-maturity financial assets and derivatives financial instruments of hedging. If no quoted market prices exist for certain financial instruments, the fair value of such instruments has been derived based on pricing models. A price model incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price. The discounted cash flow technique is used to estimate the fair value of a debt instrument where an active market does not exist. The estimates, hypotheses and discount rates for valuation refer to quoted prices, from financial instruments, of financial instruments having substantially the same terms and characteristics, including the credit quality of debtors, the remaining term over which the contractual interest rate is fixed, the remaining term to repayment of the principal, and the currency in which the payments are to be made.
- C. Discounts and loans, deposits and principals received from the sale of structured products are classified as interest-bearing financial instruments. Thus, their carrying value is equivalent to their fair value. The face value of delinquent accounts deducted from allowance for doubtful accounts is adopted as fair value.
- D. Investment accounted for using the equity method were non-listed stocks that do not have a quoted price in an active market. The variability in the range of reasonable fair value estimates is not significant for that instrument and the probabilities of the various estimates within the range cannot be reasonably assessed. Since the fair value cannot be reliably measured, the carrying amount should be the reasonable basis to estimate the fair value.
- E. According to the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks", financial assets measured at cost are the stocks that were not public traded in Taiwan Stock Exchange and GreTai Securities Market and derivative instruments linked to or settled by delivery of such unquoted equity investments shall be measured at cost.
- F. The fair value of financial debentures payable is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms and remaining maturities.
- G. If the derivatives do not have market prices available to compare, the discounted-cash-flow model is applied to forward currency and interest rate swap and Black-Scholes model, Binomial Option Price model or Monte-Carlo-method are applied to option derivatives.

- H. The Bank adopts the exchange rates and market interest rates provide by Thomson Reuters' system to evaluate the fair value of forward currency, currency swap, interest rate swap and cross currency swap. The average price or closing price is used to figure the fair value of each contract.
- (3) The fair value hierarchy information of the financial instruments.
 - A. The definition of the hierarchy of the financial instruments is measured at fair value:
 - Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
 - Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.
 - Level 3: Techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.
 - B. The Bank's fair value hierarchy of the financial instruments:

			2014.6.30						
	Total 1st Le		evel 2 nd I		Level 3 rd Le		evel		
Item	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Non-derivative financial instruments									
Assets									
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:									
Financial assets for trading									
Bonds	\$15,879,334	\$531,615	\$6,943,748	\$232,466	\$8,935,586	\$299,149	\$-	\$-	
Others	100,647,696	3,369,524	-	-	100,647,696	3,369,524	-	-	
Available-for-sale financial assets									
Stocks	14,319,905	479,408	10,585,333	354,380	3,734,572	125,028	-	=	
Bonds	49,833,951	1,668,361	14,901,496	498,878	34,932,455	1,169,483	-	-	
Others	361,149	12,091	361,149	12,091	-	-	-	-	
Liabilities			٠						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	199,417	6,676	199,417	6,676	-	-	-	-	
Financial debentures payable	10,314,791	345,323	-	-	10,314,791	345,323	-	-	
Derivative financial instruments									
Assets									
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	13,615,253	455,817	330	11	13,614,923	455,806	-	-	
Derivative financial assets for hedging	637,445	21,341	-		637,445	21,341	-	-	
Liabilities									
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	13,151,152	440,280	-	-	13,151,152	440,280	-	-	

	2013.12.31							
	Total 1 st Level			evel	2 nd 1	Level	3 rd Level	
Item	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Non-derivative financial instruments								
Assets								
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:								
Financial assets for trading								
Bonds	\$8,812,709	\$295,431	\$4,309,686	\$144,475	\$4,503,023	\$150,956	\$-	\$-
Others	143,666,541	4,816,176	-	-	143,666,541	4,816,176	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets								
Stocks	14,208,356	476,311	10,631,376	356,399	3,576,980	119,912	-	-
Bonds	51,887,035	1,739,425	15,528,536	520,568	36,358,499	1,218,857	-	-
Others	951,174	31,886	951,174	31,886	-	-	-	_
Liabilities								
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	497,002	16,661	-	-	497,002	16,661	-	-
Financial debentures payable	10,517,213	352,572	-	-	10,517,213	352,572	-	-
Derivative financial instruments								
Assets								
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,517,961	352,597	-	-	10,517,961	352,597	-	-
Derivative financial assets for hedging	837,179	28,065	-	-	837,179	28,065	_	-
Liabilities								
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	10,774,185	361,186	-	-	10,774,185	361,186	-	-
	Тс	otal	1 st L		3.6.30		3 rd Le	wal
Item	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Non-derivative financial instruments			-					
Assets								
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:								
Financial assets for trading								
Bonds	\$11,699,195	\$390,494	\$11,699,195	\$390,494	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Others	56,531,328	1,886,893	363,880	12,145	56,167,448	1,874,748	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	, -,	-,,	,		,-,	-,,		
Stocks	12,947,730	432,167	9,066,859	302,632	3,880,871	129,535	<u>-</u>	_
Bonds	44,410,419	1,482,324	13,376,652	446,484	31,033,767	1,035,840	-	_
Others	783,545	26,153	783,545	26,153	-	· · ·	_	_
Liabilities		,	,	,				
Financial debentures payable	10,749,271	358,787	_	_	10,749,271	358,787	_	_
Derivative financial instruments		•			, ,	,		
Assets								
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,292,410	276,783	66	2	8,292,344	276,781	_	-
Derivative financial assets for hedging	1,017,819	33,973	-		1,017,819	33,973	_	_
Liabilities	• •				. ,	, · ·		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7,178,537	239,604	-	-	7,178,537	239,604	-	-

	·			201	3.1.1								
	To	otal	1 st Lo	1 st Level		2 nd Level		3 rd Level					
Item	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$					
Non-derivative financial instruments													
Assets													
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:													
Financial assets for trading													
Bonds	\$4,030,538	\$138,745	\$824,388	\$28,378	\$3,206,150	\$110,367	\$-	\$-					
Others	59,110,475	2,034,784	-	-	59,110,475	2,034,784	-	-					
Available-for-sale financial assets													
Stocks	11,251,569	387,318	7,348,855	252,973	3,902,714	134,345	-	-					
Bonds	50,164,514	1,726,833	15,861,748	546,015	34,302,766	1,180,818	-	-					
Others	1,770,324	60,940	1,770,324	60,940	-	-	-	-					
Liabilities													
Financial debentures payable	10,618,631	365,529	-	-	10,618,631	365,529	-	-					
Derivative financial instruments													
Assets													
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,655,954	160,274	61	2	4,655,893	160,272	-	-					
Derivative financial assets for hedging	1,203,138	41,416	-	-	1,203,138	41,616	-	-					
Liabilities													
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,967,738	171,006	-	_	4,967,738	171,006	-	-					

2. Financial risk management

Risk control and hedging strategy

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

The Bank organized the risk management committee and its responsibilities are as illustrated below:

- A. To amend the risk management policies, risk appetite or risk tolerance and report the above issues to board of directors for approval.
- B. To manage and decide the strategy about the Bank's credit risk, market risk and operating risk management.
- C. To report the significant risk management issues, such as credit ratings, market assessment and risk indicators.
- D. To analyze the issues that the Bank's business unit brought up for discussion.
- E. Other issues.

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

3. Market risk

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

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

Market risk management process

(1) Identification and measurement

The operating department and risk management department of the Bank identified the market risk factors of risk exposure position, and measured the market risk further. Market risk factors are the components that could have impact on value of financial instrument, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity securities...etc, including position, gain and loss, the loss of stress test, sensitivity (DVO1, Delta, Vega, Gamma) and Value at Risk (VaR)...etc, to measure the extent of investment portfolio that is influenced by interest risk, foreign exchange risk and equity securities.

(2) Monitoring and reporting

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

Risk management policy of trading book

The trading book is the portfolio of financial instruments and physical investment for the purpose of trading or the hedge on the trading book. Portfolio held for trading is which intended to earn the profit from bid-ask spread. Except positions from the above trading book, they will be called banking book.

(1) Strategy

In order to control market risk effectively and ensure the operating departments operate the transaction strategy with flexibility, the Bank evaluates various assessment and control. The portfolio of trading book has the risk limitation of each investment portfolio which is set according to the transaction strategy, category of investment and the annual profit target.

(2) Policy and procedure

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

(3) Valuation policy

If the financial instruments of trading book have market values, they should be evaluated at least once each day by the information that is from an independent source and easily accessible. If it's evaluated by a model, a mathematical model should be used prudently, and the assumptions and parameters of the valuation model should be regularly reviewed and examined.

(4) Method of measurement

- A. The assumption and calculation of VaR: see VaR section.
- B. The Bank executes the stress test monthly with the following scenarios: the fluctuation of interest rate at 100bp, equity securities at 15% and foreign exchange rate at 3%, and reports to risk management committee regularly.

Interest risk management of trading book

(1) Definition of interest risk

Interest risk is the risk that the trading portfolios suffer losses or the change of its fair value which is caused by the fluctuation of interest rate. The main instruments include the securities and derivatives that relate to interest rates.

(2) Interest risk management procedure of trading book

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

(3) Method of measurement

- A. The assumption and calculation of VaR: see VaR section.
- B. The Bank measures the investment portfolio's interest risk exposure monthly.

Interest risk management of banking book

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

(1) Strategy

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

(2) Management procedure

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

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

(3) Method of measurement

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

Foreign exchange risk management

(1) Definition of foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the gain/loss caused by two currencies exchange in different times. The Bank's foreign exchange risk arises from the derivative instruments, such as spot exchange, forward exchange and foreign exchange option...etc. The Bank's foreign exchange transactions are implemented daily to offset clients' position. Thus, the Bank suffers little foreign exchange risk.

(2) Policy, procedure and measurement methodology of foreign exchange risk management

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

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

Risk management of equity price

(1) Definition of risk of equity price

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

(2) Purpose of risk management in equity prices

To avoid the massive fluctuation of equity price to worsen the Bank's financial situation or earnings. Also, to raises the operating efficiency of capital and strengthen the business operation.

(3) Procedure of risk management of equity prices

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

(4) Measured methodology

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

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

The Bank adopts many methodologies to manage its market risk. Value-at-risk (VaR) is one of the methodologies. VaR is a statistical measure that assesses potential losses that might be caused by changes in risk factors over a specified period of time and at a specific level of statistical confidence.

2014.6.30							
	Average	balance	Maximun	Maximum balance		Minimum balance	
Factors of market risk	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Interest rate	\$489,925	\$16,402	\$643,232	\$21,534	\$311,553	\$10,430	
Foreign exchange	138,087	4,623	150,287	5,031	112,986	3,783	
Equity Securities price	262,178	8,777	353,880	11,847	150,959	5,054	

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2013.12.31								
	Average balance Maximum balance		Minimum balance					
Factors of market risk	NT\$	NT\$ US\$ NT\$ US\$		NT\$	US\$			
Interest rate	\$555,070	\$18,608	\$772,357	\$25,892	\$311,553	\$10,444		
Foreign exchange	148,142	4,966	154,844	5,191	144,266	4,836		
Equity Securities price	231,969	7,776	352,855	11,829	133,386	4,472		

2013.6.30								
	Average balance Maximum balance			Minimun	n balance			
Factors of market risk	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$		
Interest rate	\$605,836	\$20,221	\$876,417	\$29,253	\$457,036	\$15,255		
Foreign exchange	150,046	5,008	154,844	5,168	145,275	4,849		
Equity Securities price	189,667	6,331	352,855	11,778	133,386	4,452		

2013.1.1								
	Average balance Maximum balance		Average balance Maximum balance Minim		Minimun	n balance		
Factors of market risk	NT\$	NT\$ US\$ NT\$ US\$		NT\$	US\$			
Interest rate	\$611,347	\$21,045	\$876,417	\$30,169	\$457,036	\$15,733		
Foreign exchange	156,656	5,393	162,280	5,586	146,608	5,047		
Equity Securities price	124,933	4,301	165,277	5,689	60,704	2,090		

The Bank enters into a variety of derivatives transactions for both trading and nontrading purposes. The objectives in using derivative instruments are to meet customers' needs, to manage the Bank's exposure to risks and to generate revenues through trading activities. The Bank trades derivative instruments on behalf of customers and for its own positions. The Bank provides derivative contracts to address customers' demands for customized derivatives and also takes proprietary positions for its own accounts.

Stress testing

The stress testing is used to measure the maximum losses of risk asset portfolio under the worst scenario. The Bank's stress testing considers various types of risk factors and reporting the results to the executive management.

Stress Test					
Market/ Product	Scenarios	2014.6.30			
Market/ Product	Scenarios	NT\$	US\$		
Stock Market	Major Stock Exchanges +15%	\$1,620,987	\$54,268		
Stock Warket	Major Stock Exchanges -15%	(1,620,987)	(54,268)		
Interest Rate/Bond Market	Major Interest Rate + 100bp	(4,142,399)	(138,681)		
Interest Rate/Bond Market	Major Interest Rate - 100bp	4,353,702	145,755		
Equaion Exchange Montret	Major Currencies +3%	1,718,958	57,548		
Foreign Exchange Market	Major Currencies -3%	(1,718,134)	(57,520)		
	Major Stock Exchanges -15%				
Composite	Major Interest Rate + 100bp	(4,044,428)	(135,401)		
	Major Currencies +3%				

Stress Test					
Moultat/ Duo duot	Commiss	2013.12.31			
Market/ Product	Scenarios	NT\$	US\$		
Stock Market	Major Stock Exchanges +15%	\$1,211,069	\$40,599		
Stock Market	Major Stock Exchanges -15%	(1,211,069)	(40,599)		
Interest Rate/Bond Market	Major Interest Rate + 100bp	(4,564,436)	(153,015)		
Interest Rate/Bond Market	Major Interest Rate - 100bp	4,796,889	160,808		
Familian Evaluation Mauliat	Major Currencies +3%	1,703,503	57,107		
Foreign Exchange Market	Major Currencies -3%	(1,703,201)	(57,097)		
	Major Stock Exchanges -15%				
Composite	Major Interest Rate + 100bp	(4,072,002)	(136,507)		
	Major Currencies +3%				

Stress Test					
Market/ Product	Scenarios	2013.6.30			
Market/ Froduct	Scenarios	NT\$	US\$		
Stock Market	Major Stock Exchanges +15%	\$1,072,390	\$35,794		
Stock Warket	Major Stock Exchanges -15%	(1,072,390)	(35,794)		
Interest Rate/Bond Market	Major Interest Rate + 100bp	(4,177,943)	(139,451)		
interest Nate/Bond Market	Major Interest Rate - 100bp	4,405,332	147,040		
Foreign Evahanga Markat	Major Currencies +3%	1,897,167	63,323		
Foreign Exchange Market	Major Currencies -3%	(1,896,990)	(63,317)		
	Major Stock Exchanges -15%				
Composite	Major Interest Rate + 100bp	(3,353,166)	(111,921)		
	Major Currencies +3%		ŕ		

Stress Test					
Montrot/Duo duot	Comming	2013.1.1			
Market/ Product	Scenarios	NT\$	US\$		
Stools Mouleat	Major Stock Exchanges +15%	\$1,025,960	\$35,317		
Stock Market	Major Stock Exchanges -15%	(1,025,960)	(35,317)		
I-44 D-4-/D4 M14	Major Interest Rate + 100bp	(2,821,676)	(97,132)		
Interest Rate/Bond Market	Major Interest Rate - 100bp	2,496,083	85,924		
Fausian Fushanas Madat	Major Currencies +3%	1,450,437	49,929		
Foreign Exchange Market	Major Currencies -3%	(1,365,947)	(47,021)		
	Major Stock Exchanges -15%				
Composite	Major Interest Rate + 100bp	(2,397,199)	(82,520)		
	Major Currencies +3%				

Sensitivity analysis

A. Interest rate risk

Interest rate factor sensitivities (the present value of one basis point, or "PVBP") represent the change in the net present value of the interest rate derivatives portfolios caused by a parallel unit shift of 0.01% (1 basis point) in the interest rates in various yield curves affecting the portfolio. The Bank's interest rate-sensitive portfolios include bonds, interest rate swaps and structured products composed of such products.

B. Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange rate factor sensitivities ("FX delta") represent the change of the foreign exchange portfolios caused by the underlying currency exchange rate fluctuation.

C. Equity price risk

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

Market risk factor sensitivity of the Bank

	2014.6.30			
	Sensitivity of	profit or loss	Sensitivity	of equity
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Foreign exchange rate factor sensitivity (FX Delta)				
USD+1%	\$354,413	\$11,865	\$-	\$-
HKD+1%	2,807	94	-	-
JPY+1%	-	-	2,214	74
AUD+1%	22,729	761	-	-
CNY+1%	33,930	1,136	6,476	217
NTD+1%	(413,879)	(13,856)	(8,689)	(291)
Interest rate factor sensitivity (PVBP)				
Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp	(165)	(6)	(23,025)	(771)
Yield curves (HKD) parallel shift+1bp	-	-	(13)	-
Yield curves (AUD) parallel shift+1bp	-	-	(959)	(32)
Yield curves (CNY) parallel shift+1bp	-	-	(489)	(16)
Yield curves (NTD) parallel shift+1bp	(3,055)	(102)	(14,764)	(494)
Equity securities price factor sensitivity (Equity Delta)	-	-	108,066	3,618
		2013.1	2.31	
	Sensitivity of p		2.31 Sensitivity	of equity
	Sensitivity of p			of equity US\$
Foreign exchange rate factor sensitivity (FX Delta)		profit or loss	Sensitivity of	
Foreign exchange rate factor sensitivity (FX Delta) USD+1%		profit or loss	Sensitivity of	
	NT\$	US\$	Sensitivity o	US\$
USD+1%	NT\$ \$463,690	US\$ \$15,544	Sensitivity o	US\$
USD+1% HKD+1%	NT\$ \$463,690	US\$ \$15,544	Sensitivity of NT\$ \$1,294	US\$ \$43
USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1%	NT\$ \$463,690 123,647	US\$ \$15,544 4,145	Sensitivity of NT\$ \$1,294	US\$ \$43
USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1% AUD+1%	NT\$ \$463,690 123,647 - 16,696	\$15,544 4,145	Sensitivity of NT\$ \$1,294	US\$ \$43
USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1% AUD+1% CNY+1%	NT\$ \$463,690 123,647 - 16,696 4,261	\$15,544 4,145 - 560 143	\$1,294 - 3,736 -	US\$ \$43 - 125 -
USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1% AUD+1% CNY+1% NTD+1%	NT\$ \$463,690 123,647 - 16,696 4,261	\$15,544 4,145 - 560 143	\$1,294 - 3,736 -	US\$ \$43 - 125 -
USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1% AUD+1% CNY+1% NTD+1% Interest rate factor sensitivity (PVBP)	NT\$ \$463,690 123,647 - 16,696 4,261 (594,806)	\$15,544 4,145 - 560 143 (19,940)	Sensitivity (NT\$ \$1,294 - 3,736 - (6,258)	US\$ \$43 - 125 - (210)
USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1% AUD+1% CNY+1% NTD+1% Interest rate factor sensitivity (PVBP) Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp	NT\$ \$463,690 123,647 - 16,696 4,261 (594,806)	\$15,544 4,145 - 560 143 (19,940)	Sensitivity (NT\$ \$1,294 - 3,736 - (6,258) (27,121)	US\$ \$43 - 125 - (210) (909)
USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1% AUD+1% CNY+1% NTD+1% NTD+1% Interest rate factor sensitivity (PVBP) Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp Yield curves (HKD) parallel shift+1bp	NT\$ \$463,690 123,647 - 16,696 4,261 (594,806)	\$15,544 4,145 - 560 143 (19,940)	Sensitivity (NT\$ \$1,294 - 3,736 - (6,258) (27,121) (29)	US\$ \$43 - 125 - (210) (909) (1)
USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1% AUD+1% CNY+1% NTD+1% NTD+1% Interest rate factor sensitivity (PVBP) Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp Yield curves (HKD) parallel shift+1bp	NT\$ \$463,690 123,647 - 16,696 4,261 (594,806)	\$15,544 4,145 - 560 143 (19,940)	Sensitivity (NT\$ \$1,294 - 3,736 - (6,258) (27,121) (29) (923)	US\$ \$43 - 125 - (210) (909) (1) (31)

		2013.6.30			
		Sensitivity of p	profit or loss	Sensitivity	of equity
		NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Foreign exchange rate	factor sensitivity (FX Delta)				
	USD+1%	\$434,178	\$14,492	\$12	\$-
	HKD+1%	35,094	1,171	88,389	2,950
	JPY+1%	-	-	3,872	129
	NTD+1%	(555,794)	(18,551)	(14,518)	(485)
Interest rate factor sens	itivity (PVBP)				
	Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp	(166)	(6)	(13,110)	(438)
	Yield curves (HKD) parallel shift+1bp	-	-	(23)	(1)
	Yield curves (JPY) parallel shift+1bp	-	-	(1)	-
	Yield curves (NTD) parallel shift+1bp	(402)	(13)	(1,175)	(39)
Equity securities price	factor sensitivity (Equity Delta)	2,547	85	68,946	2,301
			2013.	1.1	
		Sensitivity of p		1.1 Sensitivity (of equity
		Sensitivity of p			of equity US\$
Foreign exchange rate f	actor sensitivity (FX Delta)		profit or loss	Sensitivity of	
Foreign exchange rate f	Cactor sensitivity (FX Delta) USD+1%		profit or loss	Sensitivity of	
Foreign exchange rate f		NT\$	US\$	Sensitivity o	US\$
Foreign exchange rate f	USD+1%	NT\$ \$411,904	US\$ \$14,179	Sensitivity o	US\$
Foreign exchange rate f	USD+1% HKD+1%	NT\$ \$411,904 3,042	US\$ \$14,179	Sensitivity o	US\$
Foreign exchange rate f	USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1% NTD+1%	NT\$ \$411,904 3,042 1	US\$ \$14,179 105	Sensitivity of NT\$ \$5,220	US\$ \$180 -
	USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1% NTD+1%	NT\$ \$411,904 3,042 1	US\$ \$14,179 105	Sensitivity of NT\$ \$5,220	US\$ \$180 -
	USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1% NTD+1%	NT\$ \$411,904 3,042 1 (458,563)	\$14,179 105 - (15,785)	\$5,220 - (5,769)	US\$ \$180 (199)
	USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1% NTD+1% itivity (PVBP) Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp	NT\$ \$411,904 3,042 1 (458,563)	\$14,179 105 - (15,785)	\$5,220 - (5,769)	US\$ \$180 - (199)
	USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1% NTD+1% itivity (PVBP) Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp Yield curves (HKD) parallel shift+1bp	NT\$ \$411,904 3,042 1 (458,563)	\$14,179 105 - (15,785)	\$5,220 - (5,769) (18,027) (30)	US\$ \$180 - (199)

4. Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk of loss that the Bank would incur if counterparty fails to perform its contractual obligations.

To centralize risk management functions currently handled by different departments, the Bank's board of directors resolved that a risk management department would be established to manage the credit risk. The objectives of a credit risk management are to improve asset quality and to generate stable profits while reducing risk through a diversified and balanced loan portfolio. The Bank's board of directors sets the counterparty credit limits, which are then implemented by the credit committee. The credit committee also monitors current and potential credit exposure to individual counterparties and on an aggregate basis to counterparties and their affiliates. The Bank performs periodic and systematic detailed reviews of its lending portfolios to identify credit risks and to assess the overall collectability of those portfolios.

The Bank maintains a strict policy to evaluate customers' credit ratings when providing loan commitments and commercial letters of credit transactions. Certain customers are required to provide appropriate collateral for the related loans, and the Bank retains the legal right to foreclose on or liquidate the collateral. The disclosure of the maximum credit exposure shall not take account of any collateral held or other enhancements.

The management procedure and measurement methodology of credit risk in the Bank's main business are as follows:

Credit business (including the loan commitments and guarantees)

The category of credit asset and the grade of credit quality were narrated as follow:

(1) Category of credit risk

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

(2) Grade of credit quality

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

In order to measure the credit risk of the clients, the Bank employs the statistic methods and the professional judgement from the experts. The Bank develops the rating model of business credit after considering the clients' relevant information. The model shall be reviewed periodically to verify if the calculated results conformed to the reality and revised every parameter to optimize the results.

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

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

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

Due from and call loans to other banks

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

(3) Hedge of credit risk and easing policy

A. Collateral

The Bank adopts a series of policies to lower the credit risk, and one of the frequently-used methods is requesting borrowers to provide collaterals. For ensure the creditor's rights, the Bank sets the scope available as collaterals and the procedures of appraising, managing, and disposing the collaterals. In addition, a credit contract is in place to provide the credit claim preservation, collaterals, and offset provisions to stipulate when a credit trigger event occurs, the Bank may reduce the limit, cut down the payback period, or deem all debts mature. Also, the Bank will use the deposits that the borrowers saved in the Bank to offset the liabilities to lower the credit risk.

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

B. Limit of credit risk and control of credit risk concentration

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

C. Net settlement agreement

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

(4) The Bank's maximum exposures to credit risk

Without taking into account the collateral or other credit enhancement instrument, the maximum credit risk exposure of on-balance-sheet financial assets equals their carrying values. The maximum credit risk exposure of off-balance-sheet items (without considering the collaterals or other credit enhancement is irrevocable) are as follows:

	Maximum exposure to credit risk					
Off balance sheet items	2014.	6.30	2013.12.31			
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$		
Irrevocable loan commitments	\$194,774,968	\$6,520,756	\$165,615,358	\$5,551,973		
Credit card commitments	451,861,633	15,127,607	424,006,617	14,214,100		
Unused commercial letters of credit	5,117,051	171,311	3,202,955	107,374		
Guarantees on duties and contracts	10,191,506	341,195	11,270,885	377,837		
Total	\$661,945,158	\$22,160,869	\$604,095,815	\$20,251,284		

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	Maximum exposure to credit risk					
Off balance sheet items	2013.	6.30	2013.1.1			
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$		
Irrevocable loan commitments	\$63,943,341	\$2,134,291	\$34,415,264	\$1,184,691		
Credit card commitments	338,520,949	11,299,097	328,719,949	11,315,661		
Unused commercial letters of credit	3,695,483	123,347	4,281,218	147,374		
Guarantees on duties and contracts	10,711,299	357,520	12,081,454	415,885		
Total	\$416,871,072	\$13,914,255	\$379,497,885	\$13,063,611		

The management deems the Bank are able to control and minimize the credit risk exposures in off-balance-sheet items as the Bank and its subsidiaries use more strict rating procedures when extending credits and conduct reviews regularly.

(5) Credit risk concentration of the Bank

While the counterparties are obviously the same party, or there are several counterparties but all engage in similar business activities and share similar economic characteristics, so they are vulnerable to the same economic impacts or other changes, the credit risk concentration is apparent.

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

		2014.6.30		2013.12.31				
Item	NT\$	US\$	%	NT\$	US\$	<u>%</u>		
Industry type								
Manufacturing	\$130,444,272	\$4,367,066	11.68	\$96,540,387	\$3,236,352	9.28		
Financial institutions and								
insurance	40,307,461	1,349,429	3.61	28,278,802	947,999	2.72		
Leasing and real estate	86,744,959	2,904,083	7.77	81,321,809	2,726,175	7.82		
Individuals	516,535,988	17,292,802	46.25	476,121,752	15,961,172	45.79		
Others	342,668,474	11,471,995	30.69	357,535,499	11,985,769	34.39		
Total	\$1,116,701,154	\$37,385,375	100.00	\$1,039,798,249	\$34,857,467	100.00		

		2013.6.30			2013.1.1	
Item	NT\$	US\$	%	NT\$	US\$	%
Industry type						
Manufacturing	\$103,263,844	\$3,446,724	10.26	\$119,509,896	\$4,113,938	11.81
Financial institutions and						
insurance	31,345,861	1,046,257	3.11	29,845,385	1,027,380	2.95
Leasing and real estate	79,761,137	2,662,254	7.92	83,250,987	2,865,782	8.22
Individuals	483,843,546	16,149,651	48.05	491,308,474	16,912,512	48.54
Others	308,659,953	10,302,402	30.66	288,275,903	9,923,439	28.48
Total	\$1,006,874,341	\$33,607,288	100.00	\$1,012,190,645	\$34,843,051	100.00
	2	2014.6.30		2	2013.12.31	
Item	NT\$	US\$	%	NT\$	US\$	%
Geographic Region						
Domestic	\$926,945,158	\$31,032,647	83.01	\$880,438,791	\$29,515,212	84.68
Asia	83,228,080	2,786,343	7.45	68,771,004	2,305,431	6.61
America	27,515,484	921,175	2.46	23,009,706	771,361	2.21
Others	79,012,432	2,645,210	7.08	67,578,748	2,265,463	6.50
Total	\$1,116,701,154	\$37,385,375	100.00	\$1,039,798,249	\$34,857,467	100.00
	-					
	2	2013.6.30			2013.1.1	
Item	NT\$	US\$	%	NT\$	US\$	%
Geographic Region	-					
Domestic	\$860,353,954	\$28,716,754	85.45	\$876,857,475	\$30,184,422	86.63
Asia	61,397,425	2,049,314	6.10	55,874,621	1,923,395	5.52
America	23,460,756	783,069	2.33	22,560,687	776,616	2.23
Others	61,662,206	2,058,151	6.12	56,897,862	1,958,618	5.62
Total	\$1,006,874,341	\$33,607,288	100.00	\$1,012,190,645	\$34,843,051	100.00

(6) Credit quality analysis of the financial assets

Some of the financial assets held by the Bank, such as cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks, financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, securities purchased under agreements to resell, refundable deposits, operating deposits and settlements fund, are excluded from this analysis since the counterparty is normally with good credit quality and is considered as low credit risk.

In addition to all of the above, the credit quality analysis of the financial assets was shown as follows:

A. Credit quality analysis to loans and receivables of the Bank

	1	Neither past du	e nor impaire	d				Impairmen	t allowances (D)	
2014.6.30								With objective	Without objective	
(NT\$)					Past due but			evidence of	evidence of	
(1414)					not impaired		Total	impairment	impairment	Net balance
	Excellent	Good	Average	Subtotal (A)	(B)	Impaired (C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	individual	individual	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Receivables										
Credit card										
business	\$38,194,069	\$8,281,904	\$2,976,427	\$49,452,400	\$120,120	\$139,466	\$49,711,986	\$114,642	\$1,534,868	\$48,062,476
Others	31,854,638	3,744,584	108,142	35,707,364	8,348	41,986	35,757,698	12,584	345,033	35,400,081
Discounts and										
loans	664,031,977	374,527,724	42,147,012	1,080,706,713	828,942	23,729,606	1,105,265,261	4,810,198	10,063,369	1,090,391,694

	1	Neither past du	e nor impaire	d				Impairmen	t allowances (D)	
2014.6.30								With objective	Without objective	
(US\$)					Past due but			evidence of	evidence of	
(054)					not impaired		Total	impairment	impairment	Net balance
	Excellent	Good	Average	Subtotal (A)	(B)	Impaired (C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	individual	individual	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Receivables										
Credit card										
business	\$1,278,677	\$277,265	\$99,646	\$1,655,588	\$4,021	\$4,669	\$1,664,278	\$3,838	\$51,385	\$1,609,055
Others	1,066,442	125,363	3,620	1,195,425	280	1,406	1,197,111	422	11,551	1,185,138
Discounts and										
loans	22,230,733	12,538,591	1,411,015	36,180,339	27,751	794,429	37,002,519	161,038	336,905	36,504,576

	1	Neither past du	e nor impaire	d				Impairmen	t allowances (D)	
2013.12.31								With objective	Without objective	
(NT\$)					Past due but			evidence of	evidence of	
(141.5)					not impaired		Total	impairment	impairment	Net balance
	Excellent	Good	Average	Subtotal (A)	(B)	Impaired (C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	individual	individual	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Receivables										
Credit card										
business	\$30,215,292	\$7,679,461	\$3,204,791	\$41,099,544	\$130,931	\$151,472	\$41,381,947	\$125,544	\$1,609,517	\$39,646,886
Others	78,545,653	2,093,766	50,342	80,689,761	4,113	58,573	80,752,447	18,918	328,925	80,404,604
Discounts and										
loans	673,932,410	280,367,699	46,809,038	1,001,109,147	540,461	25,477,428	1,027,127,036	4,267,369	10,119,032	1,012,740,635

	1	Veither past du	e nor impaire	d				Impairmen	t allowances (D)	
2013.12.31		}						With objective	Without objective	:
(US\$)	:				Past due but			evidence of	evidence of	
(03\$)					not impaired		Total	impairment	impairment	Net balance
	Excellent	Good	Average	Subtotal (A)	(B)	Impaired (C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	individual	individual	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Receivables										
Credit card										
business	\$1,012,916	\$257,441	\$107,435	\$1,377,792	\$4,389	\$5,078	\$1,387,259	\$4,209	\$53,956	\$1,329,094
Others	2,633,109	70,190	1,688	2,704,987	138	1,963	2,707,088	634	11,027	2,695,427
Discounts and										
loans	22,592,438	9,398,850	1,569,193	33,560,481	18,118	854,087	34,432,686	143,056	339,223	33,950,407

	1	Neither past du	e nor impaire	d				Impairmen	t allowances (D)	
2012 (20								With objective	Without objective	
2013.6.30					Past due but			evidence of	evidence of	
(NT\$)					not impaired		Total	impairment	impairment	Net balance
	Excellent	Good	Average	Subtotal (A)	(B)	Impaired (C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	individual	individual	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Receivables										
Credit card										1
business	\$30,634,215	\$5,952,062	\$2,873,727	\$39,460,004	\$107,001	\$132,166	\$39,699,171	\$109,865	\$1,662,817	\$37,926,489
Others	42,883,644	3,697,142	43,019	46,623,805	3,307	58,860	46,685,972	14,230	154,573	46,517,169
Discounts and										
loans	667,718,404	257,848,115	38,485,944	964,052,463	632,758	29,711,197	994,396,418	4,717,165	9,415,788	980,263,465

	TI	ne parts amour	nt of neither pa	ast				Impairmen	t allowances (D)	
2013.6.30								With objective	Without objective	
(US\$)					Past due but			evidence of	evidence of	
(03\$)					not impaired		Total	impairment	impairment	Net balance
	Excellent	Good	Average	Subtotal (A)	(B)	Impaired (C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	individual	individual	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Receivables										
Credit card										
business	\$1,022,504	\$198,667	\$95,919	\$1,317,090	\$3,571	\$4,411	\$1,325,072	\$3,667	\$55,501	\$1,265,904
Others	1,431,363	123,403	1,436	1,556,202	110	1,965	1,558,277	475	5,160	1,552,642
Discounts and										
loans	22,286,996	8,606,412	1,284,578	32,177,986	21,120	991,696	33,190,802	157,449	314,278	32,719,075

	1	Neither past du	e nor impaire	d				Impairmen	t allowances (D)	
2013.1.1								With objective	Without objective	
(NT\$)					Past due but			evidence of	evidence of	
(1414)					not impaired		Total	impairment	impairment	Net balance
	Excellent	Good	Average	Subtotal (A)	(B)	Impaired (C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	individual	individual	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Receivables										
Credit card	1									
business	\$26,857,133	\$6,221,934	\$2,874,072	\$35,953,139	\$111,701	\$127,992	\$36,192,832	\$108,337	\$1,798,623	\$34,285,872
Others	15,398,473	1,046,175	47,366	16,492,014	5,871	49,694	16,547,579	7,801	91,694	16,448,084
Discounts and										
loans	670,693,846	255,821,555	44,369,776	970,885,177	816,751	26,753,925	998,455,853	3,838,785	9,198,147	985,418,921

	1	Neither past du	e nor impaire	d				Impairmen	t allowances (D)	
2013.1.1	i							With objective	Without objective	
(US\$)					Past due but			evidence of	evidence of	
(033)					not impaired		Total	impairment	impairment	Net balance
	Excellent	Good	Average	Subtotal (A)	(B)	Impaired (C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	individual	individual	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Receivables										
Credit card										
business	\$924,514	\$214,180	\$98,936	\$1,237,630	\$3,845	\$4,406	\$1,245,881	\$3,729	\$61,915	\$1,180,237
Others	530,068	36,013	1,630	567,711	202	1,711	569,624	269	3,156	566,199
Discounts and									•	
loans	23,087,568	8,806,250	1,527,359	33,421,177	28,115	920,961	34,370,253	132,144	316,632	33,921,477

B. The credit quality analysis on neither past due nor impaired discounts and loans

	Excel	llent	Goo	od	Avera	ige	Tot	al
2014.6.30	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Consumer banking								
Residential mortage								
loans	\$208,778,010	\$6,989,555	\$53,124,557	\$1,778,525	\$9,529,358	\$319,028	\$271,431,925	\$9,087,108
Unsecured personal								
loans	13,409,121	448,916	5,915,549	198,043	1,546,530	51,776	20,871,200	698,735
Other	190,129,563	6,365,235	37,927,189	1,269,742	5,295,869	177,297	233,352,621	7,812,274
Corporate banking								
Secured	42,545,385	1,424,352	160,527,464	5,374,204	15,121,836	506,254	218,194,685	7,304,810
Unsecured	209,169,898	7,002,675	117,032,965	3,918,077	10,653,419	356,660	336,856,282	11,277,412
Total	\$664,031,977	\$22,230,733	\$374,527,724	\$12,538,591	\$42,147,012	\$1,411,015	\$1,080,706,713	\$36,180,339

	Exce	llent	Goo	od	Avera	age	То	al
2013.12.31	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Consumer banking								
Residential mortage								
loans	\$195,160,827	\$6,542,435	\$55,381,641	\$1,856,575	\$9,553,020	\$320,249	\$260,095,488	\$8,719,259
Unsecured personal								
loans	8,689,745	291,309	4,770,432	159,921	1,242,249	41,644	14,702,426	492,874
Other	158,450,771	5,311,793	40,060,781	1,342,970	6,522,148	218,644	205,033,700	6,873,407
Corporate banking								
Secured	97,204,460	3,258,614	85,057,423	2,851,405	23,265,825	779,947	205,527,708	6,889,966
Unsecured	214,426,607	7,188,287	95,097,422	3,187,979	6,225,796	208,709	315,749,825	10,584,975
Total	\$673,932,410	\$22,592,438	\$280,367,699	\$9,398,850	\$46,809,038	\$1,569,193	\$1,001,109,147	\$33,560,481
	Excel	lent	Goo	od	Avera	ige	Tot	al
2013.6.30	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Consumer banking								
Residential mortage								
loans	\$197,528,492	\$6,593,074	\$42,854,582	\$1,430,393	\$7,863,061	\$262,452	\$248,246,135	\$8,285,919
Unsecured personal								
loans	6,223,017	207,711	2,739,931	91,453	1,000,281	33,387	9,963,229	332,551
Other	169,264,522	5,649,683	31,490,968	1,051,101	5,699,679	190,243	206,455,169	6,891,027
Corporate banking								
Secured	117,956,529	3,937,134	86,570,986	2,889,552	15,230,682	508,367	219,758,197	7,335,053
Unsecured	176,745,844	5,899,394	94,191,648	3,143,913	8,692,241	290,129	279,629,733	9,333,436
Total	\$667,718,404	\$22,286,996	\$257,848,115	\$8,606,412	\$38,485,944	\$1,284,578	\$964,052,463	\$32,177,986
	Excel	lent	Goo	d	Avera	ge	Tot	al
2013.1.1	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Consumer banking								
Residential mortage								
loans	\$210,365,875	\$7,241,510	\$57,522,974	\$1,980,137	\$11,752,064	\$404,546	\$279,640,913	\$9,626,193
Unsecured personal								
loans	5,023,910	172,940	2,625,973	90,395	1,097,468	37,779	8,747,351	301,114
Other	142,126,809	4,892,489	38,303,966	1,318,553	7,442,926	256,211	187,873,701	6,467,253
Corporate banking								
Secured	119,997,846	4,130,735	78,926,054	2,716,904	17,549,751	604,122	216,473,651	7,451,761
Unsecured	193,179,406	6,649,894	78,442,588	2,700,261	6,527,567	224,701	278,149,561	9,574,856
Total	\$670,693,846	\$23,087,568	\$255,821,555	\$8,806,250	\$44,369,776	\$1,527,359	\$970,885,177	\$33,421,177

C. Credit quality analysis on securities investment

	Neithe	r past dur nor in	npaired					
2014.6.30		Non-investment		Past dur but			Accumulated	
(NT\$)	Investment	grade and		not impaired		Total	impairment	Net balance
	grade	non-credit rating	Subtotal (A)	(B)	Impaired (C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	(D)	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Available-for-sale financial assets								
Bonds	\$48,780,208	\$1,053,743	\$49,833,951	\$-	\$-	\$49,833,951	\$-	\$49,833,951
Stocks	2,981,432	11,338,473	14,319,905	-	163,785	14,483,690	163,785	14,319,905
Others	57,713	303,436	361,149	-	-	361,149	-	361,149
Held-to-maturity financial assets								
Bonds	49,449,328	594,446	50,043,774	-	-	50,043,774	-	50,043,774
Investments in debt securities								
with no active market		:						
Bonds	7,081,750	174,534	7,256,284	-	1,293,511	8,549,795	1,293,511	7,256,284
Preferred stocks	-	549,730	549,730	-	-	549,730	-	549,730
Others	324,000,000	-	324,000,000	-	_	324,000,000	-	324,000,000

	Neithe	r past dur nor in	npaired					
2014.6.30		Non-investment		Past dur but			Accumulated	
(US\$)	Investment	grade and		not impaired		Total	impairment	Net balance
	grade	non-credit rating	Subtotal (A)	(B)	Impaired (C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	(D)	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Available-for-sale financial assets								
Bonds	\$1,633,083	\$35,278	\$1,668,361	\$-	\$-	\$1,668,361	\$-	\$1,668,361
Stocks	99,814	379,594	479,408	-	5,483	484,891	5,483	479,408
Others	1,932	10,159	12,091	-	-	12,091	-	12,091
Held-to-maturity financial assets								
Bonds	1,655,485	19,901	1,675,386	-	-	1,675,386	-	1,675,386
Investments in debt securities								
with no active market								
Bonds	237,086	5,843	242,929	-	43,305	286,234	43,305	242,929
Preferred stocks	-	18,404	18,404	-	-	18,404	-	18,404
Others	10,847,004	-	10,847,004	-	-	10,847,004	-	10,847,004

					r			
	Neithe	r past dur nor in	npaired					
2013.12.31		Non-investment		Past dur but			Accumulated	
(NT\$)	Investment	grade and		not impaired		Total	impairment	Net balance
	grade	non-credit rating	Subtotal (A)	(B)	Impaired (C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	(D)	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Available-for-sale financial assets	,							
Bonds	\$49,647,356	\$2,239,679	\$51,887,035	\$-	\$-	\$51,887,035	\$-	\$51,887,035
Stocks	4,545,008	9,663,348	14,208,356	-	163,785	14,372,141	163,785	14,208,356
Others	100,148	851,026	951,174	-	-	951,174	-	951,174
Held-to-maturity financial assets								
Bonds	50,117,106	594,572	50,711,678	-	-	50,711,678	-	50,711,678
Investments in debt securities						:		
with no active market								
Bonds	7,060,075	362,208	7,422,283	-	1,294,912	8,717,195	1,294,912	7,422,283
Preferred stocks	-	549,730	549,730	-	-	549,730	-	549,730
Others	272,300,000	-	272,300,000	-	-	272,300,000	-	272,300,000

	Neithe	r past dur nor in	npaired					
2013.12.31		Non-investment		Past dur but			Accumulated	
(US\$)	Investment	grade and		not impaired	:	Total	impairment	Net balance
	grade	non-credit rating	Subtotal (A)	(B)	Impaired (C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	(D)	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Available-for-sale financial assets								
Bonds	\$1,664,343	\$75,082	\$1,739,425	\$-	\$-	\$1,739,425	\$-	\$1,739,425
Stocks	152,364	323,947	476,311	-	5,491	481,802	5,491	476,311
Others	3,357	28,529	31,886	-	-	31,886	-	31,886
Held-to-maturity financial assets								
Bonds	1,680,091	19,932	1,700,023	-	-	1,700,023	-	1,700,023
Investments in debt securities								
with no active market								
Bonds	236,677	12,142	248,819	-	43,410	292,229	43,410	248,819
Preferred stocks	-	18,429	18,429	-	-	18,429	-	18,429
Others	9,128,394		9,128,394	-		9,128,394		9,128,394

	Neithe	r past dur nor in	npaired					
2013.6.30		Non-investment		Past dur but			Accumulated	
(NT\$)	Investment	grade and		not impaired		Total	impairment	Net balance
	grade	non-credit rating	Subtotal (A)	(B)	Impaired (C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	(D)	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Available-for-sale financial assets								
Bonds	\$42,201,211	\$2,209,208	\$44,410,419	\$-	\$-	\$44,410,419	\$-	\$44,410,419
Stocks	4,142,286	8,805,444	12,947,730	-	189,435	13,137,165	189,435	12,947,730
Others	154,584	628,961	783,545	-	-	783,545	-	783,545
Held-to-maturity financial assets								
Bonds	48,197,659	597,487	48,795,146	-	-	48,795,146	-	48,795,146
Investments in debt securities								
with no active market								
Bonds	8,047,026	639,366	8,686,392	-	1,212,419	9,898,811	1,212,419	8,686,392
Preferred stocks	-	549,730	549,730	-	-	549,730	-	549,730
Others	432,900,000	_	432,900,000	-	-	432,900,000	-	432,900,000

	Neithe	r past dur nor in	npaired					
2013.6.30		Non-investment		Past dur but			Accumulated	
(US\$)	Investment	grade and		not impaired		Total	impairment	Net balance
	grade	non-credit rating	Subtotal (A)	(B)	Impaired (C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	(D)	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Available-for-sale financial assets								
Bonds	\$1,408,585	\$73,739	\$1,482,324	\$-	\$-	\$1,482,324	\$-	\$1,482,324
Stocks	138,260	293,907	432,167	-	6,323	438,490	6,323	432,167
Others	5,160	20,993	26,153	-	-	26,153	-	26,153
Held-to-maturity financial assets								
Bonds	1,608,733	19,943	1,628,676	-	-	1,628,676	-	1,628,676
Investments in debt securities								
with no active market								
Bonds	268,592	21,341	289,933	-	40,468	330,401	40,468	289,933
Preferred stocks	-	18,349	18,349	-	-	18,349	-	18,349
Others	14,449,266	-	14,449,266	-	-	14,449,266	<u>-</u>	14,449,266

	Neithe	r past dur nor in	npaired					
2013.1.1		Non-investment		Past dur but			Accumulated	
(NT\$)	Investment	grade and		not impaired		Total	impairment	Net balance
	grade	non-credit rating	Subtotal (A)	(B)	Impaired (C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	(D)	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Available-for-sale financial assets								
Bonds	\$48,134,737	\$2,029,777	\$50,164,514	\$-	\$-	\$50,164,514	\$-	\$50,164,514
Stocks	4,542,271	6,709,298	11,251,569	-	438,311	11,689,880	438,311	11,251,569
Others	-	1,770,324	1,770,324	-	-	1,770,324	-	1,770,324
Held-to-maturity financial assets								-
Bonds	19,965,414	577,456	20,542,870	-	-	20,542,870	-	20,542,870
Investments in debt securities								
with no active market								
Bonds	12,637,782	756,057	13,393,839	-	1,273,827	14,667,666	1,273,733	13,393,933
Preferred stocks	-	549,730	549,730	-	-	549,730	-	549,730
Others	410,100,000	-	410,100,000	-	-	410,100,000	-	410,100,000

	Neithe	r past dur nor in	npaired					
2013.1.1		Non-investment		Past dur but			Accumulated	
(US\$)	Investment	grade and		not impaired		Total	impairment	Net balance
	grade	non-credit rating	Subtotal (A)	(B)	Impaired (C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	(D)	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Available-for-sale financial assets								
Bonds	\$1,656,962	\$69,872	\$1,726,834	\$-	\$-	\$1,726,834	\$-	\$1,726,834
Stocks	156,360	230,957	387,317	-	15,088	402,405	15,088	387,317
Others	-	60,940	60,940	-	-	60,940	-	60,940
Held-to-maturity financial assets								
Bonds	687,278	19,878	707,156	-	-	707,156	-	707,156
Investments in debt securities								
with no active market								
Bonds	435,036	26,026	461,062	-	43,849	504,911	43,846	461,065
Preferred stocks	-	18,923	18,923	-	-	18,923	-	18,923
Others	14,117,040	-	14,117,040	_	-	14,117,040	-	14,117,040

D. Aging analysis on past due but not impaired financial assets of the Bank

Past due but not impaired loans might result from some temporary administration reasons so the customers is in the early stages of delinquency but no actual impairment has occurred yet. Unless there is other objective evidence shown otherwise, according to internal credit risk assets impairment evaluation guideline, a loan that is past due for no more than 30 days is typically not to be treated as impairment.

	Less than	1 30 days	31-60	days	То	tal
2014.6.30	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Receivables						
Credit card business	\$71,936	\$2,408	\$48,184	\$1,613	\$120,120	\$4,021
Others	6,890	230	1,458	49	8,348	279
Discounts and loans						
Consumer banking						
Residential mortgage loans	262,854	8,800	65,224	2,184	328,078	10,984
Unsecured personal loans	27,171	910	15,099	505	42,270	1,415
Others	224,727	7,523	46,148	1,545	270,875	9,068
Corporate banking						
Secured	9,000	301	4,901	164	13,901	465
Unsecured	169,808	5,685	4,010	134	173,818	5,819
	Less than	30 days	31-60	days	To	tal
2013.12.31	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Receivables						
Credit card business	\$70,578	\$2,366	\$60,353	\$2,023	\$130,931	\$4,389
Others	2,263	76	1,850	62	4,113	138
Discounts and loans						
Consumer banking						
Residential mortgage loans	191,508	6,420	65,998	2,212	257,506	8,632
Unsecured personal loans	19,377	650	9,937	333	29,314	983
Others	142,730	4,785	70,097	2,350	212,827	7,135
Corporate banking						
Secured	-	-	40,814	1,368	40,814	1,368
	Less than	30 days	31-60	davs	Tot	tal
2013.6.30	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Receivables				·	·	
Credit card business	\$67,011	\$2,236	\$39,990	\$1,335	\$107,001	\$3,571
Others	2,268	76	1,039	34	3,307	110
Discounts and loans			-		·	
Consumer banking						
Residential mortgage loans	233,563	7,796	50,038	1,670	283,601	9,466
Unsecured personal loans	8,286	276	2,384	80	10,670	356
Others	135,796	4,532	62,670	2,092	198,466	6,624
Corporate banking						
Unsecured	-	-	140,021	4,674	140,021	4,674

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	Less than 30 days		31-60	days	Total	
2013.1.1	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Receivables						
Credit card business	\$67,641	\$2,328	\$44,060	\$1,517	\$111,701	\$3,845
Others	4,123	142	1,748	60	5,871	202
Discounts and loans						
Consumer banking						
Residential mortgage loans	375,157	12,914	92,963	3,200	468,120	16,114
Unsecured personal loans	6,895	237	3,132	108	10,027	345
Others	239,662	8,250	94,270	3,245	333,932	11,495
Corporate banking						
Secured	3,216	111	-	-	3,216	111
Unsecured	1,456	50	-	-	1,456	50

(7) Impairment analysis of financial assets

- A. The Bank has recognized accumulated impairment loss for available-for-sale financial assets in the amount of NT\$163,785 (US\$5,483), NT\$163,785 (US\$5,491), NT\$189,435 (US\$6,323) and NT\$438,311 (US\$15,088) as of 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, 30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013, respectively, due to the existence of objective impairment evidence.
- B. The Bank has recognized accumulated impairment loss for investments in debt securities with no active market in the amount of NT\$1,197,925 (US\$40,105), NT\$1,199,326 (US\$40,205), NT\$1,116,833 (US\$37,277) and NT\$1,167,518 (US\$40,190) as of 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, 30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013 respectively, due to credit deterioration of securization products and financial debentures.

The Bank has recognized accumulated impairment loss for investments in debt securities with no active market in the amount of NT\$95,586 (US\$3,200), NT\$95,586 (US\$3,204), NT\$95,586 (US\$3,190) and NT\$106,215 (US\$3,656) as of 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, 30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013 respectively, due to the default on the convertible bonds.

C. The Bank's impairment assessment of discounts and loans and receivables, please refer to Notes VI.5 and Notes VI.6.

D. Foreclosed properties management policy

Foreclosed properties of the Bank were land and buildings. As of 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, 30 June 2013 and 1 January 2013, the carrying amounts were NT\$0 (US\$0), NT\$0 (US\$0), NT\$29,311 (US\$978) and NT\$29,311 (US\$1,009), respectively, and were made provisioning for impairment at the end of financial reporting period.

Foreclosed properties will be sold when are available to sell. The proceeds are used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. Foreclosed properties are classified under other assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

5. Liquidity risk

The purpose of liquidity risk management is to ensure the availability of funds to meet present and future financial obligations.

Liquidity is also managed by ensuring that the excess of maturing liabilities over maturing assets in any period is kept to manageable levels relative to the amount of funds the Bank and its subsidiaries believe they can generate within that period. As part of our liquidity risk management, the Bank and its subsidiaries focus on a number of components, including tapping available sources of liquidity, preserving necessary funds at reasonable cost and continuous contingency planning.

(1) Analysis of financial assets and non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

A. Financial assets were held to manage liquidity risk

The Bank holds highly marketable and diverse financial assets that are assumed to be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow. The financial assets were held to manage liquidity risk including cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to other banks, financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, discounts and loans, available-for-sale financial assets, held-to-maturity financial assets and investments in debt securities with no active market.

B. Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities

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

2014.6.30 (NT\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days -	Over 1 year	Total
Due to the Central Bank and call					
loans from banks	\$29,205,550	\$15,114,195	\$17,682,849	\$18,364	\$62,020,958
Funds borrowed from Central	<u>.</u>				
Bank and other banks	1,496,360	-	-	-	1,496,360
Financial liabilities at fair value					
through profit or loss	-	-	312,173	-	312,173
Securities sold under agreements					
to respurchase	62,218,235	661,540	-	-	62,879,775
Payables	4,917,173	1,350,269	3,311,038	2,771,894	12,350,374
Deposits and remittances	266,864,506	681,799,655	610,728,319	70,287,395	1,629,679,875
Financial debentures payable	-	-	-	67,005,745	67,005,745
Other capital outflow at maturity	28,713,084	26,495,094	6,148,048	3,908,823	65,265,049

2014.6.30 (US\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1year	Over 1 year	Total
Due to the Central Bank and call			-		
loans from banks	\$977,755	\$505,999	\$591,994	\$615	\$2,076,363
Funds borrowed from Central					
Bank and other banks	50,096	-	-	-	50,096
Financial liabilities at fair value					
through profit or loss	-	-	10,451	-	10,451
Securities sold under agreements					
to respurchase	2,082,968	22,147	-	-	2,105,115
Payables	164,619	45,205	110,848	92,799	413,471
Deposits and remittances	8,934,198	22,825,566	20,446,211	2,353,110	54,559,085
Financial debentures payable	-	-	-	2,243,246	2,243,246
Other capital outflow at maturity	961,268	887,014	205,827	130,861	2,184,970

2013.12.31 (NT\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1year	Over 1 year	Total
Due to the Central Bank and call					
loans from banks	\$29,171,990	\$9,424,870	\$7,667,625	\$4,516,515	\$50,781,000
Funds borrowed from Central					
Bank and other banks	1,497,640	-	-	-	1,497,640
Financial liabilities at fair value					
through profit or loss	-	-	500,298	-	500,298
Securities sold under agreements					
to respurchase	56,051,595	2,640,870	2,677	-	58,695,142
Payables	8,272,115	1,057,094	1,030,517	2,061,034	12,420,760
Deposits and remittances	265,034,724	655,147,509	615,056,779	62,792,426	1,598,031,438
Financial debentures payable	-	-	-	52,064,160	52,064,160
Other capital outflow at maturity	16,425,665	13,555,552	4,233,144	2,053,266	36,267,627

2013.12.31 (US\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Due to the Central Bank and call					
loans from banks	\$977,941	\$315,953	\$257,044	\$151,409	\$1,702,347
Funds borrowed from Central					
Bank and other banks	50,206	-	-	-	50,206
Financial liabilities at fair value					
through profit or loss	-	-	16,772	-	16,772
Securities sold under agreements					
to respurchase	1,879,034	88,531	90	-	1,967,655
Payables	277,309	35,437	34,546	69,093	416,385
Deposits and remittances	8,884,838	21,962,706	20,618,732	2,105,009	53,571,285
Financial debentures payable	-	-	-	1,745,362	1,745,362
Other capital outflow at maturity	550,642	454,427	141,909	68,832	1,215,810

2013.6.30 (NT\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Due to the Central Bank and call					
loans from banks	\$23,563,959	\$8,260,029	\$8,732,598	\$70,674	\$40,627,260
Funds borrowed from Central					
Bank and other banks	1,506,153	-	-	-	1,506,153
Securities sold under agreements					
to respurchase	55,485,851	950,689	-	-	56,436,540
Payables	15,360,863	1,166,090	3,947,504	2,419,875	22,894,332
Deposits and remittances	331,735,978	639,507,246	520,487,896	60,788,404	1,552,519,524
Financial debentures payable	-	-	-	52,064,099	52,064,099
Other capital outflow at maturity	7,824,096	9,034,595	1,785,116	1,996,493	20,640,300

2013.6.30 (US\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1year	Over 1 year	Total
Due to the Central Bank and call					
loans from banks	\$786,514	\$275,702	\$291,475	\$2,359	\$1,356,050
Funds borrowed from Central					
Bank and other banks	50,272	-	-	-	50,272
Securities sold under agreements					
to respurchase	1,851,998	31,732	-	-	1,883,730
Payables	512,712	38,922	131,759	80,770	764,163
Deposits and remittances	11,072,630	21,345,369	17,372,760	2,028,985	51,819,744
Financial debentures payable	-	-	-	1,737,787	1,737,787
Other capital outflow at maturity	261,152	301,555	59,583	66,639	688,929

2013.1.1(NT\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Due to the Central Bank and call					
loans from banks	\$25,883,672	\$12,422,707	\$13,630,818	\$109,750	\$52,046,947
Funds borrowed from Central					
Bank and other banks	-	1,456,954	-	-	1,456,954
Securities sold under agreements					
to repurchase	17,597,555	2,777,732	-	-	20,375,287
Payables	14,818,499	951,629	1,032,113	2,064,225	18,866,466
Deposits and remittances	360,040,039	590,081,222	515,784,166	56,739,824	1,522,645,251
Financial debentures payable	-	-	-	41,699,146	41,699,146
Other capital outflow at maturity	3,722,458	4,336,869	-	9,393,224	17,452,551

2013.1.1(US\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days -	Over 1 year	Total
Due to the Central Bank and call		:			
loans from banks	\$891,004	\$427,632	\$469,219	\$3,778	\$1,791,633
Funds borrowed from Central					
Bank and other banks	-	50,153	-	-	50,153
Securities sold under agreements					
to repurchase	605,768	95,619	-	-	701,387
Payables	510,103	32,758	35,529	71,058	649,448
Deposits and remittances	12,393,805	20,312,607	17,755,049	1,953,178	52,414,639
Financial debentures payable	-	-	-	1,435,427	1,435,427
Other capital outflow at maturity	128,139	149,290		323,347	600,776

(2) Maturity analysis of derivative financial liabilities

A. Net settled derivative financial instruments

Net settled derivatives engaged by the Bank include:

- (a) Foreign exchange derivative instruments: foreign exchange options, non-delivery forwards;
- (b)Interest rate derivative instruments: swaptions, net settled interest rate swaps and other interest rate agreements.

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

2014.6.30 (NT\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at					
fair value through profit or loss					į
- Foreign exchange derivative					
instruments	\$33,546	\$13,742	\$(118,547)	\$(1,208,045)	\$(1,279,304)
- Interest rate derivative					
instruments	18,652	49,419	103,014	5,111,570	5,282,655
Total	\$52,198	\$63,161	\$(15,533)	\$3,903,525	\$4,003,351

2014.6.30 (US\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at	 				
fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative					
instruments	\$1,123	\$460	\$(3,969)	\$(40,443)	\$(42,829)
- Interest rate derivative					
instruments	624	1,655	3,449	171,127	176,855
Total	\$1,747	\$2,115	\$(520)	\$130,684	\$134,026

2013.12.31 (NT\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at					
fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative					
instruments	\$315,261	\$471,071	\$(53,722)	\$2,722	\$735,332
- Interest rate derivative					
instruments	434	20,450	55,428	3,745,737	3,822,049
Total	\$315,695	\$491,521	\$1,706	\$3,748,459	\$4,557,381

2013.12.31 (US\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at					
fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative					
instruments	\$10,569	\$15,792	\$(1,801)	\$91	\$24,651
- Interest rate derivative					
instruments	14	685	1,858	125,570	128,127
Total	\$10,583	\$16,477	\$57	\$125,661	\$152,778

2013.6.30 (NT\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at					
fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative					
instruments	\$45,611	\$225,378	\$312,600	\$(9,374)	\$574,215
- Interest rate derivative					
instruments	5,959	8,420	45,867	2,178,465	2,238,711
Total	\$51,570	\$233,798	\$358,467	\$2,169,091	\$2,812,926

2013.6.30 (US\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - Foreign exchange derivative					
instruments - Interest rate derivative	\$1,522	\$7,523	\$10,434	\$(313)	\$19,166
instruments	199	281	1,531	72,713	74,724
Total	\$1,721	\$7,804	\$11,965	\$72,400	\$93,890

2013.1.1(NT\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at					
fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative					
instruments	\$57,407	\$127,037	\$103,663	\$(1,353)	\$286,754
- Interest rate derivative					
instruments	11,759	50,023	37,435	1,240,323	1,339,540
Total	\$69,166	\$177,060	\$141,098	\$1,238,970	\$1,626,294

2013.1.1(US\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative					
instruments	\$1,976	\$4,373	\$3,568	\$(46)	\$9,871
- Interest rate derivative					
instruments	405	1,722	1,289	42,696	46,112
Total	\$2,381	\$6,095	\$4,857	\$42,650	\$55,983

B. Maturity analysis of gross settled derivative financial instruments

Gross settled derivatives engaged by the Bank include:

- (a) Foreign exchange derivative instruments: currency futures and swaps;
- (b)Interest rate derivative instruments: cross currency swaps;
- (c) Credit derivative instruments: all derivatives shown in gross pay a periodic fee in return for a payment by the protection seller upon the occurrence, if any, of such a credit event.

The contract maturity date is the basic element to understand the Bank's gross settled derivative instruments as at balance sheet dates. Maturity analysis of gross settled derivative financial liabilities was as follows:

2014.6.30 (NT\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at					
fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative					
instruments					
- Cash outflow	\$(823,813)	\$(1,437,502)	\$(252,730)	\$618,463	\$(1,895,582)
- Cash inflow	88,335	327,596	444,219	60,935	921,085
- Interest rate derivative					
instruments					
- Cash outflow	(112)	(59,099)	(124,923)	(192,055)	(376,189)
- Cash inflow	-	-	-	-	-
Cash outflow subtotal	(823,925)	(1,496,601)	(377,653)	426,408	(2,271,771)
Cash inflow subtotal	88,335	327,596	444,219	60,935	921,085
Net cash flow	\$(735,590)	\$(1,169,005)	\$66,566	\$487,343	\$(1,350,686)

The state of the s					
2014.6.30 (US\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at					
fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative					
instruments					
- Cash outflow	\$(27,580)	\$(48,125)	\$(8,461)	\$20,705	\$(63,461)
- Cash inflow	2,957	10,967	14,872	2,040	30,836
- Interest rate derivative					
instruments					
- Cash outflow	(4)	(1,978)	(4,182)	(6,430)	(12,594)
- Cash inflow	-	-	-		-
Cash outflow subtotal	(27,584)	(50,103)	(12,643)	14,275	(76,055)
Cash inflow subtotal	2,957	10,967	14,872	2,040	30,836
Net cash flow	\$(24,627)	\$(39,136)	\$2,229	\$16,315	\$(45,219)

2013.12.31 (NT\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at					
fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative					
instruments		i			
- Cash outflow	\$(1,971,525)	\$(1,549,325)	\$(329,735)	\$21,208	\$(3,829,377)
- Cash inflow	72,633	80,445	75,659	13,976	242,713
- Interest rate derivative					
instruments					
- Cash outflow	55,641	173,683	68,360	109,897	407,581
- Cash inflow	-	-	-	-	-
Cash outflow subtotal	(1,915,884)	(1,375,642)	(261,375)	131,105	(3,421,796)
Cash inflow subtotal	72,633	80,445	75,659	13,976	242,713
Net cash flow	\$(1,843,251)	\$(1,295,197)	\$(185,716)	\$145,081	\$(3,179,083)

2013.12.31 (US\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at					
fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative					
instruments					
- Cash outflow	\$(66,092)	\$(51,938)	\$(11,054)	\$711	\$128,373
- Cash inflow	2,435	2,697	2,536	469	8,137
- Interest rate derivative					
instruments					
- Cash outflow	1,865	5,822	2,292	3,684	13,663
- Cash inflow	-	-	-	-	-
Cash outflow subtotal	(64,227)	(46,116)	(8,762)	4,395	(114,710)
Cash inflow subtotal	2,435	2,697	2,536	469	8,137
Net cash flow	\$(61,792)	\$(43,419)	\$(6,226)	\$4,864	\$(106,573)

2013.6.30 (NT\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days -	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at					
fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative					:
instruments					
- Cash outflow	\$(1,068,912)	\$(2,039,607)	\$(771,745)	\$(49,953)	\$(3,930,217)
- Cash inflow	155,330	152,202	270,423	59,846	637,801
- Interest rate derivative					
instruments					
- Cash outflow	-	(28,546)	(360,532)	(103,293)	(492,371)
- Cash inflow	-	-		_	_
Cash outflow subtotal	(1,068,912)	(2,068,153)	(1,132,277)	(153,246)	(4,422,588)
Cash inflow subtotal	155,330	152,202	270,423	59,846	637,801
Net cash flow	\$(913,582)	\$(1,915,951)	\$(861,854)	\$(93,400)	\$(3,784,787)

2013.6.30 (US\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at					
fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative					
instruments					
- Cash outflow	\$(35,678)	\$(68,077)	\$(25,759)	\$(1,668)	\$(131,182)
- Cash inflow	5,185	5,080	9,026	1,997	21,288
- Interest rate derivative					
instruments					
- Cash outflow	-	(953)	(12,034)	(3,447)	(16,434)
- Cash inflow	-	_	-	-	-
Cash outflow subtotal	(35,678)	(69,030)	(37,793)	(5,115)	(147,616)
Cash inflow subtotal	5,185	5,080	9,026	1,997	21,288
Net cash flow	\$(30,493)	\$(63,950)	\$(28,767)	\$(3,118)	\$(126,328)

2013.1.1(NT\$)	0-30 days	30-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at					
fair value through profit or loss				÷	
- Foreign exchange derivative					
instruments					
- Cash outflow	\$(1,029,082)	\$(1,271,583)	\$(273,293)	\$(242,322)	\$(2,816,280)
- Cash inflow	77,581	223,841	180,734	19,235	501,391
- Interest rate derivative					
instruments					
- Cash outflow	-	(19,228)	(35,377)	(178,560)	(233,165)
- Cash inflow	-	-	-	-	-
Cash outflow subtotal	(1,029,082)	(1,290,811)	(308,670)	(420,882)	(3,049,445)
Cash inflow subtotal	77,581	223,841	180,734	19,235	501,391
Net cash flow	\$(951,501)	\$(1,066,970)	\$(127,936)	\$(401,647)	\$(2,548,054)

2013.1.1(US\$)	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at					
fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative					
instruments					
- Cash outflow	\$(35,425)	\$(43,772)	\$(9,407)	\$(8,342)	\$(96,946)
- Cash inflow	2,671	7,705	6,221	662	17,259
- Interest rate derivative					
instruments					
- Cash outflow	- -	(662)	(1,218)	(6,146)	(8,026)
- Cash inflow	-	-	-	-	
Cash outflow subtotal	(35,425)	(44,434)	(10,625)	(14,488)	(104,972)
Cash inflow subtotal	2,671	7,705	6,221	662	17,259
Net cash flow	\$(32,754)	\$(36,729)	\$(4,404)	\$(13,826)	\$(87,713)

(3) Maturity analysis of off-balance sheet items

- A. Irrevocable commitments include irrevocable loan commitments and credit card commitments.
- B. Financial guarantee contracts: the Bank acts as a guarantor or an issuer of credit line in a financing guarantee agreement.

C. Leasing commitments: the Bank acts as a lessor/lessee in an irrevocable operating lease agreement and the minimum lease payments are shown as follows:

	Not later t	han 1 year	1~5	year	Later th	an 5 year	To	otal
2014.6.30	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Irrevocable commitments	\$163,083,470	\$5,459,775	\$220,123,467	\$7,369,383	\$263,429,664	\$8,819,205	\$646,636,601	\$21,648,363
Financial guarantee contracts	13,166,993	440,810	2,130,393	71,322	11,171	374	15,308,557	512,506
Leasing commitments								
Non-cancellable operating								
lease payments	656,584	21,981	991,897	33,207	65,434	2,191	1,713,915	57,379
Total	\$176,907,047	\$5,922,566	\$223,245,757	\$7,473,912	\$263,506,269	\$8,821,770	\$663,659,073	\$22,218,248
	Not later th	nan 1 year	1~5	year	Later that	an 5 year	Тс	otal
2013.12.31	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Irrevocable commitments	\$209,239,328	\$7,014,392	\$125,932,919	\$4,221,687	\$254,449,728	\$8,529,994	\$589,621,975	\$19,766,073
Financial guarantee contracts	13,695,430	459,116	763,290	25,588	15,120	507	14,473,840	485,211
Leasing commitments								
Non-cancellable operating								
lease payments	597,184	20,020	740,153	24,812	63,081	2,115	1,400,418	46,947
Total	\$223,531,942	\$7,493,528	\$127,436,362	\$4,272,087	\$254,527,929	\$8,532,616	\$605,496,233	\$20,298,231
				•				
	Not later th	an 1 year	1~5 year		Later than 5 year		Total	
2013.6.30	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Irrevocable commitments	\$15,086,110	\$503,542	\$93,509,482	\$3,121,144	\$293,868,698	\$9,808,702	\$402,464,290	\$13,433,388
Financial guarantee contracts	13,578,814	453,232	814,214	27,176	13,754	459	14,406,782	480,867
Leasing commitments								
Non-cancellable operating								
lease payments	662,642	22,117	934,156	31,180	55,064	1,838	1,651,862	55,135
Total	\$29,327,566	\$978,891	\$95,257,852	\$3,179,500	\$293,937,516	\$9,810,999	\$418,522,934	\$13,969,390
_	Not later th	an 1 year	1~5 y	/ear	Later tha	n 5 year	Tot	tal
2013.1.1	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Irrevocable commitments	\$58,419,184	\$2,010,987	\$136,578,962	\$4,701,514	\$168,137,067	\$5,787,851	\$363,135,213	\$12,500,352
Financial guarantee contracts	15,532,327	534,676	821,920	28,293	8,425	290	16,362,672	563,259
Leasing commitments								
Non-cancellable operating								
lease payments	553,733	19,061	553,135	19,041	-	_	1,106,868	38,102
Total	\$74,505,244	\$2,564,724	\$137,954,017	\$4,748,848	\$168,145,492	\$5,788,141	\$380,604,753	\$13,101,713

6. Capital management

(1) Overview

- A. The capital management objectives of the Bank are as follows:
 - (a) The eligible capital of the Bank must conform to the regulatory capital requirements and achieve the minimum adequacy ratio. The calculation of the eligible capital and regulatory capital should follow the rules issued by the competent authority.
 - (b)To assure the Bank possess sufficient capital to assume various risk, the Bank assess required capital for the portfolios and characteristics of risk and execute risk management through capital allocation to realize optimization of resources.

(2) Capital management procedures

- A. The Bank follow the guides and the spirit established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, "The Banking Act of The Republic of China" and the local regulations governing the foreign operations to assess and monitor the capital adequacy ratio monthly. The information about capital adequacy ratio is reported to the competent authority quarterly.
- B. The Bank maintain the BIS (Bank for International Settlement) capital adequacy ratio at 8%, the minimum standard set by the competent authority. To implement capital management, the Bank consider not only the business development but also the revised regulation from the competent authority, significant fund operation and capital increase plan to evaluate the capital adequacy ratio. To enhance internal monitor efficiency, the Bank established an early-warning mechanism to reduce the impact of significant event, to maintain the capital adequacy ratio and to ensure the integrity of the capital structures.
- C. The risk management team is responsible for monitoring the regulatory capital of the Bank and its subsidiaries. The regulatory capital is divided into net Tier 1 Capital and net Tier 2 Capital listed as follows:
 - (a)Net Tier 1 Capital: The aggregate amount of net Common Equity Tier 1 and net additional Tier 1 Capital.

Net common equity tier 1 capital: Primarily consists of common equity minus intangibles assets (including goodwill), unamortized losses on sales of non-performing loans, deferred tax assets due to losses from the previous year and other statutory adjustments.

Net additional tier 1 capital: Consists of the aggregate amount of non-cumulative perpetual preferred stocks and non-cumulative perpetual subordinated debts, etc.

- (b)Net Tier 2 Capital: Consists of cumulative perpetual preferred stocks, cumulative perpetual subordinated debts, revaluation increments, convertible bonds, operating reserves and allowance for uncollectible accounts.
- D. According to "Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks", terms of risk-weighted assets are defined as follow:
 - (a) Total Risk-weighted Assets: The sum of the risk-weighted assets and the capital requirements for market risk and operational risk multiplied by 12.5. Those assets already deducted from the regulatory capital, however, shall be deducted from the total risk-weighted assets.
 - (b)Risk-weighted Assets for Credit Risk: The measurement of the risk of loss caused by the counterparty's default. This risk measurement is expressed as the total of each of the bank's transaction items on and off the balance sheet times a risk weight.
 - (c) The Capital Requirement for Market Risk: The capital required for assessed losses from the bank's transaction items on and off the balance sheet arising from movements in market prices (interest rates, exchange rates, and stock prices etc.).
 - (d) The Capital Requirement for Operational Risk: The capital required for the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal process, people and systems or external events.

(3) Regulatory capital ratio

Pursuant to of the Banking Act, the ratio of a bank's eligible capital to its risk-weighted assets must not be lower than a certain ratio; if such ratio is lower than the prescribed ratio, the Bank's ability to distribute cash earnings or repurchase its shares may be restricted by the regulatory.

As of 30 June 2014 and 2013, the ratio of the Bank's eligible capital to its consolidated risk-weighted assets were 13.94% and 13.06%, respectively.

- 7. The assets and liabilities managed under the Bank's trust in accordance with the Trust Enterprise Act
 - (1) In accordance with Article 17 of "Enforcement Rules of the Trust Enterprise Act", the balance sheet and income statement based on trust and details of trust properties are as follows:

Balance Sheet Based on Trust 30 June 2014

Trust Assets			Trust	Liabilities	
	NT\$	US\$		NT\$	US\$
Bank deposits	\$13,154,014	\$440,376	Custody securities payable	\$143,886,417	\$4,817,088
Bonds	130,964,417	4,384,480	Other liabilities	56	2
Common stock	1,945,422	65,130	Trust capital	357,808,385	11,978,854
Mutual funds	180,492,847	6,042,613	Accumulated Losses		
Insurance product	2,433,370	81,465	Earnings distribution	(48,065)	(1,609)
Real estate			Net income	36,590	1,225
Land	28,506,863	954,364	Retained Losses	(259,217)	(8,678)
Buildings, net	40,816	1,366			
Custody securities	143,886,417	4,817,088			
Total	\$501,424,166	\$16,786,882	Total	\$501,424,166	\$16,786,882

Balance Sheet Based on Trust 30 June 2013

Trust Assets			Trust Liabilities			
	NT\$	US\$		NT\$	US\$	
Bank deposits	\$11,726,882	\$391,418	Custody securities payable	\$138,876,488	\$4,635,397	
Bonds	128,854,957	4,300,900	Other liabilities	56	2	
Common stock	1,977,530	66,006	Trust capital	334,663,111	11,170,331	
Mutual funds	170,938,495	5,705,557	Accumulated Losses			
Insurance product	2,204,740	73,589	Earnings distribution	(68,269)	(2,279)	
Real estate			Net income	24,179	807	
Land	18,699,368	624,144	Retained Losses	(184,594)	(6,162)	
Buildings, net	32,511	1,085				
Custody securities	138,876,488	4,635,397				
Total	\$473,310,971	\$15,798,096	Total	\$473,310,971	\$15,798,096	

Income Statement Based on Trust

_	2014.1.1-2	014.6.30	2013.1.1-2013.6.30		
Items	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Trust revenue					
Interest income	\$24,668	\$826	\$22,530	\$752	
Rental income	168	6	168	6	
Cash dividend income	400	13	2,755	92	
Investment income-bonds	526	17	-	-	
Investment income-stock	680	23	3,487	116	
Investment income-funds	22,959	769	9,008	301	
Investment income-beneficiary securities	3,627	121	-	-	
Subtotal	53,028	1,775	37,948	1,267	
Trust expense					
Management fee	6,395	214	5,847	195	
Supervisor fee	506	17	160	5	
Taxes	2,053	69	887	30	
Processing fee	622	21	861	29	
Investment loss-stock	190	6	1,831	61	
Investment loss-funds	6627	222	4,183	140	
Other expenses	45	1	-	-	
Subtotal	16,438	550	13,769	460	
Income equalization	_	_	-	_	
Net income before tax	36,590	1,225	24,179	807	
Net income	\$36,590	\$1,225	\$24,179	\$807	

Details of Trust Properties

	2014.	.6.30	2013.6.30		
Items	NT\$	NT\$ US\$		US\$	
Bank deposits	\$13,154,014	\$440,375	\$11,726,882	\$391,418	
Bonds	130,964,417	4,384,480	128,854,957	4,300,900	
Common stock	1,945,422	65,130	1,977,530	66,006	
Mutual fund	180,492,847	6,042,613	170,938,495	5,705,557	
Insurance product	2,433,370	81,465	2,204,740	73,589	
Real estate					
Land	28,506,863	954,364	18,699,368	624,144	
Buildings, net	40,816	1,367	32,511	1,085	
Custody securities	143,886,417	4,817,088	138,876,488	4,635,397	
Total	\$501,424,166	\$16,786,882	\$473,310,971	\$15,798,096	

(2) The Bank conducts trust business by Trust Enterprise Act Article 3. The related trust business information as of 30 June 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

•	2014	.6.30	2013.6.30		
Items	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	
Special trust of money that invest in					
foreign securities	\$264,888,803	\$8,868,055	\$252,621,097	\$8,431,946	
Special trust money that invest in					
domestic securities	45,970,497	1,539,019	46,729,990	1,559,746	
Trust of money-custody securities	143,886,417	4,817,088	138,876,488	4,635,397	
Trust of real estate	31,148,377	1,042,798	19,890,625	663,906	
Trust of real estate price	5,410,200	181,125	5,166,055	172,432	
Trust of insurance claims	124,246	4,160	120,128	4,010	
Personal and corporate trust	5,960,024	199,532	5,677,427	189,500	
Trust of business employee's savings	2,479,313	83,003	2,546,532	84,997	
Trust of securities	1,556,289	52,102	1,682,629	56,162	
Total	\$501,424,166	\$16,786,882	\$473,310,971	\$15,798,096	

8. <u>Implementation of cross-selling marketing strategies implemented between the Bank, Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries</u>

The Bank has entered into cross-selling marketing contracts with Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Cathay Securities Corp. The contracts cover joint use of operation sites and facilities as well as cross-selling marketing personnel. Remuneration apportionment and expenses allocation for cross-selling marketing personnel follow the "Cathay Financial Group Scope of Cross-selling Marketing and Rules for Reward".

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

9. The significant portfolio of foreign currency financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2014.6.30			2013.12.31			
	Foreign	Exchange		Foreign	Exchange		
	Currency	Rate	NTD	Currency	Rate	NTD	
Financial Assets							
Monetary Items							
USD	\$7,160,489	29.9150	\$214,206,028	\$6,430,332	29.9500	\$192,588,443	
HKD	4,438,158	3.8597	17,129,958	2,937,369	3.8627	11,346,175	
CNY	20,459,400	4.8188	98,589,757	12,209,077	4.9431	60,350,689	
Financial liabilities							
Monetary Items							
USD	6,505,043	29.9150	194,598,361	6,710,333	29.9500	200,974,473	
CNY	7,660,327	4.8188	36,913,584	6,031,058	4.9431	29,812,123	
AUD	440,838	28.1246	12,398,392	421,709	26.7004	11,259,799	
		2013.6.30		2013.1.1			
	Foreign			Foreign Exchange			
	Currency	Rate	NTD	Currency	Rate	NTD	
Financial Assets							
Monetary Items							
USD	\$5,231,030	30.1200	\$157,558,624	\$5,120,798	29.1360	\$149,199,571	
HKD	3,250,397	3.8831	12,621,617	3,600,008	3.7586	13,530,990	
CNY	6,315,591	4.9078	30,995,658	1,304,373	4.6794	6,103,683	
Financial liabilities							
Monetary Items							
USD	5,894,212	30.1200	177,533,665	6,087,435	29.1360	177,363,506	
CNY	3,945,053	4.9078	19,361,531	1,774,508	4.6794	8,303,633	
AUD	338,501	27.8866	9,439,642	183,671	30.2650	5,558,803	

10. Accounting judgements

For the financial statements to provide more reliable and relevant information, the Bank changed the subsequent measurement voluntarily as of 2014. The investment property changes from the cost model to fair value model reflected the true value of the assets. After the retroactive application of this new accounting policy, its effects are summarized below:

	2013.12.31		2013.6.30		2013.1.1	
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Effect on the consolidated balance sheets						
Increase in property and equipment, net	\$247,506	\$8,297	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Increase in assets held for sale, net	13,471	452	-	-	-	-
Increase in investment properties, net	1,762,924	59,099	1,797,025	59,981	1,714,078	59,004
Increase in deferred tax assets	10,286	345	10,367	346	17,453	601
Increase in tax liabilities	122,937	4,121	111,773	3,731	112,422	3,870
Increase in retained earnings	1,765,271	59,178	1,695,619	56,596	1,619,109	55,735
Increase in other equity	145,979	4,894	-	-	-	-
			2014.4.1-2014.6.30		2013.4.1-2013.6.30	
			NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Effects on the consolidated stateme	nts of compreh	ensive incom	e			
Increase in non-interest income			\$7,547	\$253	\$51,330	\$1,713
Decrease in operating expenses		-	-	15,809	528	
Decrease in income tax expenses		(2,265)	(76)	(23,892)	(797)	
Increase in net income			9,812	328	91,031	3,038
Increase in other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	
Increase in earnings per share			-	-	0.01	0.0003
	2014.1.1-2014.6.30		2013.1.1-2013.12.31		2013.1.1-2013.6.30	
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$
Effects on the consolidated statements of						
comprehensive income						
Increase in non-interest income	\$7,611	\$255	\$104,438	\$3,501	\$51,330	\$1,713
Decrease in operating expenses	-	-	64,805	2,172	31,618	1,055
Increase in income tax expenses	42,559	1,425	23,081	774	6,438	215
Increase (decrease) in net income	(34,948)	(1,170)	146,162	4,900	76,510	2,554
Increase in other comprehensive income	-	-	145,979	4,894	-	<u>-</u>
Increase (decrease) in earnings per share	(0.01)	(0.0003)	0.02	0.0007	0.01	0.0003

^{11.} Categories from past financial statements have been reorganized for analytic purposes.