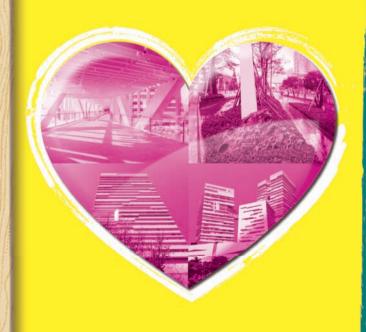
# ANNUAL 2014









#### CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.

Address: No. 166, 168, 170, Jingmao 2nd Rd., Nangang Dist., Taipei City 115, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Tel: +886-2-3327-7777

Website: http://www.ctbcbank.com

#### **Spokesman**

Name: Daniel Wu

Position: Senior Executive Vice President

Tel: +886-2-3327-7777

Email address: daniel.ik.wu@ctbcbank.com

#### **Acting Spokesman**

Name: Rachael Kao

Position: Executive Vice President

Tel: +886-2-3327-7777

Email address: rachael.kao@ctbcbank.com

#### **Stock Transfer Agency**

Agency: Corporate Trust Operation and Service

Department, CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.

Address: 5F., No. 83, Sec. 1, Chongqing S. Rd., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City 100, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Tel: +886-2-6636-5566

Website: http://www.ctbcbank.com

#### The Notarization CPA of Last Few Years

Name: Jeff Chen. Charles Chen

Business Office: KPMG Certified Public Accountants Address: 68F., No. 7, Sec. 5, Xinyi Rd., Xinyi Dist.,

Taipei City 110, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Tel: +886-2-8101-6666

Website: http://www.kpmg.com.tw

#### **Credit Rating Institutions**

Taiwan Ratings Corp.

Address: 49F., No. 7, Sec. 5, Xinyi Rd., Xinyi Dist.,

Taipei City 110, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Tel:+886-2-8722-5800

Website: http://www.taiwanratings.com.tw

#### **Standard & Poor's Ratings Services**

Address: Unit 1, 69F., International Commerce Centre,

1 Austin Road West, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Tel: +852-2533-3500

Website: http://www.standardandpoors.com

#### Fitch Australia Pty Ltd, Taiwan Branch

Address: Suite 1306, 13F., No. 205, Tun Hwa N. Rd.,

Taipei City 105, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Tel: +886-2-8175-7600

Website:http://fitchratings.com.tw/zh/

#### **Moody's Investors Service Hong Kong Limited**

Address: 24F, One Pacific Place, 88 Queensway,

Admiralty, Hong Kong Tel:+852-3758-1300

Website: http://www.moodys.com

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#### I. Letter to Shareholders

Dear Shareholders,

In 2014, CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. (hereinafter CTBC Bank) continued to deliver excellent performance in a wide range of our operations. We were ranked by international professional agencies as Best Bank in Taiwan in *Asiamoney* and *The Asset* magazines. In the area of corporate banking, CTBC Bank was recognized by *Global Finance* and *Asiamoney* as the Best Foreign Exchange Bank in Taiwan, while *Global Finance*, *The Asset*, *The Asian Banker*, *The Corporate Treasurer*, and *Global Trade Review* magazines named CTBC Bank Taiwan's Best Trade Finance Bank. CTBC Bank was awarded Best Retail Bank in Taiwan by *The Asian Banker* for the ninth time and was named Taiwan's Best Wealth Management Bank in *Euromoney* for the eleventh time.

In 2014, CTBC Bank enjoyed an industry-leading NT\$87.7 billion in consolidated net revenue, NT\$39.5 billion in consolidated pre-tax income, NT\$34.3 billion in consolidated after-tax income, and 22.97% consolidated pre-tax ROE. Compared to 2013, consolidated net revenue grew 44%, consolidated pre-tax income rose 111%, and the budget achieving rate before taxes was 82%. If the effect of one-off items, such as implementing the legal requirement to raise the loan loss allowance and delaying the sale of the CTBC building are excluded, the budget achieving rate before taxes reaches 108%.

Last year marked another year of innovation at CTBC Bank, which received approval by the relevant authorities to launch a variety of new products. CTBC Bank is Taiwan's first bank to offer ATM overseas remittances in foreign currencies through our U Remit service that provides Indonesians and Filipinos working in Taiwan a simple, fast, and safe way to remit money home from any ATM in 7-ELEVEN. The first bank to provide online payment services, CTBC Bank will continue this leadership role as we launch pockii, third-party payment platform allowing small merchants or individual sellers a more varied range of secure and convenient payment services. We received authorization to proceed with a trial of our Mobile Point of Sale (mPOS) service, which pioneers the use of a Bluetooth-enabled credit card reader to provide consumers with on-the-spot credit card service and launches an entirely new mobile payment market. CTBC Bank is also the first financial organization authorized to issue Dual Currency Credit Cards (in NTD and USD, JPY, or EUR) that provide our card holders the choice of paying for the purchase directly from their foreign currency account or in NTD at the current exchange rate to meet needs of clients when overseas. In order to respond to the rapid development of digital payments, we have launched QR Code Mobile Phone remittances and we were the first in Taiwan to provide payment notification services through social media software, giving consumers a safer, more convenient remittance experience.

To take advantage of international financial cooperation opportunities, in 2014 CTBC Bank set up the Cross-border Financial Business division responsible for coordination and integration of cross-border financial operations and maintaining our relationships with local Japanese banks. Responsibilities include signing memorandums of understanding (MOU) with Japanese banks, assisting local bank customers with financial advising needs, and utilizing local bank platform resources to develop new business with the active cooperation of our institutional banking group.

In the area of risk management, CTBC Bank continued to strictly adhere to its principle of controlling asset quality and BIS ratio. In 2014, the bank enjoyed excellent asset quality with a consolidated NPL ratio and loan loss coverage ratio of 0.96% and 154% respectively. The consolidated BIS ratio stood at 13.46%, highlighting the bank's capital strength. Although some credit rating agencies issued CTBC Bank a negative outlook due to the impact of acquiring Tokyo Star Bank on capital strength, our overall ratings still led the industry.

#### **Most Recent Credit Ratings**

Type of	Rating Agency	Credit	Rating	Outlook	Other	Effective
Rating	Rating Agency	Long-term	Short-term	Outlook	Other	Date
	Moody's	A2	Prime-1	Negative	-	2014.6.18
Global	Standard & Poor's	A-	A-2	Stable	-	2014.7.22
	Fitch	A	F1	Negative	Viability rating: a Support rating: 3	2014.10.6
	Taiwan Ratings	twAA+	twA-1+	Stable	-	2014.7.22
National	Fitch	AA+(twn)	F1+(twn)	Negative	Viability rating: a Support rating: 3	2014.10.6

Looking back at the global economic climate in 2014, the US economy enjoyed steady expansion from an improving job market and growth in private consumption. As expected, the Federal Reserve ended quantitative easing (QE) and moved slowly towards normalizing monetary policy. On the other hand, with the crisis in Ukraine and the global drop in oil prices, the Eurozone faced the specter of deflation and the European Central Bank (ECB) repeatedly implemented expansionary measures. The impact of Japan's consumption tax hike in early April 2014 was more severe than official estimates and China's push for financial reforms further decelerated economic growth, so while the global economy continued to recover in 2014, the speed was exceedingly slow and uneven. Benefitting from US economic expansion, along with a spate of new products launched by international electronics giants, Taiwan's exports and domestic demand both rose. According to Taiwan's Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, the 2014 economic growth rate rose to 3.74%, while the private consumption growth rate was 2.96%. As the local economy

improves and financial regulations are gradually and judiciously loosened, competition within the industry will intensify, but these are still positive developments that promise to increase the overall business and profitability within the banking sector. CTBC Bank will take advantage of the opportunities created to develop new growth momentum and maintain stable profits to create the most value for our shareholders.

#### **Outlook for 2015**

Building on the firm foundation laid in 2014, in 2015 CTBC Bank will continue to stand by our brand spirit "We are family", mission "Protect and Build", and our brand values, "Caring, Professional, Trustworthy" as we take the initiative to provide customers a variety of excellent products and services. On a foundation of robust risk management, CTBC Bank will optimize our internal resource allocation and maximize business performance. CTBC Bank's two main operational objectives in 2015 are to continue growing profits in the Taiwan market and expand our overseas business scale and develop cross-border synergies:

- 1. Continue to grow profits in the Taiwan market
  - In the area of corporate banking, we will maintain our leading position in niche products and consolidate CTBC Bank's brand image for innovation and leadership. CTBC Bank will target specific industries and client bases to further expand our foundation, increase lending momentum, and utilize our cross-selling capability to meet clients' cross-border needs. As for retail banking, CTBC Bank provides consolidated financial planning services for our family wealth management clients and offers differentiated options tailored to the needs of each generation within the family. We will strengthen portfolio management for our wealth management customers and present asset allocation recommendations that take into account both risk and returns, all while providing enhanced after-sales services. In our payments business, we will develop new products and services to meet the needs of our various customer segments, enhance the efficiency of credit card points, and optimize the deployment of marketing resources. CTBC Bank will deepen relationships with co-branded credit card partners and provide our mechants with an integrated cash flow and marketing platform that combines mobile apps, digital wallets, and bill payment platform to provide comprehensive user experience for their digital life.
- 2. Expand overseas business scale and develop cross-border synergies
  In the Greater China market, building upon our strong foundation with overseas Taiwanese businesses, CTBC Bank will utilize our cross-border capability strengths to further expand within niche customer bases. We actively develop non-Taiwanese businesses and take advantage of opportunities to work with Chinese businesses within the greater China region. The bank will continue to expand our products and service platform to meet their cross-border needs, thereby attracting deposits and creating the groundwork to increase our profits. In accordance with the policy of China government to support regional growth, we will accelerate the opening of new branches and set up overseas subsidiaries. In Southeast Asia, we focus on selected target

industries within each country to expand our foothold with middle-sized clients. Our Singapore branch serves as a regional financial hub, linking up cross-border financial needs and services between countries in Southeast Asia. As for Japan, service to local customers is primarily provided though our subsidiary. By combining the resources of the parent bank and our subsidiary, CTBC Bank can serve the local wealth management market and meet the domestic and overseas financial needs of Japanese SMEs. The needs of Taiwanese businesses in Japan are met through our local branch, which assists them with expansion of their enterprises within Japan. In North America, we will focus on stable management to increase operational efficiency and grow our deposit base.

CTBC Bank will continue to stand by its principle of sound management as it builds a rock-solid foundation of diverse profit sources and asset quality management to achieve sustained success.

Chairman:

#### II. Company Profile

#### A. Company Overview

1. Date of Establishment: March 14, 1966

#### 2. History of the Bank

Formerly known as China Securities Investment Corp., CTBC Bank was established in 1966 and has been affiliated with CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. since May 17, 2002. Operations include deposits, loans, guarantees, foreign exchange, offshore banking units (OBU), trusts, credit cards, cash cards, securities, bonds, proprietary futures, derivatives, factoring, safe deposit boxes, electronic banking services, and the national lottery.

To maximize operational scope, CTBC Bank merged with Grand Commercial Bank in December 2003, acquired the Fengshan Credit Cooperative in July 2004 and successfully bid to purchase Enterprise Bank of Hualien in May 2007. To make the group more effective, CTBC Bank formally merged with the Chinatrust Bills Finance Corporation on April 26, 2008. The acquisition of The Tokyo Star Bank Ltd. was approved on December 20, 2013 at CTBC Holding's extraordinary shareholder meeting. The transfer of 100% of shares was completed on June 5, 2014 and CTBC Bank officially became the sole shareholder of The Tokyo Star Bank. Through the end of 2014, CTBC Bank had a total of 147 branches and 5,403 ATMs in Taiwan and 100 overseas outlets. CTBC Bank boasts NT\$2.42 trillion in deposits and NT\$3.24 trillion in total assets — the most of any privately-operated bank in Taiwan.

#### 3. Awards

#### **Domestic Awards**

Award	Agency		
2014 Banking Industry Survey:			
First place in Customer Service, Product Performance, and			
Customer Events			
2014Wealth Management Survey:	Global Views Magazine		
Best Wealth Management Image			
Distinguished Service Award and 50 Gold Medal Winning			
Employees			
Trusted Brand Awards:	Donday's Digast		
Gold awards for Banking and Credit Card Issuing Bank	Reader's Digest		
2014 Young Generation Brand Survey:	20 1/		
First place for most often used credit card brand	30 Magazine		
2014 Most Influential Brands: First place in the Banking	ManagerToday		
Category	Magazine		
2014 Ton 10 Samina Communica for Tasky alogical Innovation	Institute for Information		
2014 Top 10 Service Companies for Technological Innovation	Industry		

1st Work-Life Balance Awards: Happy Healthy Enterprise Award	Ministry of Labor		
2014 Service Industry Survey:	C		
Domestic Bank Gold Award	Commercial Times		
Wealth Management Banking Survey:			
Best Wealth Management Bank			
Best Family Wealth Management	Business Today		
7th Business Professional Brand Survey:			
First place in the Banking Category			
Top Digital Service Benchmark Enterprise in the Banking	Desciones New Manager		
Category	Business Next Magazine		
Gold Medal for 2014 Sports Activists Award-Sponsor Category	SportsAdministration, Ministry of Education		
7th Taiwan Banking and Finance Best Practice Awards:	Taiwan Academy of		
Best Trust Finance	Banking and Finance		
Best Risk Management	Danking and I mance		
2014 Top Five Representative M&A Award	Taiwan Mergers &		
2014 Most Creative M&A Award	Acquisitions and Private		
	Equity Council		
Favorite Brands of the Elite Survey:			
Best Domestic Bank	Wealth Magazine		
Best Bank Image			
Best Banking Service			

# **International Awards**

Award	Agency
Best Private Bank in Taiwan	Euromoney
Best Retail Bank in Taiwan	
Best Trade Finance Bank in Taiwan	The Asian Banker
Best Internet Banking Initiative in Taiwan	The Asian Danker
Best Wealth Management Business in Taiwan	
Best Trade Finance Bank in Taiwan	
Best Cash Management Bank in Taiwan	
Best Risk Management Bank in Taiwan	
Best Domestic Custodian Bank in Taiwan	The Asset
Best Wealth Manager, Taiwan	The Asset
Best FX Derivatives House, Taiwan	
Best Domestic Bank in Taiwan	
Best Debt House, Taiwan	
#205 of the Top 1000 World Banks 2014	The Banker
	The Banker &
Best Private Bank in Taiwan	Professional Wealth
	Management
Best Foreign Exchange Bank in Taiwan	
Best Trade Finance Bank in Taiwan	Global Finance
Best Emerging Market Bank in Taiwan	

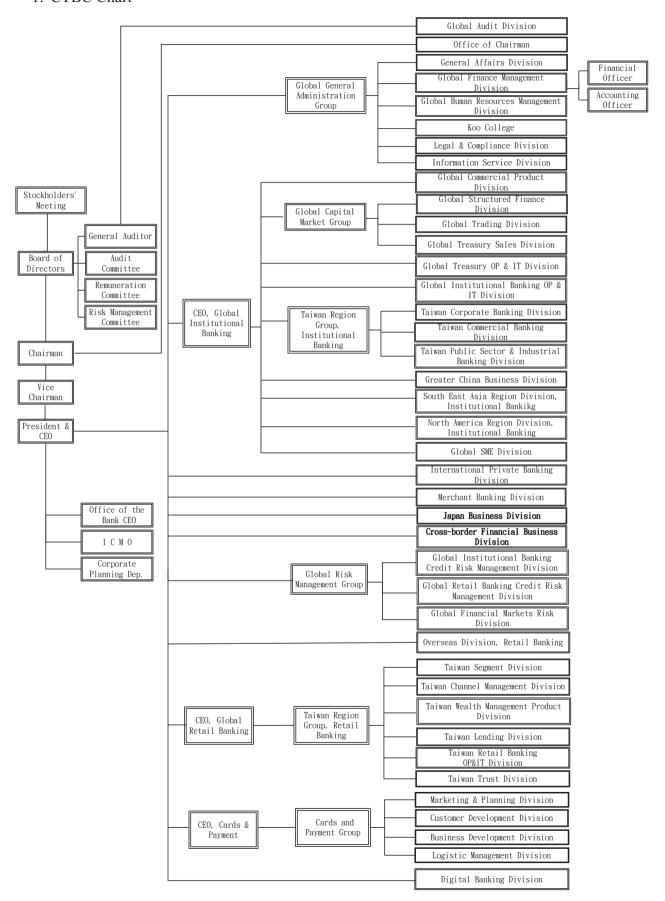
Best Local Currency Cash Management Services voted by			
financial institutions			
Best Domestic Bank in Taiwan			
Best Local/Domestic FX Bank in Taiwan as voted by	Asiamoney		
corporations			
Best Local Cash Management Bank in Taiwan as voted by			
corporations			
#3 for Best Managed Company			
#3 for Best Corporate Governance			
#3 for Best CSR	FinanceAsia		
#3 for Best Investor Relations	FINANCEASIA		
#3 for Best Committed to a Strong Dividend Policy			
Best Private Bank in Taiwan			
Best Trade Finance Bank in Taiwan	Global Trade Review		
Taiwan Loan House	IFR Asia		
Best Trade Finance House in Taiwan	The Corporate Treasurer		
Innovation or Enhancement in Product or Proposition Design –			
Investments, Pensions & Protection-SAR/ESO Global Execution	Financial World		
Platform Service			
Credit Card Product of the Year, Taiwan	CEPI		
The prestigious award from among the top 300 Asian Banks	V 1 71 1		
Asia Excellence Brand Award 2014	YazhouZhoukan		
Best Retail Bank in Taiwan			
Best Retail Risk Management in Taiwan	MILSTE		
Best Data Analytics Project in Taiwan			
Triang Deuling () Consulting Assembly	Institutional Investor		
Taiwan Banking & Securities Awards	(IIChina.com)		

#### 4. Global Operations

Faced with the challenges of financial liberalization and an increasingly globalized marketplace, CTBC Bank took the initiative to increase service locations both in Taiwan and abroad. In 2014, we have a total of 147 branches within Taiwan and 100 outlets (representative offices, branches, and subsidiaries and their branches) overseas. Our many locations in the US, Canada, Japan, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Hong Kong, Singapore, and China make CTBC Bank Taiwan's most international financial institution. Looking ahead, CTBC Bank will continue to stand by its brand spirit "We are family", while we work to protect and build clients' wealth. We will also uphold our brand values of being "Caring, Professional, and Trustworthy" as we provide customers with a complete array of convenient financial services. CTBC Bank will continue to strive to be Taiwan Champion, Asian Leader, and the financial institution most worthy of client trust.

#### **B.** The Organization

#### 1. CTBC Chart



# 2. Directors, supervisors, and major managers

# (1)Directors and supervisors

May 1, 2015

Title	Name	Date of Assignment	Office Term	Significant Experience	Education		
Chairman	Chao-Chin Tung			Director of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd.  Director of CTBC Life Insurance Co., Ltd.  Chairman of CTBC Venture Capital Co., Ltd.  Chairman of CTBC Asset Management Co., Ltd.  Vice Chairman of Showa Denko HD TRACE Corp.	M.S. in Material Science, University of Rochester, U.S.A.		
Vice Chairman	Thomas K.S.Chen			Director of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. Chairman of CTBC Investment Co., Ltd. Chairman of CTBC Bank Corp. (USA) Director of Taipei Financial Center Corporation	Bachelor of Public Finance, National Chengchi University, Taiwan		
Director	Wen-Long Yen			Chairman of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. Chairman of Kainan University Director of United Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	Department of Economics, Soochow University, Taiwan		
Director	H. Steve Hsieh	Jun. 20, 2014			Vice Chairman of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. Chairman of Taiwan Lottery Co., Ltd. Independent Director LITE-ON IT Co., Ltd. Secretary General, Executive Yuan	Ph.D. in Biochemical Nutrition, University of Wisconsin, U.S.A.	
Director	Paul T. C. Liang		3	Director of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. (shares), Deputy General Manager President of PT Bank CTBC Indonesia Director of CTBC Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Department of International Trade, National Chengchi University, Taiwan		
Director	Chun-Te Chiang			Chairman of ISTRA Corporation  Director of Long Chen Paper Co., Ltd.  Independent Director Feng Sheng Technology Co., Ltd.  Independent Director Swancor Ind. Co., Ltd.  Director Importers and Exporters Association of Taipei	Bachelor of Commerce, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg South Africa		
Director	Yenpao Chen			Director of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd.  Director of CTBC Securities Co., Ltd  Professor Department of Accounting, Soochow University	Ph.D. of Management Finance, University of George Washington, U.S.A.		
Independent Director	Chung-Yu Wang					Independent Director of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. Chairman of Tong Lung Metal Industry Co., Ltd. Chairman of China Steel Co., Ltd. Chairman of Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation	Honorary Ph.D. Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan
Independent Director	Wen-Chih Lee					Independent Director of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. Professor, National Kaohsiung University of Applied Sciences Department of Wealth and Taxation Management Public service supervisors of I-Shou University	Ph.D. National Taiwan University Graduate Institute of Commerce, Taiwan

Title	Name	Date of Assignment	Office Term	Significant Experience	Education
Independent Director	Jie-Haun Lee			Independent Director of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. Professor, Finance Department, National Chengchi University	Ph.D. in Finance, Louisiana State University, U.S.A.
Independent Director	Yin-Lun Wu	Jun. 20, 2014	3	Independent Director of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. Executive Director & Director of Fixed Income and Corporate Sales, Mizuho Securities Asia Limited Executive Director, Director of Construction Solution Service Sales for Financial Institutions, Director of Derivatives in Asia Equity Funds Director of Derivatives in Global Equity Funds in London, Rabobank Director, Barclays Bank Managing Director & Vice President of Debt Capital Market, Bankers Trust New York Corporation Executive Director, Goldman Sachs Bank	MBA, McGill University, Canada

Note: All directors and supervisors are legal representatives of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. which owns 9,109,277,537 shares of common stocks and 100% of ownership.

# 3. Top 10 shareholders or shareholders owning over 10%

May 1, 2015

Institutional Shareholder	Shareholders of Major Institutional Shareholders
CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	<ol> <li>Nan Shan Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (4.87%)</li> <li>Jeffrey L. S. Koo (3.92%)</li> <li>Yi Kao Investment Co., Ltd. (3.14%)</li> <li>Mega International Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Acting as Custodian for the Investment Account of Morgan Stanley Formosa Holdings (Cayman) Limited (2.85%)</li> <li>JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A. Taipei Branch in custody for Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (2.55%)</li> <li>Government of SingaporeGOS-EFMC (2.14%)</li> <li>Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund, A Series of Vanguard International Equity Index Funds (1.78%)</li> <li>Chan Wei Investment Co., Ltd. (1.76%)</li> <li>Bank J. Safra Sarasin LtdSingapore Branch - For Clients' account (1.71%)</li> <li>CTBC Bank Trust Account for CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. Employee Welfare Savings Committee (1.56%)</li> </ol>

4. Professional qualifications and independence analysis of directors and supervisors

May 1, 2015		Number of Other Public Companies in Which the Individual is R 9 10 Concurrently Serving as an Independent Director	0	0 A V	0 A V	0	0 A V	V V	0 A	V V	0	0 A V	$\Lambda \setminus \Lambda$
Independence Criteria(Note)		7	>	>	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	>	Λ	>
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equirements, Together with	ence	Have Work Experience in the Areas of Commerce, Law, Finance, or Accounting, or Otherwise Necessary for the Business of the Company	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ
Meet One of the Following Professional Qualification Requirements, Together with	at Least Five Years Work Experience	A Judge, Public Prosecutor, Attorney, Certified Public Accountant, or Other Professional or Technical Specialist Who has Passed a National Examination and been Awarded a Certificate in a Profession Necessary for the Business of the Company											
Meet One of the Following	at L	Criteria An Instructor or Higher Position in a Department of Prosecutor, Attorney, Commerce, Law, Finance, Accounting, or Other Academic Department Related to the Business Needs of the Company in a National Examination Public or Private Junior College, College or University  A Judge, Public Accounter, Attorney, Certified Public Accountant, or Other Accountant, and Decreasing Pass College, College or Orithe Busin							Λ		Λ	Λ	
	/	Criteria	Chao-Chin Tung	Thomas K. S. Chen	Wen-Long Yen	H. Steve Hsieh	Paul T. C. Liang	Chun-Te Chiang	Yenpao Chen	Chung-Yu Wang	Wen-Chih Lee	Jie-Haun Lee	Yin-Lun Wu

Note: Please tick the corresponding boxes if directors or supervisors have been any of the following during the two years prior to being elected or during the term of office.

<sup>1.</sup> Not an employee of the Company or any of its affiliates.

<sup>2.</sup> Not a director or supervisor of the Company or any of its affiliates. The same does not apply, however, in cases where the person is an independent director of the Company, its parent company, or any subsidiary in which the Company holds, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the voting shares.

- Not a natural-person shareholder who holds shares, together with those held by the person's spouse, minor children, or held by the person under others' names, in an aggregate amount of 1% or more of the total number of outstanding shares of the Company or ranking in the top 10 in holdings. 3.
- relative within the second degree of kinship, or lineal relative within the fifth degree of kinship, of any of the persons in the preceding three 4.
- Not a director, supervisor, or employee of a corporate shareholder that directly holds 5% or more of the total number of outstanding shares of the Company or that holds shares ranking in the top five in holdings. ς.
- Not a director, supervisor, officer, or shareholder holding 5% or more of the share, of a specified company or institution that has a financial or business relationship with the Company. 9
- Not a professional individual who, or an owner, partner, director, supervisor, or officer of a sole proprietorship, partnership, company, or institution that, provides commercial, legal, financial, accounting services or consultation to the Company or to any affiliate of the Company, or a spouse thereof. ۲.
- Not having a marital relationship, or a relative within the second degree of kinship to any other director of the Company. ∞.
- 9. Not been a person of any conditions defined in Article 30 of the Company Law.
- 10. Not a governmental, juridical person or its representative as defined in Article 27 of the Company Law.

Γ			May 1, 2015			
Name	Title	Education	Significant Experience			
James Chen	President & CEO, Global Institutional Banking	MBA, The City University of New York, USA	President, Institutional Banking Group of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.			
Jack T.K. Cheng	Senior Executive Vice President	Bachelor of Business Administration, National Taiwan University	EVP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.			
Larry Hsu	Senior Executive Vice President	Bachelor of Business Administration, National Taiwan University	EVP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.			
James Y.G. Chen	Senior Executive Vice President	Master of Political Economy, Nankai University, Nankai University, China	President of Chang Hwa Bank			
Albert Lee	Senior Executive Vice President	Master of Comparative Law, University of Illinois, USA	Chairman of Threadneedle Investments Hong Kong			
I Cheng Liu	Senior Executive Vice President	MBA, University of Pennsylvania, USA	President of Barclays Bank PLC			
Cliff Shen	Executive Vice President	Bachelor of Business Administration, National Cheng Kung University	SVP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.			
Amy Yang	Executive Vice President	EMBA, National Taiwan University	SVP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.			
Frank Shih	Executive Vice President	MBA, University of Texas at Austin, USA	SVP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.			
Openmind Yeh	Executive Vice President	Bachelor of Economics, Tunghai University	SVP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.			
Tony Yang	Executive Vice President	MIBA, United States International University, USA	SVP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.			
Aaron King	Executive Vice President	Master of Law, Georgetown University, USA	Partner, Lotus International Law Office, Taipei			
Mingjohn Lee	Executive Vice President	MBA, New York University, USA	SVP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.			
Eric Hsin	Executive Vice President	Executive MS in Finance, The City University of New York, USA	SVP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.			
Alex Chen	Executive Vice President	Bachelor of Economics, Chinese Culture University	SVP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.			
C.C. Huang	Executive Vice President	MBA, Indiana University at Bloomington, USA	EVP of ABN AMRO Bank			
Matthew Liaw	Executive Vice President	MBA, University of Wisconsin at Madison, USA	SVP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.			
Jack CP Wang	Executive Vice President	MBA, The U. of Western Ontario, Canada	Vice President of Citibank			
Amy HC Lin	Executive Vice President	Bachelor of Banking, National Chengchi University	SVP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.			
Noor Menai	Executive Vice President	MBA, University of Rochester, USA	CEO of Charles Schwab Bank			
CC Hong	Executive Vice President	International Trade, Chihlee College of Business	SVP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.			
Jason Chen	Executive Vice President	Bachelor of Business Administration, Feng Chia University	SVP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.			
Winston Hsia	Executive Vice President	MBA, University of Pennsylvania, USA	President of ViVa TV			

Name	Title	Education	Significant Experience		
Peter Wei	Executive Vice President	MBA, National Taiwan University	SVP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.		
Derek Lo	Executive Vice President	MBA, Madonna University, USA	SVP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.		
James Liao	mes Liao Executive Vice President Bachelor of Law, Tunghai University		SVP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.		
Robert Russell	Robert Russell Executive Vice President Bachelor of Economics, York University, Canada		Managing Director of Falcon Private Bank		
Chung Mao Hsiao	Executive Vice President	Bachelor of Economics, Keio University, Japan	SVP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.		
YongJin Chen	Executive Vice President	EMBA, National Chengchi University	SVP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.		
William Chu	Executive Vice President	Bachelor of Marine Transportation, National Chiao Tung University	SVP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.		
Sting Yang	Senior Vice President	Bachelor of Accounting, Fu Jen Catholic University	VP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.		
Christine Ko	Senior Vice President	MBA, Ohio State University, USA	Vice President of Standard Chartered Bank		
Jim Jen	Senior Vice President	MBA, Boston University, USA	Vice President of Citibank		
Friedman Wang	Senior Vice President	MIBA, National Taiwan University	VP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.		
Eric Tsai	Senior Vice President	EMBA, National Chengchi University	VP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.		
Retinna Sung	Senior Vice President	Bachelor of Law, National Chung Hsing University	VP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.		
Anderson Chen	Senior Vice President	Bachelor of Business Administration, Soochow University	VP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.		
Yaling Chiu	Senior Vice President	MBA, Minnesota-Twin Cities University, USA	VP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.		
Evan Chang	Senior Vice President	Bachelor of Accounting, Tunghai University	VP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.		
Richie Chen	Senior Vice President	Secretarial Science, Tamsui Institute of Business Administration	VP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.		
Vincent Lee	Senior Vice President	MIBA, National Taiwan University	VP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.		
Li Juan	Senior Vice President	MBA, Syracuse University, USA	VP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.		
Brian Chou	Senior Vice President	Master of Public Affairs Management, National Sun Yat-sen University	VP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.		
Frank Hsu	Senior Vice President	Master of International Trade, National Chengchi University	VP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.		
Jerry Shaw	Senior Vice President	Bachelor of Business Administration, Tamkang University	VP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.		
John Yang	Senior Vice President	MAB, University of Texas at Arlington, USA	VP of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.		

#### **III. Business Review**

#### A. Business Performance

#### 1. Scope of Business

#### (1) Institutional Banking

#### a. Commercial Banking:

Providing customers with comprehensive, specialized, and cross-border financial services, including loans, trade financing, cash management, corporate trust, proxy services and offshore private banking services such as investment and financial planning.

#### b. Capital Markets:

Providing tailored solutions to meet clients' financial requirements. These services include syndication lending, structured finance, and financial advisory services, etc. Offering wide-ranged foreign exchange and derivative products to fulfill clients' hedging or financing needs, and specializing in structured product design and proprietary trading as well.

#### (2) Retail Banking

#### a. Wealth Management:

Providing target customer groups with financial planning, asset allocation planning and advisory services, as well as acquisition of a variety of financial products.

#### b. Secured Lending:

Providing individuals with a variety of residential mortgage services (including home mortgages, refinancing, installment loans, policy-based loans, and financial planning mortgages) and offering repurchase agreements to targeted corporate customers.

#### (3) Payment Services:

#### a. Credit Cards:

Providing issuing and acquiring services for credit cards, stored value cards, and debit cards.

#### b. Unsecured Lending:

Extending various unsecured personal loans (including unsecured term loans and revolving loans).

#### Revenue Breakdown

Unit: NT\$ million

Revenue Source	Amount	0/0
Institutional Banking	27,565	31.46%
Retail Banking (Note 2)	32,951	37.59%
Japan business	9,118	10.40%
Other (Note 3)	18,016	20.55%
Total	87,650	100.00%

Note 1: Bank consolidated basis

Note 2: Including payment services business

Note 3: Including negative goodwill (NTD 14.8 billion) from the acquisition of Tokyo Star Bank

#### 2. Business Discussion

#### (1) Institutional Banking

CTBC Bank institutional banking business continues to be in the leading position of Taiwan banking industry. Facing the challenges of financial liberalization and an increasingly globalized marketplace, we will broaden our profit sources on Taiwan market by optimizing core business and growing emerging business. Furthermore, we will fully utilize our global networks to accelerate the growth of international business by augmenting business scale of overseas markets and connecting cross-border opportunities to boost synergy.

We keep our thumb on the pulse of the market to lead the finance industry in creative, specialized financial products and have become an indispensable partner to our customers. Each of our main products has been honored with international awards consecutively such as "Best Foreign Exchange Bank in Taiwan", "Best Domestic Custodian Bank in Taiwan", "Best FX Derivatives House ,Taiwan", "Best Cash Management Bank in Taiwan", "Best Trade Finance Bank in Taiwan", etc. The management direction and achievements of our primary products are elaborated as below:

#### a. Cash Management

CTBC Bank continues to enlarge deposit base and revenue stream by broadening segment scope, digging out customers' needs, and making continual innovations. Our market share for total deposits shows a significant growth each year, currently exceeding 5.54%. Moreover, focusing on structuring foreign currency related products contributes to the blossom of the foreign currency deposit volume, with growth rate of 20% against 2013 and the market share exceeds 7.87%, ranked among the top 3 positions since Dec. 14.

For the domestic market, with growing numbers of foreign workers and migrants in Taiwan, we launched a pioneering service "U Remit" in 2014, which innovatively provides 24/7 real time outward remittance on widespread CTBC ATMs around Taiwan and facilitates the self-service with user interfaces designed in multiple mother tongues. For the overseas market, we formed a regional network based on a single core system, covering branches, subsidiaries, alliance overlay to continuously be competitive on the cutting edge of cross border cash management.

During the year of 2014, to serve customers in a comprehensive manner, we have successfully rolled out multiple channel suites of e - banking (eTrust), secured fax banking (Codefax) and real time message reporting (MMAS) in Hong Kong, Singapore, Vietnam, the Philippines, India, Indonesia, the US, Taiwan, Japan and China.

#### b. Trade Finance Business

CTBC Bank achieved a well result in our trade business in 2014, and our growth of revenue is more than 20%.

Further to the service enhanced and product innovation, we did achieve relative high growth in our trade business in terms of average balance and revenue compared with the average performance of Taiwan trade market in previous year. Moreover, CTBC maintains the first place among private banks in respect of volume of LC Issuance and Negotiation in 2014 while CTBC market ranking improves from 8th to 6th among all domestic competitors. To better serve overseas clients, CTBC was devoted into the service to those trading companies, multinational enterprises, and SMEs located in Hong Kong. With Back-to-Back program implementation and sustainable sales support, revenue from HK SME sector had grown 55% in 2014.

Regarding receivable financing, CTBC's strategy is to enhance our operation effectiveness and better risk managementrather than price competition in local market. Moreover, a wider range of buyer risk coverage is introduced by allying with more

Moreover, a wider range of buyer risk coverage is introduced by allying with more credit insurance companies such as Taiwan EXIM bank, Sinosure of China and Coface. All the product enhancements lead CTBC to maintain top 3 players in Taiwan market. We also began factoring business in Hong Kong, Japan, New York, and Shanghai branch as our growth engine with strong product and operation support from head office.

#### c. Custody / Corporate Trust Business

Corporate trust business continued to grow in 2014, CTBC Bank asset under custody (AUC) from all segments achieved NT\$1.88 trillion (US\$61 billion) in the end of 2014 with 46% growth rate over 2013. The revenue of Corporate Trust business in 2014 also hit the record high of NT1.0 billion (US\$32.3 million). In terms of asset scale, CTBC Bank is still ranked top one in securities custodian and employee benefits trust custodian.

#### d. Syndicated Loans

CTBC Bank continues to maintain its leading position as the loan syndication power house in Taiwan market via a thorough coverage in depth and width of client base, investor penetration, structuring capability and geographical/sector diversification. CTBC Bank applies its expertise to all types of financing activities. Our structured financing includes LBO/acquisition financing, asset-based financing (AR, aviation, shipping, construction, etc.), securitization and project finance. CTBC Bank leads among Taiwan banks in LBO/acquisition financing, aviation, shipping financing and securitization. Besides, CTBC Bank has long expanded syndicated loan business outside home market and has become a significant regional player for many years ahead of our domestic competitors. In 2014, CTBC Bank successfully closed a total of

54 cross-border deals with MLA titles, across Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia and India. We're also the first Taiwanese bank acting as facility agent for Chinese borrowers in China's onshore market. The strong presence across Asian region has demonstrated CTBC Bank's long term commitment to supporting our clients to grow and made us awarded the Taiwan Loan House of the Year by IFR Asia in 2014.

#### e. <u>Fixed Income Underwriting</u>

CTBC Bank has strategized itself to be the market leader in both issuing the first CNY-denominated bond or Formosa bond in Taiwan and self-lead manage for bond issuance in Taiwan bond market; brought innovative and significant products into Taiwan's bond market. CTBC Bank plays an important role in the development of Taiwan local bond market, not only offering comprehensive bond service to clients but also enthusiastically introducing new products into the market. We pioneer the market by launching the first CNY denominated bond in Taiwan and setting the benchmark in the market. CTBC Bank is well recognized in Taiwan Capital Market in terms of innovative deal structure and market leadership. In 2014, we have completed several particular Formosa Bond issuances such as Uni-President China Holding, Agriculture Bank of China, Morgan Stanley and Raiffeisen Bank International AG.

The movement not only set another milestone for Taiwan's bond market, but also added variety to the investment products for institutional investors. Going forward, CTBC Bank will continue to cultivate in Taiwan's bond market to bring in more quality overseas institution issuers to Taiwan's capital market.

#### f. Treasury & Derivatives

CTBC Bank continues to demonstrate outstanding performance in its capital markets business. In 2014, we ranked first in the derivatives market share in terms of trading volume among Taiwanese banks, according to Central Bank statistics. Our business achievements are continuously recognized by renowned institutions, such as "Best FX Bank", "Best Derivatives House", etc.

Maintaining our pioneering role in the financial industry, CTBC Bank was the first bank permitted by Taiwanese regulators to engage in the TWD NDF business via overseas branches in 2014. This differentiates us from other local competitors and equips us to compete with international banks. We believe that it proves our capability to provide a diverse range of products and geographies, especially as broader economic activity rebounds and the trading environment improves.

In debt issuance, we had our best year ever. CTBC Bank successfully issued a series of callable bonds and performed risk warehousing on its own, being the only Taiwanese bank capable of doing so. Providing liquidity requires taking risk, thus managing risk-adjusted returns of this business by meaningfully reducing risk-weighted assets and optimizing capital utilization has been our main goal. Focusing on the right

balance between risk and returns is important to building a leading product innovation platform and consistently delivering strong returns for our shareholders.

CTBC Bank holds a leading position in risk management of exotic derivatives, while enhancing the ability to offer unique solutions across different asset classes to our clients. Our capital markets business franchise is built on the premise of providing a broad range of services to our clients and securing customer protection. This means strengthening our product innovation platform to meet customer demand as well as completed information and risk disclosure. Our expertise in structuring exotic products and offering risk management solutions for clients in response to changing market conditions and regulatory environment sets up apart from local competitors, and this ability to adjust has been critical to maintaining our top rank in the derivatives market.

#### (2) Retail Banking

CTBC Bank remains the pioneer in retail banking product innovation, including wealth management and mortgage services. In addition to enjoying a huge market share, CTBC Bank was awarded by international professional agencies as Best Bank in Taiwan in *Asiamoney* and *The Asset* magazines. In the area of corporate banking, CTBC Bank was recognized by *Global Finance* and *Asiamoney* as the Best Foreign Exchange Bank in Taiwan, while *Global Finance*, *The Asset*, *The Asian Banker*, *The Corporate Treasurer*, and *Global Trade Review* magazines named CTBC Bank Taiwan's Best Trade Finance Bank. CTBC Bank was awarded Best Retail Bank in Taiwan by *The Asian Banker* for the ninth time and was named Taiwan's Best Wealth Management Bank in *Euromoney* for the eleventh time.

#### a. Wealth Management

In 2014, CTBC Bank continued to improve product and services to meet customer needs through numerous customer insight surveys, focus group discussions, and pilot tests. Both number of WM customers and AUM has demonstrated strong development over the past few years, with 8% and 12% growth respectively from 2013. With the bank's open platform strategy, CTBC is able to provide comprehensive and innovative WM products to customers to meet diversified customer needs. The two major WM product lines – mutual funds and bancassurance have also shown robust growth, placing CTBC Bank top of the market share with quite a noticeable gap among competitions.

#### b. Internet Banking

CTBC Bank provides a wide range of interactive banking services on the internet. In 2014, the number of CTBC internet banking users exceeded 2.5 million; and with continuously improved and award-winning service platform, CTBC internet banking (with 3.7 million visits per month)continued to be the most popular on the market.

#### c. ATM Services

CTBC Bank has the highest number of ATMs with 5,403. The bank has created the highest volume in interbank withdrawal transactions, making up for about 32% of the market. In addition to the unconventional services CTBC ATMs can provide, such as internet banking application, CTBC has also continued to substitute traditional ATMs with multi-functional Recycle ATMs, which provide even wider range of services to customers, including cash deposits.

#### d. Mobile Banking

CTBC Bank enjoys the highest market share in mobile banking. CTBC has 0.6 million mobile banking users, with more than 1 million APP downloads, the highest in the financial category on Taiwan's APP Store. CTBC Bank was the first to launch QR code mobile-payment smartphone application which allows customers to make credit card payment via smartphones QR code APP. This has made virtual payments possible in-store.

#### e. Mortgages

As the biggest non-government-affiliated mortgage provider, CTBC Bank is also a market leader ranking fifth in mortgage balance market share. In spite of local housing market downtrends, regulatory constraints, and internal compliance, CTBC Bank continues to improve asset quality to increase profitability with customer-oriented lending strategies. These strategies include designing total financing solutions with virtual and efficient customer services.

#### (3) Cards and Payment Banking

CTBC Cards and payment business maintained the leading position in 2014:

- No.1 in cards in circulation with more than 5.8 million cards (market share of 15.4%)
- No.1 in spending volume with more than NT\$325 billion (market share of 15.7%)
- No.1 in revolving outstanding (including unbilled installment balance) with more than NT\$29.2 billion (market share of 15.1%)
- No.1 in credit card cash advance amounts with more than NT\$7.8 billion (market share of 29.3%)
- No.1 in unsecured lending new booking amount with NT\$43 billion (market share of 12.3%)

#### a. Credit Cards

In 2014, CTBC Bank celebrates its 40th anniversary of credit card issuing. Not only did CTBC Bank maintain its leading position in the credit card markets, CTBC Bank continues to push the boundaries to bring forth new products & services in 2014. CTBC Bank has new card products designed specically for either frequent flyers on business to Hong Kong, China and South East Asia countries, for leisure travelers to Japan or for those oversea travelers with foreign currency accounts. Working together with T.S. Dream Mall, CTBC Bank offers unique department store shopping benefits

to the customers in southern Taiwan. CTBC Bank is also among the first to adopt the Over The Air (OTA) technology, which permits direct contactless payment through personal mobile phones.

In addition, CTBC Bank keeps on expanding the scope of existing services as part of the commitments to customers. Collaborating with Ping An Insurance (Group) Company of China, CTBC credit card points can now be used overseas and redeemedfor goods and services inmore than 500,000 stores in the Wanlitong platform, which is the largest point program in China. For merchants, CTBC Bank was among the first to be granted the license in 2014 to offer the Mobile POS (mPos) acquiring service, a cost effective and highly mobile payment alternative.

With the advancements in the emerging payment, CTBC Bank launched an electronic commerce and payment platform, named "pockii". Collaborating with MasterPass from MasterCard, pockii can now be used as a payment option in 40,000 online merchants worldwide. Moreover, CTBC Bank has launched mobile apps, allowing fast and easy payments with QR code, generated from personal mobile devices. Working with GOMAJI, the largest group buying e-platform in Taiwan, customers can now pay with QR code in 1,500 restaurants.

#### b. Unsecured Lending

In 2014, CTBC Bank continues to be the leader in the unsecured lending market, delivering NT\$ 43 billion in new booking amount. By the end of 2014, CTBC Bank holds an ending balance of over NT\$90 billion for the unsecured lending products, posing an annual growth of 7.6%, despite increasing market competitions.

To increase profitability, CTBC Bank continues to implement adjustments on the risk-based customer portfolio mix and to observe customer behaviors for hidden opportunities. Moreover, potential applications are categorized and redirected to the predetermined sales channels for maximum sales efficiency. With the developments of Bank 3.0, CTBC Bank looks forward to better serve the needs of our customers with innovative methods in the near future.

#### **B.** Employees

YEAR		2014.12.	31	2013.12.31		
Number of Employees		10,248		10,264		
Average Age (Years Old)		37.41		36.48		
Average Tenure of Employment (Years)		8.99		8.62		
Education		Employee Count	Percentage	Employee Count	Percentage	
	Graduate School or Higher	2,149	20.97%	1,940	18.90%	
	University and College	7,221	70.46%	7,453	72.61%	
	Senior High School	801	7.82%	836	8.15%	
	Below Senior High School	77	0.75%	35	0.34%	

#### C. Corporate Social Responsibility and Ethical Conduct

CTBC Bank has been affiliated with CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. since May 17, 2002 and CTBC Holding has evolved to become the leading brand of financial services in Taiwan. Today, CTBC Holding has made corporate social responsibility (CSR) a part of its business strategies and committed significant resources into main areas, namely "corporate governance, customer relations, employee care, environmental protection, and social engagement." It has been preparing CSR reports since 2007 and using it as a means to assess how CTBC Holding and its subsidiaries have fulfilled their social responsibilities.

With a growing range of products and services, CTBC strives to maintain open communication both in the best interest of stakeholders and for the purpose of discovering problems. 10 issues of major concern had been identified in 2014, namely: customers' privacy, operating performance, regulatory compliance, service quality, product risks, shareholders' interests, corporate governance, risk management, information disclosure, and employee welfare. By analyzing internal and external impacts of the above issues, the company was able to respond with proper measures and shoulder more responsibilities and challenges, and thereby contribute to the improvement of the society as a whole.

#### 1. Customers privacy

CTBC Bank has been providing employees with intensified training and implementing monitoring systems in order to protect customers' privacy. In addition, the company takes every opportunity to educate customers about security in banking transactions and therefore prevent scams. Meanwhile, an Information Security Committee has been assembled to provide added security to online transactions and prevent leakage of customers' information. A series of information security training was organized for employees in 2014. These online courses and exams had helped raise employees' security awareness and shaped the company's security culture. More than 95% of all employees had completed the training. Meanwhile, the company has been certified by the British Standards Institution (BSI) for BS 10012: 2009 PIMS (personal information management system), which shows that CTBC is consistent with world standards with regards to personal information management.

#### 2. Operating performance

The financial market is constantly changing. Although challenges remained aplenty in 2014, the group was able to overcome each challenge with its rich experience and achieve significant success in financial, insurance and investment trust.

In 2014, CTBC Bank enjoyed an industry-leading NT\$87.7 billion in consolidated net revenue, NT\$39.5 billion in consolidated pre-tax income, NT\$34.3 billion in consolidated after-tax income, and 22.97% consolidated pre-tax ROE. Compared to 2013, consolidated net revenue grew 44%, consolidated pre-tax income rose 111%, and the budget achieving rate before taxes was 82%. If the effect of one-offitems, such as implementing the legal

requirement to raise the loan loss allowance and delaying the sale of the CTBC building are excluded, the budget achieving rate before taxes reaches 108%.

#### 3. Regulatory compliance

For a long period of time, CTBC Bankhas paid close attention to trends in domestic and overseas industrial development and changes in financial policies, laws and regulations. We strictly abide by applicable laws and regulations as we actively develop and expand our business.

The company constantly establishes and revises internal policies in line with local and foreign laws. Compliance self-assessments are conducted every six months to ensure that laws have been complied with. The company also organizes compliance training on a regular basis and keeps employees up to date on the latest regulatory amendments.

#### 4. Service quality

Financial services have become an important part of people's lives. To assure customers a joyful experience, CTBC Bank is constantly introducing innovative services, thinking from customers' perspective and refining financial services where possible.

#### 5. Product risks

As one of the leading financial institution in Taiwan, CTBC Bank will shoulder responsibility for the products it offers. The company fulfills its product responsibilities by offering sound after-sale services and readying itself with solutions for the various risks.

To ensure that products comply with investors' needs, CTBC Bank has implemented a set of new product development procedures that require employees to conduct in-depth market survey and analysis with regards to the current condition and prospect of the financial market, customers' needs, and the authority's policies before launching any new product. A "Compliance and Risk Management Center" has been established to oversee internal policies related to the issue of financial consumer protection. It protects customers' interests by monitoring customers' response and the bank's risk management practices.

#### 6. Shareholders' interests

In addition to maximizing shareholders' values, a company also needs to attend to other shareholders interests. CTBC Bank has created a proper management system in this respect with clear guidelines and goals to work in the best interests of shareholders.

#### 7. Corporate governance

Success is built upon a strong system. CTBC Bank values teamwork as part of its corporate governance; It adopts a robust management system and assigns responsibilities appropriately among employees so that the company may grow continuously and continue to embrace successive challenges.

#### 8. Risk management

CTBC Bank understands the importance of risk management, which is why the company, in addition to complying with the rules of the authority, is committed to revising its business targets, executing board-approved risk strategies, and adopting proper risk management procedures as well as qualitative and quantitative risk assessments. These practices not only protect customers' interests, but also help the company to ensure business sustainability.

#### 9. Information Disclosure

Information transparency presents a major concern to stakeholders, which is why the company has provided a number of open channels through which stakeholders may learn more about the company's operations. Meanwhile, the company also takes this opportunity to review its practices.

#### 10.Employee welfare

As Jeffrey L. S. Koo, founder of CTBC Holding, had said: "Only by maintaining the environment we live in and caring for the people around us, especially employees, are we able to make the society a better place and build a long-lasting business. "In 2014, CTBC Holding spent a total of NT\$620.024 million on employee welfare, which accounted for 0.3% of net revenues and 1.57% of after-tax profit. A total of 19,790 training sessions were conducted for 180,416 employees in 2014, resulting in total spending amounting to NT\$55.61 million.

#### IV. Dividend Policy and Earnings Distribution

#### A. Dividend Policy and Status of Execution

1. Dividend policy:

As a subsidiary of the CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd., the Bank has the obligation to take care of the fund requirements of the parent company. It will also have to set aside an adequate statutory surplus reserve and maintain an equitable policy for distributing cash dividends. Dividends and bonuses for common shares shall in priority be in cash and shall be maintained at a stable level every year.

The above policy, however, is to be observed only in principle. The Bank shall take into consideration of business performance and budgeted capital requirements and make necessary adjustments in actual distribution.

Distribution terms, time, and amount: If there are earnings in the financial statement, the Bank shall first reserve funds for taxes, be adjusted according to the principles of financial accounting, and hold back funds for losses, if any. In addition, it shall assign 30% of the earnings as statutory surplus reserve, distribute or reverse special reserve and finally set aside 0.01% to 0.05% of the distributable earnings to employees as bonuses. The way of distributing the remainder and the beginning retained earnings shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by annual general meetings. Before the statutory surplus reserve reaches the amount of the total capital, the distributed cash dividends shall not exceed 15% of the total capital.

If the bank's statutory surplus reserve has reached the total capital or paragraph 2 of Article 50 of the banking law financial business standards regulated by the authorities and has proposed the statutory surplus reserve according to the company law, it will not be limited by the statutory surplus reserve and the highest cash earning distribution.

The Board of Directors shall decide on the regulations governing the distribution of employee bonus, and the actual distribution ratio within the amount set aside as regulated in the preceding paragraph.

- 2. The Board has approved the earnings appropriation proposal for Year 2014. It is proposed that total NT\$ 14,113,004 thousand from retained earnings of Year 2014 will be distributed in stock according to the record shown in the shareholder book on the distribution record date (Record Date). The total common stock dividends are NT\$1.5493 per share in stock. In the event of capital raising or reduction, which affects the number of outstanding shares on Record Date, the Chairman shall be authorized to handle relevant matters.
- **B.** The Influence of Dividend Allocation This Time to the Operation Performance and Earnings Per Share: There was no announced financial forecast for the bank in Year 2015; therefore no disclosure of such information is needed.

# C. Information Relating to Employee Bonuses and Remuneration to Directors and Supervisors of the Board:

2. The basis for estimating the amount of employee bonuses and director/supervisor

- The percentages or ranges with respect to employee bonuses and director/supervisor remuneration, as set forth in the company's articles of incorporation:
   The employee bonuses allocation range is between 0.01%~0.05%. However, the remuneration to directors of the Board is not mentioned in the Articles of Incorporation.
- remuneration, for calculating the number of shares to be distributed as stock bonuses, and the accounting treatment of the discrepancy, if any, between the actual distributed amount and the estimated figure, for the current period:

  Estimation of the fair value of employee bonuses is recognized as current-period expenses based on the Bank's net income after tax minus an appropriate reserve at the end of the accounting period multiplied by the most appropriate estimate set by the Bank's articles of incorporation. However, if later the actual allocation amount pursuant to a resolution of the Bank's board of directors on behalf of shareholders is different from the estimated number,
- 3. Information on any employee bonus distribution proposal approved by the board of directors:
  - (1) Distribution of cash bonuses or stock bonuses to employees, and compensation for directors and supervisors. If there is any discrepancy between such an amount and the estimated figure for the fiscal year these expenses are recognized, the discrepancy, its cause, and the status of treatment shall be disclosed:
    - a. Cash bonus of employee is NT\$7,187 thousand.
    - b. The discrepancy: Accrued expense of employee bonus is NT\$4,973 thousand. The discrepancy between the actual allocation amount and accrued expense for employee bonus is NT\$2,214 thousand.
    - c. Reason: The discrepancy caused is due to the following reasons:

the difference would be recognized as the profit or loss of the next year.

- The number of special reserve used to estimate accrued expense is different from the final one provided to the auditor.
- The monthly closing number of net income before tax and employee bonus used to estimate accrued expense is different from the audit one.
- d. Treatment: The difference would be treated as change in accounting estimates of year 2015.
- (2) The amount of any proposed distribution of employee stock bonuses, and the size of such an amount as a percentage of the sum of the after-tax net income stated in the parent company only financial reports or individual financial reports for the current period and total employee bonuses:
  - It is not applicable due to no employee bonus distributed in the form of stock.
- (3) The annual report shall assess the effect upon imputed earnings per share of any proposed distribution of employee bonuses and director/supervisor compensation: It is not applicable due to the employee bonuses and remuneration to directors and supervisors of the Board has been expensed from January 1, 2008.

4. The actual distribution of employee bonuses and director/supervisor remuneration for year 2013 (with an indication of the number, dollar amount, and stock price, of the shares distributed), and, if there is any discrepancy between the actual distribution and the recognized employee bonuses and director/supervisor remuneration, additionally the discrepancy, cause, and how it is treated:

	Year 2013			
	Distributed with the Resolution from the Annual General Meeting	Recognized Expense	Difference (Note)	Explanation
Distribution status:				The difference is due
A.Employee bonus				to the following
distributed in the	NT\$3,235 thousand	NT\$3,218	NT\$17	reasons:
form of cash		thousand	thousand	1.The monthly closing
B.Employee bonus				number of net
distributed in the				deduction of other
form of stock				items in equity
(1) shares	-	-	-	which needed to be
(2) amount	-	-	-	set aside as special
(3) stock price	-	-	-	reserve is different
C.Remuneration to	-	-	-	from the final one
Directors and				provided to the
Supervisors				auditor.
				2.The monthly closing
				number of adjusted
				net loss in 2012 is
				different from the
				final one provided to
				the auditor.

Note: The difference amounting to NT\$17 thousand regarded as changes in accounting estimates and recognized as profit or loss of year 2014.

## V. Internal Control Representation

#### **Internal Control Representation**

Financial Supervisory Commission,

On behalf of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd, we hereby certify that the company's internal control system and risk management mechanism for the fiscal year of 2014 have been implemented and audited by the independent internal auditors as to comply with "Implementation Rules of Internal Audit and Internal Control System of Financial Holding Companies and Banking Industries", and the internal audit reports are periodically presented to the company's Board of Directors and the Audit Committee. For the securities business operations, the company has evaluated the effectiveness of related internal control system in accordance with requirements promulgated by "Regulations Governing the Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Service Enterprises in Securities and Futures Markets".

Except items listed on attachments, we hereby certify that the company complies with all related laws and regulations, and the internal controls are effectively in place. This representation is part of the annual report and publicly disclosed.

We understand that we are legally bound to SEC ordinance #20, 32, 171 & 174.

Sincerely yours,

Chairman

President

Acting General Auditor

Chief Compliance Officer

# CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.

# Internal Control System - Items for Improvement/Improvement Plan (Cut-off Date: 2014.12.31)

Items for Improvement	Improvement Measures	Scheduled Date of Completion
1. In light of CTBC Bank's business relationship with FIE Technologies Inc., the internal control system of the bank was considered not properly implemented. It violated Article 45-1, Paragraph 1 of the Banking Act. A fine of NT\$10 million was imposed, and CTBC Bank's overseas expansion and new investment will be suspended until Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) recognizes the completion of improvement. <letter 11,="" 2014="" jin-guan-yin-kong-zi="" march="" no.10300026681,=""></letter>	<ol> <li>CTBC Bank had terminated the contract with FIE Technologies Inc.</li> <li>CTBC Bank will enhance de facto related parties management, trainings on relevant laws and regulations, and periodical reporting to Board from management and audit unit.</li> <li>The purpose and necessity of the establishment of new companies will be scrutinized.</li> <li>CTBC Bank will strictly examine the necessity of outsourcing operations, screen the relationship of counterparties, and enhance the testing by the second line of defense.</li> <li>CTBC Bank has deleted bank staff's webmail accesses, and will periodically scrutinize the necessity of staff's outgoing</li> </ol>	Relevant improvement measures had been completed, and were submitted to FSC in December 2014.
2. According to FSC target examination report, CTBC Bank treasury marketing business was concluded with deficiencies in risk management, know your customer (KYC), and know your product (KYP) process, as well as customer interests protection. It violated Article 45-1, Paragraph 1 of the Banking Act (the Act). A fine of NT\$2 million was imposed in accordance with Article 129, Subparagraph 7 of the Act. An official reprimand was also issued according to Article 61-1 of the Act. In addition, the said examination report mentioned that customers' trading limit did not properly take into account their financial capacity, product prospectus and risk disclosure statements were not duly handed over to customers engaged in complicated high risk trading, only English version product prospectus and	e-mail authority.  CTBC Bank had:  1. revised relevant guidelines related to application and approval of treasury product trading limit, product suitability checking of derivatives, and KYC process;  2. provided adequate transaction documentation and revised risk disclosure contents. Explanations to non-professional investors were elaborated and audio tape recorded;  3. provided standard product prospectus and risk disclosure statements to non-professional investors for their perusal and confirmation;  4. provided both Chinese and English version of transaction documents and confirmations to clients; and	Improvement Measures #1, #2, and #5 had been implemented in July/August 2014. Improvement Measures #3 and #4 had been replied to FSC in June and September 2014.

Items for Improvement	Improvement Measures	Scheduled Date of Completion
transaction confirmations were provided to professional investors, and the selling of treasury products were facilitated by ineligible bank staff. <letter 2014="" 25,="" jin-guan-yin-kong-zi="" june="" no.1036000292g,="">  3. It was found that a former employee in</letter>	<ul> <li>5. re-examined remuneration and performance appraisal system, reiterated the qualification for derivatives selling, continued reminding and training relevant laws and regulations, and performed sample check on dealing room telephone recording.</li> <li>1. CTBC Bank had requested branch</li> </ul>	-
Minzu Branch of CTBC Bank engaged in misconduct of fictitious transactions through the Interactive Voice Response System and delivered falsified monthly statements to clients. It may affect the sound operation of the Bank. In accordance with Article 61-1, Paragraph 1 of the Banking Act (the Act), an official reprimand was issued. CTBC Bank was also ordered to dismiss the involved employee in accordance with Article 61-1, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 of the Act. <letter 2014="" 27,="" jin-guan-yin-kong-zi="" no.10300244080,="" october=""></letter>	<ol> <li>CTBC Bank had requested branch managers to enhance periodical check on the transactions of confidential accounts.</li> <li>CTBC Bank have kept persuading confidential account holders to cease the confidentiality arrangement.</li> <li>The business managers are requested to assume more supervisory responsibilities.</li> <li>The employee involved was dismissed on April 25, 2014.</li> </ol>	The improvement measures had been implemented by September 2014.
4. It was noted by Ministry of Finance that CTBC Bank and Taiwan Lottery Corp. have lost contracts of 12 instant lottery retailers. CTBC Bank, as the Issuing Institute, failed to preserve all relevant financial and operational documents for at least 10 years as prescribed in Article 31, Paragraph 1 of the "Regulations Governing Public Welfare Lottery".  As all these contracts had been replaced with re-signed ones, a fine of NT\$100 thousand was imposed according to Article 17, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 6 of the "Public Welfare Lottery Issue Act". <letter 17,="" 2014="" no.10303765260,="" november="" tai-chai-ku-zi=""></letter>	<ol> <li>CTBC Bank had improved the procedures by making photos after signing contracts, and then activating retailer flag in the system.</li> <li>CTBC Bank will establish follow-up audit trails from retailer application, contract signing, to contract filing through system enhancement. CTBC Bank "Guidelines Governing Instant Lottery Retailer Contracts" and "Guidelines Governing Instant Lottery Retailer Information Management" will be continuously reviewed and revised accordingly.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Improvement measures had been completed by November 2014.</li> <li>Relevant mechanism and guidelines are scheduled to be revised by March 2015.</li> </ol>
5. CTBC Bank Hong Kong Branch disposed Bank Debentures amounting to US\$10 million on November 12, 2014. Yet CTBC Holding failed to post the public announcement on behalf of CTBC Bank to the Market Observation Post System until December 8, 2014,	In CTBC Bank Hong Kong Branch, an internal control process was established and Loan Sale Checklist was revised to ensure the completion of public announcement. In addition, Hong Kong Branch had reiterated related process requirement and	Relevant improvement measures had been completed by December 2014.

Items for Improvement		Improvement Measures	Scheduled Date of Completion
which violated Article 36-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act, Article 30, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 4 and Article 33 of "Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets by Public Companies", and Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 20 of "Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation Procedures for Verification and Disclosure of Material Information of Companies with Listed Securities". The responsible person of CTBC Holding was fined by FSC for NT\$240 thousand, and CTBC Holding was fined by TWSE for NT\$50 thousand due to breaching contract. <letter 13,="" 2015="" january="" jin-guan-zheng-fa-fa-zi="" no.1040000231,="">, &lt; Letter Tai-Zheng-Shang-Yi-Zi No.1031806134, December 17, 2014&gt;</letter>		onducted staff training to prevent imilar recurrences.	
6. The regulatory examination to CTBC Bank Shanghai Branch in 2014 disclosed major deficiencies, namely the principles of credit portfolio mix were not established as requested by headquarters in order to manage credit risks, the variation of borrowers' financials and business status were not thoroughly analyzed, and the repayment capabilities of borrowers and guarantors were not prudently evaluated.	2.	Principles of credit portfolio mix had been stated in the Shanghai Branch's 2015 Business Plan to diversify credit portfolio risks. Credit investigation reports will elaborate more on evaluation of borrowers' industry development, earnings and profitability variation.	Principles of credit portfolio mix had been proposed; and improvement measures had been submitted to FSC.

# VI. Audit Committee's Report of the Financial Statement Of the Last Year

### **The Audit Committee's Report**

In accordance with Article 14-4 of Security and Exchange Law and with Article 219 of the Company Act, the undersigned, have duly examined and accepted as correct the financial report (unconsolidated and consolidated) for the year 2014 along with the business report and earnings distribution plan submitted by the Board of Directors of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.

CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.
Audit Committee Convener

Mm-C La

Wen-Chih Lee

Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.

April 24, 2015

# VII. Head Office and Domestic Branches

# **Domestic Branches**

Branch Name	Address	Telephone
Head Office (Banking Department)	1F., No. 168, Jingmao 2nd Rd., Nangang Dist., Taipei City 115, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-33271688
Jhancian Branch	1F., No. 4, Sec. 1, Zhongxiao W. Rd., Jhongzheng Dist., Taipei City 100, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-23113598
Huashan Branch	1F., No. 55, Sec. 1, Zhongsiao E. Rd., Jhongzheng Dist., Taipei City 100, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-23413000
Dongmen Branch	1F., No. 213, Sec. 2, Sinyi Rd., Jhongjheng Dist., Taipei City 100, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-23958000
Chengjhong Branch	1F., No. 83, Sec. 1, Chongcing S. Rd., Jhongjheng Dist., Taipei City 100, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-23818740
Daan Branch	1F., No. 102, Sec. 2, Roosevelt Rd., Jhongjheng Dist., Taipei City 100, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-33651988
Mincyuan West Road Branch	1F., No. 104-1, Mincyuan W. Rd., Datong Dist., Taipei City 103, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-25572919
Chengde Branch	1F., No. 17, Sec. 1, Chengde Rd., Datong Dist., Taipei City 103, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-25562088
Sihu Mini Branch	1F., No. 244, Sec. 1, Neihu Rd., Neihu Dist., Taipei City 114, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-27999588
Jhongshan Branch	1F., No. 106-2, Sec. 2, Jhongshan N. Rd., Jhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-25235222
Minsheng Branch	1F., No. 58, Sec.1, Minsheng E. Rd., Jhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-25641818
East Minsheng Branch	1F., No. 51, Sec. 3, Minsheng E. Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-25093656
Dazhi Branch	1F., No. 638, Mingshuei Rd., Jhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-85026002
Chengbei Branch	1F., No. 218, Songjiang Rd., Jhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan(R.O.C.)	+886-2-25623789
Nanjing East Road Branch	1F., No. 16, Sec. 1, Nanjing E. Rd., Jhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-25232238
Chengdong Branch	1F., No. 88, Sec. 2, Nanjing E. Rd., Jhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-25677377
Longjiang Branch	1F., No. 65, Sec. 3, Nanjing E. Rd., Jhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-25158811
Chang An Branch	No. 26, Fusing N. Rd., Jhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-27785881
Jhunglun Branch	1F., No. 85, Sec. 4, Bade Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City 105, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-27672669
Fujin Branch	1F., No. 165, Sec. 5, Minsheng E. Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City 105, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-27602766
Sisong Branch	1F., No. 161, Sec. 5, Nanjing E. Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City 105, Taiwan, (R.O.C.)	+886-2-37655588
Fubei Branch	1F., No. 363, Fusing N. Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City 105, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-87705566
Dunbei Branch	1F., No. 122, Dunhua N. Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City 105, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-27133322
Renai Branch	1F., No. 341, Sec. 4, Renai Rd., Daan Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-27754600
Anhe Branch	1F., No. 195, Sec. 2, Anhe Rd., Daan Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-27386171
Yanji Branch	1F., No. 298, Sec. 4, Jhongsiao E. Rd., Daan Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-27716000
Jhongsiao Branch	1F., No. 71, Sec. 4, Jhongsiao E. Rd., Daan Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-27520310
Sinyi Branch	1F., No. 236, Sec. 4, Sinyi Rd., Daan Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-27079977
Fusing Branch	1F., No. 251, Sec. 1, Dunhua S. Rd., Daan Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-27771988
Dunnan Branch	1F., No. 68, Sec. 2, Dunhua S. Rd., Daan Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-23253616
Gungguan Branch	1F., No. 311, Sec. 3, Roosevelt Rd., Daan Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-23623377
Wanhua Branch	1F., No. 92, Sec. 2, Changsha St., Wanhua Dist., Taipei City 108, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-23898188
Yongji Branch	1F., No. 18, Yongji Rd., Sinyi Dist., Taipei City 110, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-27617999
Songshan Branch	1F., No. 550, Sec. 5, Jhongsiao E. Rd., Sinyi Dist., Taipei City 110, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-23466711

Branch Name	Address	Telephone
Shinfu Branch	1F., No. 9, Songgao Rd., Sinyi Dist., Taipei City 110, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-27221668
Tianmu Branch	1F., No. 90, Sec. 6, Jhongshan N. Rd., Shihlin Dist., Taipei City 111, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-28322888
Shihlin Branch	1F., No. 307, Jhongjheng Rd., Shihlin Dist., Taipei City 111, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-28839900
North Tianmu Branch	1F., No. 10, Tianmu W. Rd., Shilin Dist., Taipei City 111, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-28766100
Jiantan Branch	1F., No. 150, Sec. 4, Chengde Rd., Shilin Dist., Taipei City 111, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-28827979
Shihpai Branch	1F., No. 46, Sec. 2, Shihpai Rd., Beitou Dist., Taipei City 112, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-28213366
Beitou Branch	1F., No. 217, Guangming Rd., Beitou Dist., Taipei City 112, Taiwan(R.O.C.)	+886-2-28983039
Rueiguang Branch	No. 514, Sec. 1, Neihu Rd., Neihu Dist., Taipei City 114, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-27985600
Chenggong Branch	1F., No. 161, Sec. 4, Chenggong Rd., Neihu Dist., Taipei City 114, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-87911686
Neihu Branch	1F., No. 358, Sec. 4, Chenggong Rd., Neihu Dist., Taipei City 114, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-27938668
Donghu Mini Branch	1F., No. 182, Sec. 3, Kangning Rd., Neihu Dist., Taipei City 114, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-26312288
Mujha Branch	1F., No. 69, Sec. 3, Mujha Rd., Wunshan Dist., Taipei City 116, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-29375890
Wunshan Branch	1F., No. 248, Sec. 4, Sinhai Rd., Wunshan Dist., Taipei City 116, Taiwan(R.O.C.)	+886-2-29335358
Jingmei Branch	No. 405, Sec. 6, Roosevelt Rd., Wenshan Dist., Taipei City 116, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-29329838
Keelung Branch	1F., No. 150, Sinyi Rd., Sinyi Dist., Keelung City 201, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-24221166
Bansin Branch	1F., No. 293-1, Sec. 1, Jhongshan Rd., Banciao Dist., New Taipei City 220, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-89611500
Banciao Branch	1F., No. 187, Sec. 1, Wunhua Rd., Banciao Dist., New Taipei City 220, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-29606600
Chongcing Branch	1F., No. 290, Chongcing Rd., Banciao Dist., New Taipei City 220, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-29634567
Sinbantecyu Branch	1F., No. 88, Sec. 2, Sianmin Blvd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City 220, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-29619666
Jiangcuei Branch	1F., No. 8, Sec.3, Shuang 10th Rd., Banciao Dist., New Taipei City 220, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-22578999
Sijhih Branch	1F., No. 210, Sec. 2, Datong Rd., Sijhih Dist., New Taipei City 221, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-26489699
Sindian Branch	1F., No. 6, Sec. 2, Beisin Rd., Sindian Dist., New Taipei City 231, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-29129988
North Sindian Branch	1F., No. 25, Mincyuan Rd., Sindian Dist., New Taipei City 231, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-29135000
Baociang Branch	1F., No. 31, Baociang Rd., Sindian Dist., New Taipei City 231, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-29123366
Yonghe Branch	1F., No. 215, Sec. 1, Jhongshan Rd., Yonghe Dist., New Taipei City 234, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-89235008
Shuanghe Branch	1F., No. 588, Jhongjheng Rd., Yonghe Dist., New Taipei City 234, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-29233333
Nashihjiao Branch	1F., No. 65, Jhongjheng Rd., Yonghe Dist., New Taipei City 234, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-29498838
Banhe Mini Branch	1F., No. 726, Jhongjheng Rd., Jhonghe Dist., New Taipei City 235, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-82261288
Jhonghe Branch	1F., No. 66, Liancheng Rd., Jhonghe Dist., New Taipei City 235, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-22452277
Tucheng Branch	1F., No. 304, Sec. 2, Jhongyang Rd., Tucheng Dist., New Taipei City 236, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-22630888
Jincheng Branch	1F., No. 16, Sec. 3, Jincheng Rd., Tucheng Dist., New Taipei City 236, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-22601177
Shulin Branch	1F., No. 122, Sec.1, Jhongshan Rd., Shulin Dist., New Taipei City 238, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-26812345
Sanhe Branch	1F., No. 119, Sec. 4, Sanhe Rd., Sanchong Dist., New Taipei City 241, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-22863286
Sanchong Branch	1F., No. 208, Jhengyi N. Rd., Sanchong Dist., New Taipei City 241, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-29828121
Erchongpu Mini Branch	1F., No. 70-1, Sec. 1, Guangfu Rd., Sanchong Dist., New Taipei City 241, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-29959876
Chongyang Branch	1F., No. 66, Sec. 1, Chongyang Rd., Sanchong Dist., New Taipei City 241, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-89881199
Chongsin Branch	1F., No. 42-1, Sec. 2, Chongsin Rd., Sanchong Dist., New Taipei City 241, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-89726189
Sinjhuang Branch	1F., No. 320, Jhongjheng Rd., Sinjhuang Dist., New Taipei City 242, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-29929696

Branch Name	Address	Telephone
Danfong Branch	1F., No. 879-15, Jhongjheng Rd., Sinjhuang Dist., New Taipei City 242, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-29066888
North Sinjhuang Branch	1F., No. 57, Sec. 2, Jhonghua Rd., Sinjhuang Dist., New Taipei City 242, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-22776789
Minan Mini Branch	1F., No. 179, Min-an Rd., Sinjhuang Dist., New Taipei City 242, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-22068887
Lujhou Branch	1F., No. 211, Jhongshan 1st Rd., Lujhou Dist., New Taipei City 247, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-28482008
East Lujhou Branch	1F., No. 135, Minzu Rd., Lujhou Dist., New Taipei City 247, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-22839300
North Lujhou Branch	1F., No. 355, Changrong Rd., Lujhou Dist., New Taipei City 247, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-22881999
Danshuei Mini Branch	1F., No. 123, Jhongshan Rd., Danshuei Dist., New Taipei City 251, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-2-86318822
Yilan Branch	1F., No. 271, Sec.2, Jhongshan Rd., Yilan City, Yilan County 260, Taiwan(R.O.C.)	+886-3-9351122
Lohdong Branch	1F., No. 232, Singdong S. Rd., Luodong Township, Yilan County 265, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-9574320
Hsinchu Branch	1F., No. 158, Jhongjheng Rd., East Dist., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-5222687
Guangfu Branch	No. 35, Ln. 19, Guanxin Rd., East Dist., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-5790678
Jhuke Branch	1F., No. 2, Jinshan St., East Dist., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-5638080
East Hsinchu Branch	1F., No. 32, Jianjhong Rd., East Dist., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-5749190
Baoshan Branch	No. 301, Shihpin Rd., East Dist., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-5628877
Jingguo Branch	1F., No. 375, Sec. 1, Jingguo Rd., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-5357655
Jhupei Branch	1F., No. 49, Guangming 6th Rd., Jhubei City, Hsinchu County 302, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-6560222
Jhongyuan Branch	1F., No. 445, Sec. 2, Jhongbei Rd., Jhongli Dist., Taoyuan City 320, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-4662211
Neili Mini Branch	1F., No. 262, Sec. 1, Zhonghua Rd., Jhongli Dist., Taoyuan City 320, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-4611998
Jhongli Branch	1F., No. 500, Yanping Rd., Jhongli Dist., Taoyuan City 320, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-4223131
Nan JungLi Branch	No. 68, Huannan Rd., Pingzhen Dist., Taoyuan City 324, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-4028788
Yiwun Branch	No. 1351, Zhongzheng Rd., Taoyuan Dist., Taoyuan City 330, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-3018000
Taoyuan Branch	1F., No. 32, Sec. 1, Chenggong Rd., Taoyuan Dist., Taoyuan City 330, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-3373266
South Taoyuan Branch	1F., No. 389, Fusing Rd., Taoyuan Dist., Taoyuan City 330, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-3388866
North Taoyuan Branch	1F., No. 124, Jingguo Rd., Taoyuan Dist., Taoyuan City 330, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-3150566
Linkou Branch	1F., No. 233, Fuxing 1st Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City 333, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-3962777
Bade Branch	1F., No. 965, Sec. 1, Jieshou Rd., Bade Dist., Taoyuan City 334, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-3716565
Nankan Branch	1F., No. 257, Jhongjheng Rd., Lujhu Dist., Taoyuan City 338, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-3212211
Toufen Branch	1F., No. 951, Jhonghua Rd., Toufen Township, Miaoli County 351, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-7695678
Taichung Branch	1F., No. 50, Minzu Rd., Central Dist., Taichung City 400, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-4-22292161
Keboguan Branch	1F., No. 239, Sec. 2, Taiwan Blvd., West Dist., Taichung City 403, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-4-23101258
Chunggang Branch	1F., No. 536, Sec. 2, Taiwan Blvd., West Dist., Taichung City 403, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-4-23149999
North Taichung Mini Branch	1F., No. 77, Yucai N. Rd., North Dist., Taichung City 404, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-4-22231666
Wunsin Branch	1F., No. 875, Sec. 4, Wunsin Rd., Beitun Dist., Taichung City 406, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-4-22469988
Shizheng Branch	No. 93, Sec. 2, Wenxin Rd., Xitun Dist., Taichung City 407, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-4-22545333
Situn Branch	1F., No. 859, Sec. 4, Taiwan Blvd., Situn Dist., Taichung City 407, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-4-23551000
Nantun Branch	1F., No. 234, Sec. 2, Wucyuan W. Rd., Nantun Dist., Taichung City 408, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-4-24712268
Gongyi Branch	1F., No. 53, Sec. 2, Gongyi Rd., Nantun Dist., Taichung City 408, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-4-23291111
Hueijhong Mini Branch	No. 88, Sec. 3, Hueijhong Rd., Nantun Dist., Taichung City 408, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-4-23891269

Branch Name	Address	Telephone
Dali Branch	1F., No. 20, Dongrong Rd., Dali Dist., Taichung City 412, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-4-24813333
Fongyuan Branch	1F., No. 545, Jhongjheng Rd., Fongyuan Dist., Taichung City 420, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-4-25201010
Nantou Mini Branch	1F., No. 220, Jhongshan St., Nantou City, Nantou County 540, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-49-2207711
Changhua Branch	1F., No. 76, Siaoyang Rd., Changhua City, Changhua County 500, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-4-7279933
Yuanlin Branch	1F., No. 372, Jhongjheng Rd., Yuanlin Township, Changhua County 510, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-4-8368676
Chiayi Branch	1F., No. 241, Minsheng N. Rd., Chiayi City 600, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-5-2286600
Douliou Branch	1F., No. 2, Singhua St., Douliou City, Yunlin County 640, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-5-5360099
Central Tainan Branch	1F., No. 167, Sec. 1, Minsheng Rd., West Central Dist., Tainan City 700, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-6-2412318
Tainan Branch	1F., No. 159, Sec. 1, Fucian Rd., West Central Dist., Tainan City 700, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-6-2152345
West Tainan Branch	1F., No. 212, Sec. 4, Jinhua Rd., West Central Dist., Tainan City 700, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-6-2263636
Jhonghua Branch	1F., No. 195, Sec. 2, Jhonghua E. Rd., East Dist., Tainan City 701, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-6-3353535
East Tainan Branch	1F., No. 290, Sec. 2, Changrong Rd., East Dist., Tainan City 701, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-6-2085522
South Tainan Branch	1F., No. 236, Sec. 2, Jiankang Rd., South Dist., Tainan City 702, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-6-2919999
Yan Hang Branch	1F., No. 111, Jhongzheng Rd., Yongkang Dist., Tainan City 710, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-6-2539199
Yongkang Branch	1F., No. 425, Jhonghua Rd., Yongkang Dist., Tainan City 710, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-6-2025787
Rende Mini Branch	1F., No. 478, Zhongshan Rd., Rende Dist., Tainan City 717, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-6-2798099
Jiali Branch	1F., No. 410, Jhongshan Rd., Jiali Dist., Tainan City 722, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-6-7221335
Sinying Branch	1F., No. 137, Jhongshan Rd., Sinying Dist., Tainan City 730, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-6-6336789
Sinsing Branch	1F., No. 206, Minsheng 1st Rd., Sinsing Dist., Kaohsiung City 800, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-7-2262325
Minzu Branch	1F., No. 97, Minzu 2nd Rd., Sinsing Dist., Kaohsiung City 800, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-7-2386567
Kaohsiung Branch	1F., No. 168, Jhongjheng 4th Rd., Cianjin Dist., Kaohsiung City 801, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-7-2318141
East Kaohsiung Branch	1F., No. 29, Cingnian 1st Rd., Lingya Dist., Kaohsiung City 802, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-7-5351885
South Kaohsiung Branch	1F., No. 21, Yisin 2nd Rd., Cianjhen Dist., Kaohsiung City 806, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-7-3366768
Cianjhen Mini Branch	1F., No. 480, Rueilong Rd., Cianjhen Dist., Kaohsiung City 806, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-7-7261066
Jiouru Branch	1F., No. 551, Jiouru 1st Rd., Sanmin Dist., Kaohsiung City 807, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-7-3805558
Sanmin Branch	1F., No. 366, Jiouru 2nd Rd., Sanmin Dist., Kaohsiung City 807, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-7-3161155
North Kaohsiung Branch	1F., No. 52, Mingcheng 2nd Rd., Sanmin Dist., Kaohsiung City 807, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-7-3461199
Youchang Mini Branch	1F., No. 803-3, Houchang Rd., Nanzih Dist., Kaohsiung City 811, Taiwan(R.O.C.)	+886-7-3681699
Boai Branch	1F., No. 88, Bo-ai 2nd Rd., Zuoying Dist., Kaohsiung City 813, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-7-5567909
Gangshan Mini Branch	1F., No. 388, Gangshan Rd., Gangshan Dist., Kaohsiung City 820, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-7-6235500
Fongshan Branch	1F., No. 85-1, Jhongshan Rd., Fongshan Dist., Kaohsiung City 830, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-7-7451199
Wujia Branch	1F., No. 699, Wujia 2nd Rd., Fongshan Dist., Kaohsiung City 830, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-7-8215101
Cingnian Branch	1F., No. 315, Sec. 2, Cingnian Rd., Fongshan Dist., Kaohsiung City 830, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-7-7777668
Pingtung Branch	1F., No. 450, Zihyou Rd., Pingtung City, Pingtung County 900, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-8-7383000
Taitung Mini Branch	1F., No. 279, Jhongshan Rd., Taitung City, Taitung County 950, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-8-9339898
Hualien Branch	1F., No. 376, Jhongshan Rd., Hualien City, Hualien County 970, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-8340566
East Hualien Branch	1F., No. 1-7, Gongyuan Rd., Hualien City, Hualien County 970, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	+886-3-8351101

#### **Overseas Service Outlets**

#### Branch

Units	Address	Telephone	Fax
Hong Kong Branch	Suite 2801, 28/F., Two International Finance Centre, 8 Finance Street, Central, Hong Kong	852-2916-1888	852-2810-9742
Kowloon Brranch	5/F, Tower 2, The Gateway, No. 25 Canton Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong	852-2916-1688	852-2805-0899
Singapore Branch	8 Marina View, #33-02, Asia Square Tower 1, Singapore 018960	65-6351-4888	65-6532-5999
Shanghai Branch	27F, Shanghai World Financial Center, 100 Century Avenue, Pudong New Area, Shanghai 200120, P.R.C.	86-21-2080-5888	86-21-6877-8788
New York Branch	11F, #521 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10175, USA	1-212-4578888	1-212-4576666
New Delhi Branch	Upper Ground Floor, Birla Tower, 25 Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 110001, India	91-11-43688888	91-11-43688873
Sriperumbudur Branch	Plot No.42 (old No. 105) Chennai Bangalore Highways NH4, Sriperumbudur, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu- 602105, India	91-44-66227700	91-44-66227799
Ho Chi Minh City Branch	Unit 902~909, 9th Floor, Kumho Asiana Plaza Saigon, 39 Le Duan St., Dist. 1, HCMC, Vietnam	848-3910-1888	848-3910-1999
Tokyo Branch	Roppongi Hills Mori Tower, 37F, 10-1 Roppongi 6-Chome, Minato-Ku, Tokyo 106-6137, Japan	81-3-5413-8168	81-3-5413-8140

#### Subsidiary

Units	Address	Telephone	Fax
The Tokyo Star Bank, Limited	2-3-5 Akasaka, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, 107-8480, Japan	81-3-3586-3111	81-3-3586-5137
CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp.	16th to 19th Floors, Fort Legend Towers, 31st Street Corner 3rd Avenue, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City, Philippines 1634	63-2-9889287	63-2-5767935
CTBC Bank Corp. (Canada)	1518 West Broadway, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V6J 1W8	1-604-6833882	1-604-6833723
ICTBC Bank Corn (USA)	801 S. Figueroa Street, Suite 2300, Los Angeles, CA 90017, USA	1-310-7912828	1-424-2774698
PT Bank CTBC Indonesia	Wisma Tamara, 15th-17th Fl., J1 Jenderal. Sudirman Kav. 24, Jakarta, 12920, Indonesia	62-21-25578787	62-21-30402286

#### Representative Office

Units	Address	Telephone	Fax
Bangkok Representative Office	Suite 803, 8F, GPF Witthayu, Tower A, 93/1 Wireless Road, Lumpini, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330, Thailand	66-2-2543139	66-2-2566480
Hanoi Representative Office	East-3002, 30th Floor, LOTTE Center Hanoi, No.54 Lieu Giai Street, Cong Vi Ward, Ba Dinh District, Hanoi, Vietnam	84-4-38249088	84-4-38249099
Los Angeles Representative Office	17851 Colima Road, Suite A1, City of Industry, CA91748, USA	1-626-8397660	1-626-8393562
Beijing Representative Office	B-111,The Grand Pacific Building, 8a, Guanghua Rd., Chao Yang District, Beijing, P. R.C. 100026	86-10-65813700	86-10-65815701

# CTBC BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORTS

**DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013** 

**AND** 

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Address: No.166, 168, 170, 186, 188 Jingmao 2nd Rd., Nangang Dist., Taipei City 115, Taiwan, R.O.C. Telephone Number: 886-2-3327-7777

# CTBC BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORTS Table of Contents

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### 安侯建業群合會計師重務的

**KPMG** 

台北市11049信義路5段7號68樓(台北101大樓) 68F, TAIPEI 101 TOWER, No. 7, Sec. 5, Xinyi Road, Taipei, 11049, Taiwan, R.O.C.

#### **Independent Auditors' Report**

The Board of Directors CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and related consolidated comprehensive income statements, changes in consolidated stockholders' equity, and consolidated cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated 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 generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China. Those rules and standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements mentioned above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, along with its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms, the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Futures Commission Merchants, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), International Accounting Standards (IAS), interpretations and pronouncements as accepted by Financial Supervisory Commission.

The structured notes cases as stated in Note 9(D) are still under investigation by the judiciary, and the results remain uncertain.

Individual financial statements of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. were additionally prepared, and we have expressed a modified unqualified opinion on it for user reference.

KPM 67 Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C. March 31, 2015

#### Notice to Readers

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

It should be noted that the independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial reports were originally prepared in Chinese. As information loss underlies the nature of language transition, when conflicts or ambiguities arise in interpretations between the two versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

# CTBC BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS December 31, 2014 and 2013 (Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2014	_	December 31, 2013	13		December 31, 2014	4	December 31, 2013	
ASSETS	Amount	æ	Amount	×	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Amount	%	Amount	%
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4 and 6(A))	\$ 109,030,099	3	84,431,256	4	Liabilities:				
Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank (Note 6(B) and 8)	274,292,402	6	125.125.631	9	Deposits from Central Bank and other banks (Note 6(R))	\$ 49,934,428	2	48,409,512	7
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (Note 4, 6(C)	108 400 254		74 994 645	rr	Due to Central Bank and other banks (Note 6(S))	54,087,143	7	7,384,030	
and (T). and 7)		,		'n	Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (Note 4	92,816,247	ťΩ	27,915,294	_
Available-for-sale financial assets - net (Note 4, 6(D) and (T), 8, and 9(A))	549,295,636	17	295,394,274	14	and ((C))				
Derivative financial assets—hedging (Note 4 and 6(E))	1,499,486		910.113		Derivative financial liabilities hedging (Note 4 and 6(E))	916,322		255,112	
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements (Note 4 and	2 774 393				Securities sold under repurchase agreements (Note 4, 6(T) and 7)	60,230,776	2	61,038,194	ro
6(F))					Payables (Note 6(U) and 7)	76,813,007	2	45,532,625	2
Receivables net (Note 4, 6(G) and (J), 7, and 8)	175,832,305	9	165,594,643	•	Current income tax liabilities (Note 4)	3,094,672		1,420,066	
Current income taxes assets (Note 4)	946,049		976,140		Deposits and remittances (Note 6(V) and 7)	2,422,627,174	7.5	1,731,169,325	80
Assets held for sale-net (Note 4 and 6(H))	6,323,343		6,323,343		Financial debentures (Note 6(C), (E) and (W))	98,457,298	ťn	58,269,949	г
Loans—net (Note 4, 6(1) and (J), and 7)	1,820,196,154	98	1,272,380,866	65	Other financial liabilities (Note 6(X))	136.426.451	4	15.656.655	_
Held-to-maturity financial assets - net (Note 4, 6(K) and (T), and 8)	70,704,773	2	61.274,934	3	Provisions (Note 4, 6(Y) and (AA))	5.500.023		5.140.976	
Investment under equity method-net (Note 4 and 6(M))	2,010.966		2.022,173	,	Deferred tax liabilities (Note 4)	884,755		272.276	
Other financial assets—net (Note 4, 6(1) and (N), and 8)	20,725,575	-	3.051,379		Other liabilities (Note 6(Z))	36,691,209	-	5,958,295	
Premises and equipment—net (Note 4 and 6(O))	42,818,589		34,228,904	2	Total Liabilities	3,038,479,505	94	2,008,422,309	92
Intangible assets—net (Note 4 and 6(P))	14,596,311	-	12,195,178	-	Stockholders' Equity:				
Deferred income tax assets—net (Note 4)	9,181,473		5.911,307		Common stock: (Alote 6/4 D))	277 (00 10	"	700 613 06	-
Other assets - net (Note 4, 6(Q) and (AL), and 8)	26.544,994	_	10.529,249	,	Capital surplus (Note 6(AD)):	71,072,17	,	10,044,071	r
					Capital premium	25,000,568	-	16,000,568	_
					Others	1,181,491		1,181,491	
					Retained earnings:				
					Legal reserve	44,370,246	-	39,662,592	2
					Special reserve	4,814,487	,	299,935	,
					Undistributed earnings (Note 6(AE))	34,001,789	1	15,692,181	
					Other equity interest (Note 6(AD))	(3,848,740)		(4,608,902)	
					Non-controlling interest	80,681		70,964	
					Total Equity	196,693,297	9	146,921,726	8
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 3,235,172,802	  8 	2,155,344,035	2	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 3,235,172,802	100	2,155,344,035	100

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

# CTBC BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	 For t	he year ended	December 31		
	2014		2013		
	 Amount	%	Amount	%	Change %
Interest income (Note 6(AH))	\$ 58,828,254	67	42,710,280	70	38
Less: Interest expenses (Note 6(AH))	 (20,568,427)	(23)	(14,404,134)	(24)	43
Net interest income (Note 6(AH))	38,259,827	44	28,306,146	46	35
Net income except interest					
Service fee and commission income (Note 6(AI))	27,554,131	31	24,534,645	40	12
Gains on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit	11,292,188	13	5,380,793	9	110
or loss (Note 6(AJ))					
Realized gains on available-for-sale financial assets (Note 6(AK))	1,651,904	2	1,396,024	2	18
Realized gain on held-to-maturity financial assets	67,073	-	382	-	17,458
Foreign exchange (losses) gains	(4,441,127)	(5)	2,310,421	4	(292)
Impairment loss (Note 6(AL))	(28,568)	_	(28,942)	-	1
Proportionate share of (losses) gains from associates or joint ventures under	(17,192)	-	74,635	-	(123)
equity method (Note 6(M))					
Other net non-interest income (Note 6(AM))	1,197,619	1	912,813	2	31
Gain from a bargain purchase (Note 12(C))	14,814,154	17	-	-	100
Public-welfare lottery payment	 (2,700,000)	(3)	(2,086,800)	(3)	(29)
Net Revenue	87,650,009	100	60,800,117	100	44
(Provisions for) reversal of bad debt expenses and guarantee reserve (Note	(3,037,977)	(3)	(6,178,819)	(10)	(51)
6(J) and (AN))				` ,	. ,
Operating expenses:					
Employee benefits expenses (Note 6(AO))	(24,138,685)	(28)	(20,295,443)	(33)	19
Depreciation and amortization expenses (Note 6(AP))	(2,085,765)	(2)	(1,794,015)	(3)	16
Other general and administrative expenses (Note 6(AQ))	 (18,929,119)	(22)	(13,842,335)	(23)	37
Total operating expenses	(45,153,569)	(52)	(35,931,793)	(59)	26
Net Income Before Tax from Continuing Operations	39,458,463	45	18,689,505	31	111
Income tax (expenses) benefits (Note 6(AB))	(5,189,984)	(6)	102,920	-	(5,143)
Net Income	34,268,479	39	18,792,425	31	82
Other comprehensive income:	• • • • • •				
Exchange differences of overseas subsidiaries' financial reports translation	459,782	1	(947,453)	(2)	149
Unrealized valuation losses on available-for-sale financial assets	(472,287)	(1)	(329,697)	-	(43)
Actuarial (losses) gains on defined benefit plans	(320,726)	-	186	-	(172,533)
Proportionate share of other comprehensive gains (losses) from associates	42,928	-	(66,622)	-	164
or joint ventures under equity method					
Others	464,012	1	-	-	-
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income (Note 6(AB))	329,383	•	206,779	•	(59)
Other comprehensive income (net amount after tax)	 503,092	1	(1,136,807)	(2)	144
Total Comprehensive Income	\$ 34,771,571	40	17,655,618	29	97
Net Income Attributable to:	 				
Parent company	\$ 34,262,178	39	18,784,906	31	82
Non-controlling interest	 6,301		7,519	-	(16)
	\$ 34,268,479	39	18,792,425	31	82
Comprehensive Income Attributable to :					
Parent company	\$ 34,761,854	40	17,660,874	29	97
Non-controlling interest	 9,717		(5,256)		285
	\$ 34,771,571	40	17,655,618	29	97
Earnings per share (EPS) (unit: NT dollars) (Note 6(AG))	\$ 3.86		2.22		

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY For the Year Ended December 31, 2014 And 2013 (Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars) CTBC BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Stockholders' Equity - Parent company

						0	Other equity interest				
						Exchange					
						differences	Unrealized				
	Capital stock			Retained earnings	gs	of overseas	(losses)		Stockholders'		
						subsidiaries'	gains on		equity -		
	Common stock	Capital	Legal	Special	Undistributed	financial reports	available-for-sale	Othors	parent company	Non-controlling	Total county
	The second	enid inc	21.00	24 1363		ri anstanon	mancial assets	Others		THIEF COL	a oral equity
Balance—January 1, 2013	\$ 75,371,376	17,182,059	34,142,459	1,975,805	15,314,843	(3,397,351)	(94,351)		140,494,840	76,220	140,571,060
Net income	•	1	1		18,784,906				18,784,906	7,519	18,792,425
Other comprehensive income				ı	(6,832)	(721,745)	(395,455)		(1,124,032)	(12,775)	(1,136,807)
Total Comprehensive Income	•				18,778,074	(721,745)	(395,455)	. 1	17,660,874	(5,256)	17,655,618
Earnings appropriation and distribution. (Note)											
Legal reserve			5,520,133		(5,520,133)	,	,			•	,
Cash dividends—common stock	ı	,			(11,304,952)	,			(11,304,952)		(11,304,952)
Stock dividends common stock	3,251,521		•	ı	(3,251,521)			,			
Reversal from special reserve	•	-	,	(1,675,870)	1,675,870		•	,	1		•
Balance- December 31, 2013	78,622,897	17,182,059	39,662,592	299,935	15,692,181	(4,119,096)	(489,806)		146,850,762	70,964	146,921,726
Net income	•			1	34,262,178		,	,	34,262,178	6,301	34,268,479
Other comprehensive income	•	E	•		(260,486)	581,980	(285,830)	464,012	499,676	3,416	503,092
Total Comprehensive Income		-	ı		34,001,692	581,980	(285,830)	464,012	34,761,854	6,717	34,771,571
Earnings appropriation and distribution: (Note)											
Legal reserve			4,707,654		(4,707,654)	,		ī		•	
Special reserve	,	,	,	4,514,552	(4,514,552)	1				•	1
Stock dividends—common stock	6,469,878			1	(6,469,878)			•			,
Capital increase by cash	0,000,000	9,000,000	,				ŀ	,	15,000,000		15,000,000
Balance-December 31, 2014	\$ 91,092,775	26,182,059	44,370,246	4,814,487	34,001,789	(3,537,116)	(775,636)	464,012	196,612,616	80,681	196,693,297

Note: For the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, employee bonuses of \$4,973 and \$3,218 were deducted from the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

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

## CTBC BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014 And 2013 (Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	e year ended	
	2014		2013
th Flows from Operating Activities: Net Income Before Tax	Ф 20	150 463	10.600.504
	\$ 39	,458,463	18,689,505
Adjustments:  Income and expense items with no effect on cash flows			
			4 400 00
Depreciation expenses	J	,337,778	1,192,896
Amortization expenses		747,987	601,119
Provision for bad debt expenses		3,037,977	6,178,819
Net gains on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	(5,	438,385)	(503,386)
Interest expenses	20	,568,427	14,404,134
Interest income	(58,	.828,254)	(42,710,280)
Dividend income	(	(361,858)	(471,463
Net changes in guarantee reserve		(5,645)	(7,141)
Net changes in other provisions		(57,543)	(70,006
Losses on disposal of foreclosed properties		1,673	29,657
Proportionate share of losses (gains) from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures under equity method		17,192	(74,635)
Losses on disposal and retirement of premises and equipment		4,642	25,529
Losses on disposal of intangible assets		73	2,598
Gain on disposal of investments	_	, ,	(11,086)
Gains on reversal of impairment loss on financial assets		(8,355)	-
Impairment loss on non- financial assets		36,923	28,942
Gain from a bargain purchase	(14	814,154)	
Other adjustments		332,309)	242,884
Subtotal of income and expense items with no effect on cash flows		.093,831)	(21,141,419)
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:	(2		(21,171,71)
Net Changes in Operating Assets:			
Increase in due from Central Bank and call loans to bank	(36	892,592)	(14,277,054)
Increase in financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		051,661)	(701,238)
(Increase) decrease in hedging derivative financial assets	` '	589,373)	667,841
Increase in receivables		918,424)	(28,121,769)
Increase in loans		953,306)	(153,295,427)
(Increase) decrease in available-for-sale financial assets		248,544)	12,563,189
(Increase) decrease in held-to-maturity financial assets			
(Increase) decrease in other financial assets		421,484)	9,690,695
Net Changes in Operating Assets		124,984)	965,724
	(216,	200,368)	(172,508,039)
Net Changes in Operating Liabilities: Increase in deposits from Central Bank and other banks		004.050	15 510 000
•	20	924,870	17,719,093
Increase in financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	29	,996,199	3,262,863
Increase in hedging derivative financial liabilities		661,210	220,153
Increase (decrease) in payables		,991,541	(10,562,337)
Increase in deposits and remittances		,432,019	206,053,677
Decrease in other financial liabilities	(14,	455,939)	(7,156,394)
Increase (decrease) in employee benefits provision		219,992	(199,381)
Net Changes in Operating Liabilities	218	,769,892	209,337,674
Net Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities	2	,569,524	36,829,635
Sum of Adjustments	(51,	524,307)	15,688,216
Cash (Used in) Provided by Operating Activities	(12,	065,844)	34,377,721
Interest received	58	,216,795	42,761,444
Dividend received		413,337	530,280
Interest paid	(21.	271,231)	(14,508,108)
Income tax paid		800,035)	(3,615,136)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		,493,022	59,546,201

# CTBC BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS(CONT'D)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014 And 2013 (Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	\$ For the year ended I 2014	2013
	\$	
	\$	
Purchase of financial assets carried at cost	(114,566)	(1,258)
Disposal of financial assets carried at cost	345	94,177
Return of capital from financial assets carried at cost	92,095	113,952
Purchase of premises and equipment	(8,290,814)	(6,950,382)
Disposal of premises and equipment	48,344	27,769
Purchase of intangible assets	(1,488,636)	(290,105)
Disposal of intangible assets	716	-
Disposal of foreclosed properties	7,071	344,624
Cash inflows from business combination	48,203,353	-
Decrease in receivables	514,655	773,591
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(13,915,114)	1,995,372
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	25,057,449	(3,892,260)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
(Decrease) increase in due to Central Bank and other banks	(2,612,407)	2,375,429
Issuance of financial debentures	35,000,000	4,947,000
Repayments of financial debentures	(5,996,990)	(450,000)
(Decrease) increase in securities sold under repurchase agreements	(807,418)	260,355
Increase in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, designated as upon initial recognition	32,764,694	<del>-</del>
Increase (decrease) in payables	928,291	(90,321)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	20,553,986	(1,597,099)
Cash dividends issuance	-	(11,304,952)
Cash capital increase	15,000,000	-
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	94,830,156	(5,859,588)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(1,733,212)	(991,703)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	139,647,415	48,802,650
Cash and Cash Equivalents, at the Beginning of the Period	160,342,852	111,540,202
Cash and Cash Equivalents, at the End of the Period	\$ 299,990,267	160,342,852
Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
	\$ 109,030,099	84,431,256
Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank which meet IAS 7 definition of cash and cash equivalents	188,185,775	75,911,596
Securities sold under resell agreements which meet IAS 7 definition of cash and cash equivalents	 2,774,393	<u>.</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents, at the End of the Period	\$ 299,990,267	160,342,852

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

# CTBC BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORTS

December 31, 2014 and 2013

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Stated)

#### 1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. (the "Bank") was incorporated in March 1966 originally as "China Securities Investment Corporation." In December 1970, the Bank changed its organization and was renamed China Trust Co., Ltd. Twenty-one years later, on July 2, 1992, it was approved to conduct commercial banking business and changed its name to CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.

In order to restructure overall resources, lower costs, expand the business scope, enhance competitiveness, and improve the quality of financial services and operating efficiency, on September 30, 2003, the Bank's board of directors resolved to acquire Grand Commercial Bank, a wholly owned subsidiary of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd., and to merge with it, with the Bank as the surviving entity. The acquisition date of record was December 1, 2003.

On August 1, 1991, Grand Commercial Bank was approved to conduct commercial banking business, and it began operations on December 30, 1991. As of November 30, 2003, Grand Commercial Bank had a business department, a trust department, a domestic banking unit, an offshore banking unit, and 42 domestic branches.

In order to develop the business units, enhance competitiveness, and provide customers with more convenient and varied financial services, the Bank assumed the outstanding assets, liabilities and operations of Fengshan Credit Cooperative ("FSCC") and Enterprise Bank of Hualien ("EBH") on October 1, 2004, and September 8, 2007, respectively.

In order to enhance the effectiveness of the overall operation of CTBC Financial Holding Company and to reduce operational risk and cost, the Bank merged with Chinatrust Bills Finance Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd., by issuing common shares in a 0.77-for-1 exchange for the shares of Chinatrust Bills Finance Corp. on April 26, 2008. The Bank is the surviving entity from this merger.

The Bank has been approved to conduct business in the following areas:

- (A) Checking accounts, savings accounts, and time deposits;
- (B) Short-, medium-, and long-term loans;
- (C) Note discounting;
- (D) Investment in marketable securities;
- (E) Domestic foreign exchange business;
- (F) Banker's acceptances;
- (G) Issuance of domestic standby letters of credit;

Domestic endorsement guarantees business; (H) (I) Collection and payment agency; (J) Agency for government bonds, treasury bills, corporate bonds, and securities transactions; (K) Agency transactions and proprietary trading of short-term bills: (L) Credit card-related products; (M) Agency for sale of gold nuggets, gold coins, and silver coins; Financial derivative businesses as approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission; (O) Custody and warehouse services; (P) Renting of safe-deposit boxes; (Q) Financial advisory services on corporate banking; Foreign exchange business in connection with exports and imports, fund remittance and repatriation, foreign currency deposits and loans; guarantee for secured repayment, and attestation on exports and imports; (S) Non-discretionary trust funds for investment in foreign and domestic marketable securities; (T) Account receivable factoring business as approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission: (U) Endorsement and issuance of corporate bonds; (V) Issuance of financial debentures; (W) Underwriting, agency transactions, and proprietary trading of marketable securities; (X) Proprietary trading of government bonds; All businesses related thereto as specified in the license or other agency services as (Y) approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission; (Z) Trust and fiduciary services;

(AD) Futures proprietary trading business; and

(AA) Margins on foreign currency transactions;

(AB) Issuance of cash value cards;

(AC) Public welfare lottery sales;

(AE) Other businesses as approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

The Bank's headquarters coordinate corporate-wide operations and establishes domestic and overseas banking units to expand business. As of December 31, 2014, the Bank had 147 domestic branches, 9 foreign branches and 4 overseas representative offices, whereas its subsidiaries had 87 overseas offices.

The Bank's parent company and ultimate parent company is CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd.

#### 2. APPROVAL DATE AND PROCEDURES OF THE FINANCIAL REPORTS

The consolidated financial reports were approved to the board of directors on March 31, 2015.

#### 3. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(A) The effect on non-application of 2013 International Financial Reporting Standards as accepted by Financial Supervisory Commission

In accordance to Chin-Kuan-Chen-Shen-Zi No.1030010325 which was issued by Financial Supervisory Commission (the "FSC") on April 3, 2014, listed companies at stock exchange market, over-the-counter market and emerging stock market should adopt the 2013 version of IFRSs, which are accepted by FSC, from the year 2015 when compiling financial reports. The announcement excludes the application of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments." The newly issued and revised accounting standards and interpretations are as follows.

Newly issued/ revised accounting standards and interpretations	Effective date per IASB
Amendment to IFRS 1- Amended by "Limited Exemption from	July 1, 2010
Comparative IFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters."	
Amendment to IFRS 1- Amended by "Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters."	July 1, 2011
Amendment to IFRS 1- Amended by "Government Loans."	January 1, 2013
Amendment to IFRS 7- Amended by "Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets."	July 1, 2011
Amendment to IFRS 7- Amended by "Disclosures — Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities."	January 1, 2013
IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements."	January 1, 2013
	(Become effective for
	investment entities from
	January 1, 2014)
IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements."	January 1, 2013
IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities."	January 1, 2013
IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement."	January 1, 2013
Amendment to IAS 1- Amended by "Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income."	July 1, 2012
Amendment to IAS 12- Amended by "Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets."	January 1, 2012
Amendment to IAS 19- Superseded by "Employee Benefits."	January 1, 2013
Amendment to IAS 27- Reissued as "Separate Financial Statements."	January 1, 2013
Amendment to IAS 32- Amended by "Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities."	January 1, 2014
IFRIC 20 "Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine."	January 1, 2013

Except for the following listed items, the adoption of the 2013 version of IFRSs by the Bank and its subsidiaries would have no significant impact on consolidated financial reports.

#### (a) IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements"

The amendments change the presentation of other comprehensive income. They require the grouping of items of other comprehensive income into "items that might be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods" and "items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods." Furthermore, all lines under other comprehensive income shall be presented in pre-tax amount. The related tax effects shall be disclosed separately based on the aforesaid grouping method. The Bank and its subsidiaries will change the presentation of other comprehensive income in conformity with the amendments.

#### (b) IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities"

The standard integrates and requires a wide range of disclosures about an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated 'structured entities.' The Bank and its subsidiaries will increase the disclosure of consolidated and non- consolidated entities in conformity with the standard.

#### (c) IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement"

The standard defines fair value, provides a single IFRS framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurement. However, after the assessment, the application of the standard will have no significant impact on the Bank and its subsidiaries' financial position and financial performance. In addition, the Bank and its subsidiaries will increase the disclosures regarding fair value measurement in conformity with the standard.

# (d) IFRS 7 "Disclosures — Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" and IAS 32 "Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities"

The standard specifies the related rules regarding "the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off the amount" and "the entity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously" and requires the disclosure regarding the possible effect on an entity's financial position due to the net basis settlement. After assessment, the standard poses no significant impact on the Bank and its subsidiaries financial position, and the Bank and its subsidiaries will increase the disclosures regarding net basis settlement in conformity with the standard.

(B) The effect on newly issued International Financial Reporting Standards not yet accepted by the FSC

Listed as below are the accounting standards and interpretations newly issued and revised by IASB but not yet included in the 2013 IFRSs as accepted by the FSC.

Newly issued/ revised accounting standards and interpretations	Effective date per IASB
IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments."	January 1,2018
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 -Amended by "Sale or contribution of	January 1,2016
assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture."	
Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28- Amended by "Investment	January 1,2016
Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception."	
Amendments to IFRS 11- Amended by "Accounting for Acquisitions of	January 1,2016
Interests in Joint Operations."	
IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts."	January 1,2016
IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers."	January 1,2017
Amendments to IAS 1- Amended by "Disclosure Initiative."	January 1,2016
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38- Amended by "Clarification of	January 1,2016
Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation."	
Amendment to IAS 19- Amended by "Defined Benefit Plans: Employee	July 1,2014
Contributions."	
Amendment to IAS 27- Amended by "Equity method in separate financial	January 1,2016
statements."	
Amendment to IAS 36- Amended by "Recoverable Amount Disclosures for	January 1,2014
Non-Financial Assets."	
Amendment to IAS 39- Amended by "Novation of Derivatives and	January 1,2014
Continuation of Hedge Accounting."	

The impact of applying new standards on financial position and financial performance of the Bank and its subsidiaries is under evaluation. Once the evaluation is completed, the Bank and its subsidiaries will disclose the effect on the financial reports.

#### 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This report was originally prepared in Chinese language. When conflicts or ambiguities arise in interpretations between the two versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

#### (A) Assertion of compliance

The consolidated financial reports were 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 Firms, the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Futures Commission Merchants, IFRSs, IAS, interpretations and pronouncements as accepted by FSC ("IFRSs as accepted by FSC").

#### (B) Basis of compilation

The consolidated financial reports have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:

(a) Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (including derivative financial instruments);

- (b) Available-for-sale financial assets measured at fair value;
- (c) Hedging derivative financial instruments measured at fair value;
- (d) Cash-settled share-based payment agreements liability measured at fair value; and
- (e) Defined benefit assets, which are recognized as the net amount of pension plan assets plus unrecognized prior service cost and unrecognized actuarial losses, minus unrecognized actuarial gains and present value of defined benefit obligation.

#### (C) Basis of consolidation

(a) Basis of compilation for consolidated financial reports

The consolidated financial reports encompass the Bank itself and controlled entities. All significant intra-group transactions are written-off.

(b) Subsidiaries and special purpose entites are included in the consolidated financial reports

Name of			Percentage of Ownership		
Investor Company	Name of Subsidiary	Primary Business	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.	CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp.	Primarily engages in commercial banking and financing business	99.60%	99.60%	
11	PT Bank CTBC Indonesia	Primarily engages in commercial banking and financing business	99.00%	99.00%	
11	CTBC Bank Corp.(Canada)	Primarily engages in commercial banking and financing business	100.00%	100.00%	
"	The Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd. (Note 1)	Primarily engages in commercial banking and financing business	100.00%	- %	
//	CTBC Capital Corp.	Investment business	100.00%	100.00%	
CTBC Capital Corp.	CTBC Bank Corp. (USA)	Primarily engages in commercial banking and financing business	100.00%	100.00%	
The Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd.	TSB Capital, Ltd	Financing and assurance business	100.00%	100.00%	
"	TSB Servicer, Ltd	Debt management business	100.00%	100.00%	
//	Tokyo Star Business Finance, Ltd	Financing business	100.00%	100.00%	
"	Residential Mortgage Backed Securities (Note 2)	Asset-backed security that is secured by mortgage	- %	- %	
"	Pecuniary Trust Contract (Note 2)	Mortgage management / Collection NPL	- %	- %	
//	Credit Linked Notes (Note2)	Note 3	- %	- %	

Name of			Percentage of Ownership			
Investor						
Company	Name of Subsidiary	Primary Business	December 31, 201	4	December 31, 201	3
The Tokyo Star	Asset-back	Consumer loan	-	%	-	%
Bank Ltd	Securities (Note 2)	management				

- Note 1: In order to expand the service to Northeast Asia, the Bank has acquired 100% equity stake of The Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd. on June 5, 2014.
- Note 2: The investment fulfills the definition of special purpose entities specified in interpretation pronouncement No.12 issued by Standing Interpretations Committee.
- Note 3: A security with an embedded credit default swap.
- (c) Below are investees excluded in the consolidated financial reports while the Bank has de facto control or over 50% holdings:

N			Percentage of		
Name of Investor	Name of	Primary	Ownership		_
Company	Subsidiary	Business	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	Description
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.	GCB Finance (HK) Limited	Corporate loans and investment business	100.00%	100.00%	The entityis in the process of liquidation and it's total assets and operating revenue are insignificant.
(Note)	Hu- Yi Solution Corp. (Shanghai) (Note)	Information service	- %	- %	The entity has been liquidated in March, 2015.

Note: Even though the Bank has no direct investment in the entity, the entity fulfills the definition of special purpose entities specified in interpretation pronouncement No.12 issued by Standing Interpretations Committee.

#### (D) Foreign currency

- (a) A foreign currency transaction that is denominated or requires settlement in a foreign currency, shall be recorded, on initial recognition in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.
- (b) At each balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items shall be translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.
- (c) Foreign currency differences arising on the settlement of a foreign currency transaction are recognized in current profit or loss. Foreign currency differences arising on the retranslation of monetary item, except for differences arising on the retranslation of monetary item designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation or in a qualifying cash flow hedge are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, are recognized in profit or loss when it incurred.

(d) When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange difference of that gain or loss shall be recognized in other comprehensive income. Otherwise, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange difference of that gain or loss shall be recognized in profit or loss.

#### (e) Functional currency and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Bank and its subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate. The financial reports are presented in New Taiwan Dollar, the functional currency of the Bank.

#### (E) Cash and cash equivalents

The statements of cash flows are compiled based upon cash and cash equivalents. Cash comprises cash on hand, savings accounts, checking accounts, and unrestricted time deposits or negotiable certificates of deposit which may be terminated anytime without impairing the principal. Cash equivalents consist of short-term and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and will mature within a short period so that interest rate fluctuations have little effect on their values. Cash equivalents include short-term bills with maturities within three months from the investment date.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise time deposits that are used by the Bank and its subsidiaries in the management of its short-term cash commitments and are not for investment or other purposes. Additionally, the aforementioned deposits are readily convertible to fixed amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value.

#### (F) Financial instruments

#### (a) Financial assets

Financial assets held by the Bank and its subsidiaries are recorded on the trading date. Except for financial instruments classified as held for trading, other financial instruments are initially recognized at acquiring or issuing cost plus transaction costs. Upon disposition, the cost of sale of equity securities is determined by the moving-average method, and the cost of sale of debt securities is determined by the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

#### 1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they have been acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. The derivative financial instruments held by the Bank and its subsidiaries, except for those designated as hedging instruments, are classified under these accounts. The Bank and its subsidiaries designate financial assets, other than ones classified as held-for-trading, as at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition under one of the following situations:

- A. Designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- B. Performance of the financial assets is evaluated on a fair value basis;
- C. A Hybrid instrument contains one or more embedded derivatives.

Financial assets in this category are measured at fair value at balance sheet date. Changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

#### 2 Available-for-sale financial assets—net

At each balance sheet date, the fair value is remeasured, and the resulting gain or loss from such remeasurement is recognized directly in other comprehensive income. Interest on a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale is accrued: the relevant premium/discount is amortized by using the effective-interest-rate method. If there is objective evidence that an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced, and impairment loss is recognized. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss of the available-for-sale equity securities decreases, the impairment loss recognized in profit or loss shall not be reversed through profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss of the available-for-sale debt securities decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss. The carrying amount after the reversal shall not exceed the recoverable amount or the depreciated or amortized balance of the assets assuming no impairment loss was recognized. A gain or loss on available-for-sale financial assets is recognized directly in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains or losses arising from monetary financial assets, until the financial assets are derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is charged to profit or loss.

#### 3. Securities under repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements

Securities sold/purchased with a commitment to repurchase/reverse repurchase at predetermined price are treated as financing transactions. The difference between the cost and the repurchase/reverse repurchase price is treated as interest expenses/revenue and recognized over the term of the agreement. On the selling/purchasing date, these agreements are recognized as securities sold under repurchase agreements or securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements.

#### 4. Loans and receivables

At initial recognition, loans and receivables include incremental direct transaction costs, and the subsequent measurement recognizes interest revenues through the effective interest method on accrual basis, under which the loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost less impairment losses. Loans are reclassified as a non-accrual account if either of the following conditions is met, and interest collected while accruing of interest has been suspended is included in earnings only to the extent of cash actually received.

A. Collection of payment of principal or interest accrued is considered highly unlikely; or

- B. Payment of principal or interest accrued is over 3 or 6 months past due; or
- C. Payment of principal, interest accrued and other suspense account of credit card is over 90 days past due.

As the purpose of holding those creditor's rights has changed, these loans held for sale are accounted for under "other financial assets" and will be valued using the lower-of-cost-or-market method in the future.

With regards to loans and receivables, the objective evidence shall be identified first to reveal any impairment existing for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, it shall be included in a set of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment are not required to be collectively assessed because impairment is or continues to be recognized.

Nonaccrual accounts deemed uncollectible are written off upon approval of the board of directors. The recovery of written-off loans and accounts receivable is accounted for under the reversal of the allowance for credit losses.

Reserves for guarantees are appropriately provided based on an estimate of probable losses inherent in the ending balances of guarantees, acceptances receivable, and commercial paper.

Another estimate will also be reached following Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans issued by the FSC and other related regulations. Final provision will be based on the higher of the two estimates.

#### 5. Held-to-maturity financial assets – net

The amortized cost and interest income of held-to-maturity financial assets are determined by using the effective-interest-rate method. If there is objective evidence that a held-to-maturity financial asset is impaired, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced, and impairment loss is recognized. 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 through profit or loss. The carrying amount after the reversal shall not exceed the recoverable amount or the depreciated or amortized balance of the assets assuming no impairment loss was recognized.

#### 6. Financial assets carried at cost

Equity instruments with no quoted market price are initially recognized at whose fair value plus transaction costs. At each balance sheet date, fair value can be reliably measured if either of the following conditions is met:

- A. the variability in the range of reasonable fair value estimates is not significant for that instrument; or
- B. the probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and used in estimating fair value. If the range of reasonable fair value estimates is significant and the probabilities of the various estimates cannot be reasonably assessed, it is not permissible to measure the instrument at fair value; instead, the instrument shall be carried at cost.

#### 7. Debt investments without active markets

The amortized cost and interest income of debt investments without an active market are determined by using the effective-interest rate method. When there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has been incurred, impairment loss is recognized. 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 through profit or loss. The carrying amount after the reversal shall not exceed the recoverable amount or the depreciated or amortized balance of the assets assuming no impairment loss was recognized.

- 8. Financial assets initially classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss (other than derivative financial assets and those designated as assets measured at fair value through profit or loss) may be reclassified into other categories if those financial assets are no longer held for the purpose of selling and meet the criteria listed below; financial assets initially classified as available-for-sale that would have met the definition of loans and receivables may be reclassified out of the available-for-sale category to the loans and receivables. The accounting treatments on the date of reclassification are summarized as follows:
  - A. When financial assets initially classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss have met the definition of loans and receivables and the entity has the intention and ability to hold the financial assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity, they shall be reclassified at their value on the date of reclassification, which will become their new cost or amortized cost, as applicable. Any previous gain or loss already recognized in profit or loss shall not be reversed.
  - B. Financial assets initially classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss which do not meet the preceding criterion may be reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss category only in rare circumstances and shall be reclassified at their fair value on the date of reclassification, which will become their new cost or amortized cost, as applicable. Any previous gain or loss already recognized in profit or loss shall not be reversed.

- C. When financial assets initially classified as available-for-sale have met the definition of loans and receivables and the entity has the intention and ability to hold the financial assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity, they shall be reclassified at their value on the date of reclassification, which will become their new cost or amortized cost, as applicable.
- D. For any previous gain or loss on a financial asset that has been recognized directly under owners' equity, if the financial asset has a fixed maturity, the gain or loss shall be amortized to current profit or loss over the remaining life of the financial asset; if not, the gain or loss remains under owners' equity.

#### 9. Financial asset impairment

If there is an objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has been incurred, the amount of the loss is recognized and measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate; the amount of the loss shall be recognized in profit or loss in the current period. The estimation of future cash flows includes the recoverable amount of collateral and related insurance when determining the amount of the loss.

The aforesaid objective evidence includes:

- A. Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- B. A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- C. The lender, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- D. It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- E. The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of the issuer's financial difficulties;
- F. Adverse changes in the payment status of the borrower; and
- G. Changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets.

#### 10. Derecognition of financial assets

The Bank or its subsidiaries shall derecognize a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when the Bank or its subsidiaries transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets.

Securities lending agreement or repurchase transactions, where bonds or stocks are taken as collateral, shall not be derecognized, because the Bank or its subsidiaries have retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. The transaction of asset backed securitization is applying to such situation when the Bank or its subsidiaries still retained partial risks.

#### (b) Financial liabilities

The financial liability held by the Bank or its subsidiaries includes a financial liability measured at fair value through profit or loss (including the instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss), amortized cost of a financial liability and hedge derivatives

#### 1. Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

A financial liability is held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term; on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. A derivative, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument, is classified as instrument held for trading as well. Financial liabilities held for trading include obligations to deliver financial assets borrowed by a short seller. The Bank and its subsidiaries designate financial liabilities, as at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition under one of the following situations:

- A.Designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- B. Performance of the financial liability is evaluated on a fair value basis;
- C. A hybrid instrument contains one or more embedded derivatives.

Financial liabilities falling under this category are measured at fair value in the balance sheet at the balance sheet date. Moreover, the changes in fair value are recognized as current profit or loss.

Under certain circumstances, the Bank and its subsidiaries may not recognize profit or loss of a financial asset or financial liability at initial recognition, if a fair value is not derived from a quoted market price in an active market and is based on the evaluation method with data retrieved from unobservable market. In the above scenario, the recognition of the difference between fair value at initial recognition and transaction price is deferred. After initial recognition, the entity shall recognize the aforesaid deferred difference as a gain or loss only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability.

#### 2. Amortized cost of a financial liability

Financial liabilities are classified at amortized cost of a financial liability, except for financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, hedged derivatives financial liability, financial bonds payable, financial guarantee contracts,

commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies.

#### 3. Derecognition of a financial liability

The Bank and its subsidiaries shall remove a financial liability from its statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished.

#### (c) Derivatives and hedging accounting

Derivative instruments are initially recognized at fair value on contract date and subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value includes quoted price in an active market, occurring market transaction prices or model valuation technique. All derivatives instruments are recognized as assets with positive fair value and as liability with negative fair value.

The Bank and its subsidiaries should accounts for an embedded derivative separately from the host contract when the host contract is not itself carried at fair value through profit or loss, the terms of the embedded derivative would meet the definition that the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract, and the entire hybrid contract is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss. In addition, the embedded derivative is recognized as financial asset or liability as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

When a fair value hedge, cash flow hedge, and hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation are in conformity with all the conditions for applying hedge accounting, the affected profit or loss is recognized by offsetting the changes in the fair value of hedging instruments and hedged items. The related accounting treatments are as follows:

- 1. Fair value hedge: Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as fair value hedging instruments against the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment are recognized through profit or loss in the current period.
- 2. Cash flow hedge: Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flow of a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction, the effective portion of any gain or loss on remeasurement of the derivative financial instrument to fair value is recognized directly under other comprehensive income. When the hedged transaction actually affects the profit or loss, the gain or loss previously recognized under other comprehensive income shall be recognized through current profit or loss. Any gain or loss from the change in fair value relating to an ineffective portion of the hedge transaction is recognized immediately through profit or loss in the current period.
- 3. Hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation: The effective portion of any gain or loss on a hedging instrument relating to a hedge against foreign currency fluctuation in a foreign operation is recognized directly in other comprehensive

income until the disposal of the foreign operation, at which time the cumulative gain or loss recognized directly under other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss in the current period.

#### (d) Financial guarantee contracts

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognize financial guarantee liabilities initially at their fair value at the date of providing guarantee. The Bank and its subsidiaries receive commission income with non-arm's-length transaction at contract date; this is, the income could represent the fair value of financial guarantee contract. The advanced service fee is recognized as deferred item and amortized by straight-line method over the life of the financial guarantee.

Financial guarantee contracts shall be subsequently measured by the Bank and its subsidiaries at the higher of:

- 1. The amount determined in accordance with "Provisions"; and
- 2. The amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, cumulative amortization recognized from deferred revenues.

#### (G) Non-financial asset impairment

At each balance sheet date, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated and compared with the carrying amount whenever there is an indication that the non-financial asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognized when the recoverable amount, higher of fair market value or value in use, is less than the carrying amount. For assets other than goodwill, reversal of impairment loss is recognized when the recoverable amount of the asset has increased from its prior-period estimation. The carrying amount after the reversal shall not exceed the recoverable amount or the depreciated or amortized balance of the assets assuming no impairment loss was recognized in prior periods.

#### (H) Assets held for sale

For an asset or disposal group to be classified as held for sale, it needs to be disposed of through sale rather than through continuing use to recover its carrying amount. Assets or disposal groups that meet the criteria to be classified as such must be subject only to terms that are usual and customary and be available for immediate sale, which is highly probable, within one year of such classification. After being classified as held for sale, it is measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Amortization or depreciation on intangible assets, premises and equipment ceases once they are classified as held for sale.

#### (I) Investments in associates

Investments in associates in which the Bank is able to exercise significant influence and subsidiaries the Bank has control over, are accounted for under the equity method and initially recognized at cost. Goodwill, deducting accumulated impairment loss, relating to an associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment. The equity method discontinues to be used from the date when it ceases to have significant influence, and the

book value is taken as the new cost of the investment.

The Bank has significant influence if holding, directly or indirectly 20% or more of the voting right of the investee, and has control over the investees if holding, directly or indirectly 50% or more of the voting right of the investee, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case.

After the date of acquisition the Bank or its subsidiaries' share of the profit or loss of the associates is recognized in profit or loss. Distributions received from an associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Adjustments to the carrying amount of the investment may also be necessary for changes in the Bank or its subsidiaries' proportionate interest in the associates arising from changes in the associates' other comprehensive income. If the Bank or its subsidiaries' share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds their interest in the associate (including non-guarantee long-term receivables), the Bank or its subsidiaries discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Bank or its subsidiaries has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Changes in ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. In such circumstances the carrying amounts of the parent's ownership interest and non-controlling interests shall be adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received shall be recognized directly in equity.

#### (J) Cash surrender value of life insurance

The Bank's U.S. subsidiary purchased single-premium life insurance under which the executive officers and directors are the insured, while the subsidiary is the owner and beneficiary thereof. The cash surrender value indicates the amount that would be received if the life insurance is terminated prior to the maturity date, and is accounted for under "other assets."

#### (K) Premises and equipment

The Bank and its subsidiaries' property and equipment are recognized after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses from historical cost. The historical cost includes any costs directly attributable to acquiring the assets.

Subsequent expenditure of property and equipment shall be recognized as an asset or be included in the carrying amount of assets, when, and only when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with property and equipment will flow to the Bank or its subsidiaries, and the cost of property and equipment can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized. A major improvement or repair expense that can extend the benefits over afterward period is regards as capital expenditure; while frequent maintenance or repairs are charged to current expenses.

If the Bank and its subsidiaries have obligations to dismantle, remove and restore the property and equipment, the obligation for which the Bank and its subsidiaries incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular

period shall be recognized as the cost of the property and equipment as well as liability.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method; the useful lives are calculated based on the normal economic lives. Each part of an item of property and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item shall be depreciated separately. The residual value and the useful life of an asset shall be reviewed or adequately adjusted at each financial year-end. Useful lives of major premises and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and premises  $4\sim 56$  years Transportation equipment  $4\sim 6$  years Miscellaneous equipment  $2\sim 20$  years

The gain or loss arising from the disposition of an item of property and equipment shall be recognized in current profit or loss and determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item.

#### (L) Intangible assets

#### (a) Computer software

Computer software system expenses, which are recorded on the basis of the actual cost of acquisition, are amortized using a straight-line method over a period of 3 to 15 years. Its amortization method, useful life and residual value are referred to the regulation of properties and equipment. The Bank and its subsidiaries use cost model to proceed subsequently measurement.

#### (b) Goodwill

The Bank and its subsidiaries account a business combination by applying the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination shall be measured at fair value, which shall be calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the acquirer, the liabilities assumed by the acquirer and the equity interests issued by the acquirer. In addition, other expense directly contributed to the acquisition is included. The acquirer shall measure the identifiable assets acquired from business combination and the liabilities or contingent liabilities assumed at their acquisition-date fair values without considering non-controlling interest. The acquirer shall recognize goodwill as of the acquisition date measured as the excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of net identifiable assets held according to holding proportion. Adversely, the difference may result in directly recognizing a gain on a purchase.

Goodwill relating to cash-generating units is tested for impairment periodically each year. An impairment loss is recognized when the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount. Impairment losses cannot be reversed once an impairment loss has been recognized.

#### (M) Foreclosed properties

Foreclosed properties received are stated at acquired cost, and the difference between it and the nominal value of the original claim is reflected as a credit loss. On the balance sheet date,

if the foreclosed properties received are still unsold, they shall be evaluated at the lower of carrying amount and net fair market value. If there is sufficient evidence indicating that the net fair market value is lower than the carrying amount of foreclosed properties, the difference after reassessment is accounted for under impairment loss on assets. Gain or loss on disposal of foreclosed properties is recognized in current profit or loss as well.

#### (N) Provisions

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognize provisions only if all of the following conditions are met:

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

The Bank and its subsidiaries shall not recognize provisions for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations the probability that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Although the likelihood of outflow for any one item may be small, it may well be probable that some outflow of resources will be needed to settle the class of obligations as a whole. If that is the case, a provision is recognized.

The amount of a provision is measured subsequently as the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The deficiency is recognized as profit or loss of the current period.

#### (O) Revenue recognition

The Bank and its subsidiaries' income is recognized on an accrual basis. Please refer to Note 4(F)(a)4. loans and receivables for more information on interest income from receivables and loans.

#### (P) Employee benefit

- (a) Short-term employee benefit: the Bank or its subsidiaries charges the short-term and non-discounted benefit expectedly paid in near future to current expenses over the periods services are rendered by employees.
- (b) Post-employment benefit: The Bank and its subsidiaries' pension plan comprises defined contribution plan and defined benefit plan.
  - 1. A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Bank pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense

in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that is due more than 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value.

- A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which benefit is paid to an employee on the basis of their ages, service periods and compensated salaries at the date of retirement. The Bank recognizes actuarial gains and losses which are incurred by the change of actual experience and actuarial assumption in other comprehensive income, and recognize pension asset or liability in balance sheet in which asset or liability is the amount of actuarial present value of defined benefit obligation deducting fair value of plan assets. The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by an actuary using the projected unit credit method. The actuarial present value of defined benefit obligation is calculated by discounting future cash flow at the yield rate on AA credit rated bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the obligation and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. In accordance with the article 28 of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Bank's, when the interest incurred from retiree deposits with favorable rates 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. Otherwise, the parameter of actuarial assumption of competent authority should be followed (if have). The interim amount of define benefit plan is determined based on the pension cost rate, which is the actuarial rate at the end of last fiscal year, and the amount, which is from the beginning of the year to the end of current period. In addition, an adjustment would be made if significant market fluctuation, significant decrease, pay-off or other significant one-time event occurs after the end of period.
- 3. The defined contribution plan of overseas unit is in accordance with respective authorities' regulation.
- (c) Termination benefits: Termination benefits are incurred when the Bank or its subsidiaries terminate employment prior to qualifying for retirement, or the employees accepted voluntary redundancy to get termination benefits in return. Termination benefits are recognized as a liability when the Bank and its subsidiaries are committed demonstrably, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to provide termination benefits or make an offer of termination benefits to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits are payable more than 12 months after the reporting period, then they are discounted to their present value.
- (Q) Share based payment transactions

The Bank's accounting treatments of share-based payment are as below.

(a) Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed over the vesting period, and the corresponding increase in owners' equity is recognized. The vesting period is estimated based on the ultimate vesting conditions

- that must be satisfied. The vesting conditions include service conditions and performance conditions, including market conditions. In valuing equity-settled payments, no account is taken of any vesting conditions other than market conditions.
- (b) For cash-settled share-based payment transactions, a liability equal to the portion of the goods or services received is recognized at its current fair value determined at each balance sheet date and at the date of settlement, with any changes in the fair value recognized in profit or loss of the period.
- (c) Fair value of the share options at the grant date is measured with the use of an option pricing model based on management's best estimate of the exercise price, expected term, underlying share price, expected volatility, expected dividend yield, risk-free interest rate, and any other inputs to the model.
- (R) Employee bonuses and directors 'and supervisors' remunerations

The Bank's employees' bonuses, along with directors' (including independent directors) compensations are recognized as personnel expenses. Any difference lies between the amount approved by the Bank's board of directors representing its shareholders and previously recognized in the financial report is considered as change in accounting estimates which is then recognized as profit or loss of the current period.

#### (S) Income taxes

Income tax expenses include both current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes shall be recognized in profit or loss. Current taxes include tax payables and tax deduction receivables on taxable gains (losses) for the year calculated using the statutory tax rate on the reporting date or the actual legislative tax rate, as well as tax adjustments related to prior years. Income tax expense is measured by interim reporting period net income before tax multiplied by best estimate effective annual tax rate. And the best estimate effective annual tax rate is determined by the management. Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities shall be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities may be offset against each other if the following criteria are met by the Bank and its subsidiaries:

- (a) The entity has the legal right to settle tax assets and liabilities on a net basis; and
- (b) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
  - 1. Levied by the same taxing authority; or
  - 2. Levied by different taxing authorities, but where each such authority intends to settle tax assets and liabilities (where such amounts are significant) on a net basis every year of the period of expected asset realization or debt liquidation, or where the timing of asset realization and debt liquidation is matched.

A deferred tax asset should be recognized for the carry-forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences shall also be re-evaluated every year on the financial reporting date, and adjusted based on the probability that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

As a subsidiary of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd., the Bank files a consolidated corporate income tax return with its parent company and its subsidiaries. The difference between the consolidated income tax and the Bank's ordinary income tax is adjusted at the parent-company level, and the Bank recognizes such difference as payables or receivables.

The Bank's 10% surtax on undistributed earnings is recorded as current expense on the date of the resolution of the board of directors on behalf of stockholders' meeting for declaring the distribution of earnings.

#### (T) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is defined as a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Bank or its subsidiaries; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. The Bank and its subsidiaries shall not recognize a contingent liability; instead, contingent liability shall be appropriately disclosed.

#### (U) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Bank and its subsidiaries that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Bank and its subsidiaries). The segment's operating results are reviewed regularly by the Bank's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance for which discrete financial information is available.

The prime responsibility of the Bank's parent company CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. is the management of its subsidiaries, whose operational performance and resource allocation are executed under board approval of the parent company. The Bank and component subsidiaries periodically report actual financial results to the Group's Management Board, and thereby leading to its role as the chief operating decision maker.

# 5. PRIMARY SOURCES OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS UNCERTAINTY

When preparing the consolidated financial reports, the management needs to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the adoption of accounting policies, reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Continuously evaluation of estimates and assumption should be made by the management. A change of accounting estimate should be recognized in the period when it incurs and in the affected future periods.

Please refer to the following for accounting policies and management judgments for certain account items have significant impacts on financial reports of the Bank and its subsidiaries and any information about any estimate and assumption that are uncertain, have significant risk and may have significant impact on the following year.

#### (A) Impairment loss on loans

When the Bank and its subsidiaries decide whether to recognize impairment loss, they mainly assess if there are any observable evidence indicating possible impairment. The evidence may include observable information indicating unfavorable changes in debtor payment status, or sovereign or local economic situation related to debt payment in arrears. When analyzing expected cash flow, the estimates by the management are based on past losses experience on 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.

Please refer to Note 6(I) for impairment loss on loans.

#### (B) Post-employment benefits

The present value of post-employment benefits obligation is based on actuarial results of multiple assumptions. Any assumption changes will affect the carrying amount of post-employment benefits obligation.

The assumptions that determine net pension cost (revenue) include discount rate. The Bank and its subsidiaries determine an appropriate discount rate at the end of each year, and use the discount rate to calculate the present value of future cash outflow needed to cover the post-employment benefits obligation. To determine an appropriate discount rate, the Bank and its subsidiaries should take into account the interest rate of high-quality corporate bond or government bond, which should be issued in the same currency as that of post-employment benefits payments. The maturity of the bonds should match that of pension liability.

Other significant assumptions of post-employment benefits obligation are based on current market conditions. Please refer to Note 6(AA).

#### SUMMARY OF MAJOR ACCOUNTS

#### (A) Cash and cash equivalents

	<b>December 31, 2014</b>		<b>December 31, 2013</b>
	\$	24,353,048	17,074,209
		12,398	11,841
		3,731,806	2,723,737
		10,811,662	5,659,700
		70,121,185	58,961,769
20	\$	109,030,099	84,431,256
	29	\$ \$	\$ 24,353,048 12,398 3,731,806 10,811,662 70,121,185 \$ 109,030,099

#### (B) Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank

December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013
\$	31,321,818	23,216,670
	38,109,441	37,011,531
	101,375,061	8,635,967
	103,486,082	56,261,463
\$	274,292,402	125,125,631
		\$ 31,321,818 38,109,441 101,375,061 103,486,082

The reserves for deposits are calculated at prescribed rates, using the average monthly balances of various deposit accounts, and are appropriated and deposited in the reserve account of the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan). Deposits in "Required reserve—Account A" are interest-free and can be withdrawn at any time; deposits in "Required reserve—Account B" are interest-bearing and cannot be withdrawn except for the monthly adjustment to the required reserve permitted by relevant regulations.

Parts of the above due from Central Bank and call loans to banks are restricted, and please refer to Note 8 for further details.

#### (C) Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

The financial assets held for trading and the financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss upon designation by the Bank and its subsidiaries were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2014</b>		<b>December 31, 2013</b>	
Financial Assets Held for Trading				
Commercial paper	\$	30,489,686	39,378,571	
Treasury bills		76,361	-	
Government bonds		2,959,462	1,531,832	
Convertible bonds		4,701,647	5,501,312	
Financial debentures		-	4,091	
Listed and OTC securities		155,145	776,323	
Beneficiary certificates		265,266	-	
Asset-backed securities		-	132,306	
Derivative financial assets		57,709,720	27,393,924	
Valuation adjustment of financial assets		285,945	276,286	
Subtotal		96,643,232	74,994,645	
Designated as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		_		
Corporate bonds		6,547,705	-	
Listed and OTC securities		2,804,772	-	
Other securities and bonds		2,284,234	-	
Valuation adjustment of financial assets		120,311	-	
Subtotal		11,757,022	-	
Total	\$	108,400,254	74,994,645	

Please refer to Note 6(T) for information with regard to repurchase conditions for financial assets held for trading shown above.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss of the Bank and its subsidiaries were as follows:

	Dece	ember 31, 2014	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Derivative financial liabilities	\$	62,556,008	27,913,158
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		30,260,239	-
Borrowed listed and OTC securities		-	2,136
Total	\$	92,816,247	27,915,294

The aforementioned financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss were issued by the Bank in the fiscal year of 2014, with the related terms and conditions disclosed in Note 6(W). The amounts of fair value and its changes which are attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to credit risk were as follows:

	Dece	mber 31, 2014
Financial debentures at fair value	\$	30,260,239
Changes in fair value that is not attributable to changes in market		(464,012)
conditions that give rise to market risk		
The difference between book value and the amount payable upon maturity		(2,504,455)
as specified in the contract		

The Bank assesses changes in fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to credit risk by evaluating changes in fair value.

The fair value of the puttable financial liabilities issued by the Bank in the fiscal year of 2014 is evaluated based on the internal evaluation method, with evaluation parameters retrieved from unobservable market. In consideration of the discrepancy between evaluated price and transaction price, the Bank has recognized reserve for day one profits. The changes in reserve for day one profits were as follows:

	Reserve for day one
	profits
January 1, 2014	\$ -
Current issuance of debentures	2,821,129
Current amortization	(141,491)
Foreign exchange gains	72,430
December 31, 2014	\$ 2,752,068

#### (D) Available-for-sale financial assets—net

	Dec	ember 31, 2014	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Negotiable certificates of deposit	\$	277,600,000	226,400,000
Treasury bills		380,907	134,355
Government bonds		178,873,891	56,743,397
Corporate bonds		42,604,744	950,720
Financial debentures		15,548,059	2,755,632
Beneficiary certificates		5,975,950	5,972
Listed and OTC securities		3,002,907	5,546,751
Asset-backed securities		24,677,158	2,828,527
Other securities and bonds		312,192	497,169
Valuation adjustment of financial assets		319,828	(468,249)
Total	\$	549,295,636	295,394,274

Please refer to Notes 6(T) and 8 for information with regard to the repurchase conditions for, or restrictions on, available-for-sale financial assets shown above.

Please refer to Note 9(A) for details of the trust contract with regard to Mega Financial Holding Company's shares held by the Bank.

#### (E) Derivative financial instruments—hedging

Hedging derivative financial assets of the Bank were as follows:

	Dece	<b>December 31, 2013</b>	
Fair value hedge:			
Interest rate swaps	\$	205,614	910,113
Hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation:			
Currency swaps		1,293,872	
Total	\$	1,499,486	910,113

Hedging derivative financial liabilities of the Bank were as below:

	Decen	<u>ıber 31, 2014</u>	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Fair value hedge:			
Interest rate swaps	\$	21,716	87,191
Non delivery forwards		35,093	16,397
Hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation:			
Currency swaps		859,513	151,524
Total	\$	916,322	255,112

#### (a) Fair value hedge

In order to minimize the risk from future market interest rate fluctuation, the Bank entered into interest rate swap transactions, where the interest rate payable on fixed-interest-rate debts issued has been swapped with a floating interest rate to reduce interest rate risk. The Bank further entered into non-delivery forwards; these contracts are principally to hedge against the foreign exchange fluctuation of capital of the international banking department.

	Designated hedging instruments					
	Financial instruments		Fair v	alue		
Hedged items	designated as hedging instruments	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013		
Perpetual subordinated debentures in USD	Interest rate swaps	\$	151,934	818,787		
Financial debentures in NTD	"		31,964	4,135		
Capital of international banking department in USD	Non delivery forwards		(35,093)	(16,397)		

For the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, net gains (losses) on the hedging derivative financial instruments and the hedged items were as follows:

For	the	year	ended	Decem	per 31	

	2014		2013
Net gains (loss) from derivative financial instruments	\$	116,470	(34,713)
Net losses from the hedged items	\$	(517,319)	(344,220)

#### (b) Hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation

In order to minimize the risk from overseas equity-method investments, the Bank entered into currency swaps to hedge against foreign exchange fluctuation.

	Designated hedging instruments				
Hedged items	Financial instruments		Fair v	value	
	designated as hedging instruments	December 31,2014		December 31, 2013	
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd Ho Chi Minh City	Currency swaps	\$	(21,219)	(14,280)	
Branch					
CTBC Capital Corp.	"		(193,935)	(136,902)	
CTBC Bank Corp. (Canada)	"		(4,047)	(342)	
The Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd.	"		653,560	-	

### (F) Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements

	Decei	mber 31, 2014	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	\$	2,774,393	
Face value of securities	\$	2,812,590	

#### (G) Receivables - net

	<b>December 31, 2014</b>		
Notes receivable	\$	22,600	22,110
Accounts receivable		62,915,386	62,202,849
Accounts receivable factoring		82,776,222	85,235,395
Interest receivable		6,942,168	4,237,083
Acceptances receivable		7,152,046	5,734,306
Accrued income		21,361	7,779
Securities receivable		8,092,830	2,102,863
Other receivables		10,019,998	8,576,261
Subtotal		177,942,611	168,118,646
Less: Allowance for credit losses		(2,110,306)	(2,523,778)
Less: Adjustment of discount and premium			(225)
Total	\$	175,832,305	165,594,643

The accounts receivable shown above included the receivables from credit card holders who were involved in debt repayment negotiation with the Bank.

Please refer to Note 8 for information with regard to the restrictions on other receivables shown above.

Please refer to Note 6(J) for changes in allowance for credit losses of receivables listed above.

Receivables of the Bank and its subsidiaries should be included in impairment assessment. Please refer to the following table for the amount of receivables and the respective allowance for credit losses, excluding that of credit card receivables, which is accounted for under provisions. Total receivables do not encompass investments in security-related and other receivables whose impairment assessments are consistent with corresponding assets.

Receivables excluded from	evaluation of impairment			December 31, 201 \$ 9,083,69	
				December 31, 20	14
Ite	ms	R	eceivables	Adjustment of discount and premium	f Allowance for credit losses
With objective evidence of impairment	Individual assessment	\$	294,941	-	237,023
_	Collective assessment		3,930,723	-	508,012
Without objective evidence of impairment	Collective assessment		162,991,509	-	1,365,271
Total		\$	167,217,173	_	2,110,306
				December 31, 20	013
Ite	ms	R	eceivables	Adjustment of discount and premium	f Allowance for credit losses
With objective evidence of impairment	Individual assessment	\$	693,831	-	676,980
-	Collective assessment		4,413,442	-	597,978
Without objective evidence of impairment	Collective assessment		158,343,902	(22	1,248,820
Total		\$	163,451,175	(22	25) 2,523,778

#### (H) Assets held for sale—net

The Bank's board of directors approved the planned sale of 95% fractional ownership of its headquarter building on September 25, 2013. The Bank is commencing its auction to sell this property which is classified as held for sale accordingly.

De	cember 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
\$	6,323,343	6,323,343

#### (I) Loans—net

	Dec	cember 31, 2014	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Corporate loans	\$	478,243,722	447,510,069
Micro-business loans		16,067,308	11,150,147
Mortgage loans		363,754,381	360,320,143
Automobile loans		1,273	1,665
Consumer loans		102,169,051	95,836,393
Subtotal of NTD loans		960,235,735	914,818,417
Foreign currency loans		872,894,317	370,855,755
Non-accrual loans		15,618,791	4,677,660
Subtotal		1,848,748,843	1,290,351,832
Less: Allowance for credit losses		(27,136,043)	(17,101,395)
Less: Adjustment of discount and premium		(1,594,630)	(869,571)
Fair value adjustment resulting from acquisition		177,984	-
Total	\$	1,820,196,154	1,272,380,866

The loans shown above included the loans to cash card holders and fiduciary loans to clients who were involved in debt repayment negotiation with the Bank.

Please refer to Note 6(AR) for the industry information.

Non-performing loans of the Bank and its subsidiaries were as follows:

	Dece	ember 31, 2014	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Non-performing loans	\$	17,659,396	4,963,896

For the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, suspended interest on non-performing loans were as follows:

	For the	year ended	For the year ended
	Decem	ber 31, 2014	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Suspended interest on non-performing loans	\$	89,553	169,348

For the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, there were no loans written off without prior recourse.

Please refer to Note 6(J) for changes in allowance for credit losses of loans listed above.

Loans should be included in the total amounts of assessment of impairment to determine the allowance for credit losses, which was as follows:

			December 31, 2014	
Ite	ms	Loans	Adjustment of discount and premium	Allowance for credit losses
With objective evidence of impairment	Individual assessment	\$ 25,166,383.	(49,381)	6,602,068
	Collective assessment	22,796,388	3,496	4,158,796
Without objective evidence of impairment	Collective assessment	1,800,786,072	(1,548,745)	16,375,179
Total		\$ 1,848,748,843	(1,594,630)	27,136,043

		 ]	December 31, 2013	
			Adjustment of discount and	Allowance for
Iten	ns	 Loans	premium	credit losses
With objective evidence of impairment	Individual assessment	\$ 20,403,312	(43,594)	3,739,626
	Collective assessment	18,902,507	6,177	2,720,937
Without objective evidence of impairment	Collective assessment	1,251,046,013	(832,154)	10,640,832
Total		\$ 1,290,351,832	(869,571)	17,101,395

#### (J) Allowance for credit losses

The changes in allowance for credit losses, attributed to loans, receivables, other financial assets, and provision of guarantee reserves, were as follows:

			Receivables			Loans			
	In	herent risk	Default risk of		Inherent risk	Default risk of			
	of o	verall claims	specific claims	Total	of overall claims	specific claims	Total	Other (Note)	Total
Beginning balance	\$	1,248,820	1,274,958	2,523,778	10,640,832	6,460,563	17,101,395	420,509	20,045,682
Transferred from the merger		3,450	1,160	4,610	2,939,453	6,376,566	9,316,019	19,548	9,340,177
Current provision (reversal)		92,785	(333,747)	(240,962)	2,858,236	422,960	3,281,196	10,910	3,051,144
Current write-off		-	(1,292,576)	(1,292,576)	-	(3,633,657)	(3,633,657)	(118,920)	(5,045,153)
Recovery of bad debts		-	1,073,439	1,073,439	-	1,749,201	1,749,201	225	2,822,865
Non-accrual loans transferred		-	19,442	19,442	-	-	-	(19,442)	-
from non-loan financial									
assets									
Exchange rate effects		20,216	2,359	22,575	(63,342)	(614,769)	(678,111)	13,939	(641,597)
Ending balance	s	1,365,271	745,035	2,110,306	16,375,179	10,760,864	27,136,043	326,769	29,573,118

-				For the year	ended December 31, 20	13			
			Receivables			Loans			
	In	herent risk	Default risk of		Inherent risk	Default risk of			
	of o	verall claims	specific claims	Total	of overall claims	specific claims	Total	Other (Note)	Total
Beginning balance	\$	670,501	1,276,917	1,947,418	4,828,880	7,126,390	11,955,270	427,421	14,330,109
Current provision (reversal)		568,282	(408,828)	159,454	5,756,501	118,001	5,874,502	152,263	6,186,219
Current write-off		-	(767,313)	(767,313)	-	(2,839,280)	(2,839,280)	(152,178)	(3,758,771)
Recovery of bad debts		-	1,162,393	1,162,393	-	2,081,817	2,081,817	820	3,245,030
Non-accrual loans transferred		-	13,956	13,956	-	-	=	(13,956)	-
from non-loan financial									
assets									
Exchange rate effects		10,037	(2,167)	7,870	55,451	(26,365)	29,086	6,139	43,095
Ending balance	\$	1,248,820	1,274,958	2,523,778	10,640,832	6,460,563	17,101,395	420,509	20,045,682

Note: Including other financial assets and provision of guarantee reserves, etc.

#### (K) Held-to-maturity financial assets—net

	Dece	mber 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Negotiable certificates of deposit	\$	27,002,028	38,899,472
Treasury bills		4,853,462	3,144,422
Government bonds		28,265,827	10,560,995
Corporate bonds		3,372,813	3,060,168
Financial debentures		7,132,778	5,507,446
Asset-backed securities		77,865	102,431
Total	\$	70,704,773	61,274,934

Please refer to Notes 6(T) and 8 for information with regard to the repurchase conditions for, or restrictions on, held-to-maturity financial assets shown above.

#### (L) Financial assets securitization

During the third quarter of 2004, the Bank securitized its mortgage loans with a book value of \$5,031,192 with Deutsche Bank AG, Taipei Branch (Deutsche Bank), as Trustee, and offered security in the form of beneficiary certificates. These beneficiary certificates have a redemption period from August 10, 2004 to August 25, 2024. The other terms of these beneficiary certificates are as follows:

Class of beneficiary certificates issued	Order of principal repayment	Issue amount/ Face value	Interest Rate	Payment frequency
Class A	1 <sup>st</sup>	4,325,000	the index rate +0.25%	once a month
Class B	$2^{\text{nd}}$	250,000	the index rate +0.55%	once a month
Class C	3 <sup>rd</sup>	150,000	the index rate +0.80%	once a month
Class D	$4^{ ext{th}}$	130,000	the index rate +1.25%	once a month
Class E	5 <sup>th</sup>	176,192	None	once a month

The Bank holds the Class E beneficiary certificates and retains the right to interest in excess of the amount paid to the holders of class A, B, C and D beneficiary certificates. If the mortgage loan debtors default, neither the investor nor the Trustee has the right of recourse to the Bank. The repayment of the principal of Class E beneficiary certificates is subordinate to the investors' certificates, and their value is affected by the credit risk, prepayment, and interest risk of the securitized loans.

The Bank had already accomplished the requirements of repurchasing the mortgage loan which was collateralized by the trust. On September 25, 2014, the Bank exercised the right to purchase the remaining mortgage loan securitization and received the terminated allocation of trust. Due to the above transaction, the Bank recognized reversal of impairment loss on class E beneficiary certificates amounting to \$8,355, and recognized gains on disposed of assets amounting to \$66,684, which accounted under gains on reversal of impairment loss and realized gains on held-to-maturity financial assets, respectively.

For the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the cash flows received from and paid to securitization trusts were as follows:

	e year ended ber 31, 2014	For the year ended December 31, 2013
Servicing fees received	\$ 668	1,097
Other cash flows received on retained interests	176,425	4,322
Recovery of cash reserve	11,926	326
Servicing advances	(1,411)	(3,111)
Recovery of servicing advances	1,763	3,342

### (M) Investment under equity method-net

December	: 31, 20	)14
%	]	Book value
21.15	\$	1,768,036
100.00		242,930
	\$	2,010,966
	21.15	21.15 \$

Note: In the process of liquidation.

	<b>December 31, 2013</b>		
	%	В	ook value
Grand Bills Finance Corporation	21.15	\$	1,702,873
(original investment at \$1,010,880 thousand)			
GCB Finance (HK) Limited	100.00		319,300
(original investment at \$223,050 thousand)			
Total		\$	2,022,173

For the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the amount of profit and loss from associates recognized under equity-method investments was as below:

	 For the year end	led December 31
	 2014	2013
Grand Bills Finance Corporation	\$ 97,201	71,838
GCB Finance (HK) Limited	 (114,393)	2,797
Total	\$ (17,192)	74,635

The financial information of the associates of the Bank and its subsidiaries is as below:

	Dece	mber 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Total assets	\$	65,212,966	61,497,132
Total liabilities		56,610,528	53,126,423
Net assets	\$	8,602,438	8,370,709
	For t	he year ended	
		mber 31, 2014	For the year ended December 31, 2013
Net revenue			·
Net revenue Net profit after tax		mber 31, 2014	<b>December 31, 2013</b>

#### (N) Other financial assets—net

	Dece	mber 31, 2014	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Short-term advances	\$	452,022	621,006
Less: allowance for credit losses – short-term advances		(15,254)	(31,926)
Deposits pledged		411,106	438,660
Investment in debt instruments without active markets—net		17,600,409	-
Financial assets carried at cost—net		2,076,856	1,780,892
Non-accrual loans transferred from non-loan financial assets		105,580	114,527
Less: Allowance for credit losses—non-accrual loans transferred from non-loan financial assets		(86,510)	(99,004)
Loan held for sale		-	96,105
Others		181,366	131,119
Total	\$	20,725,575	3,051,379

Financial assets carried at cost are stock investments of the Bank and its subsidiaries. Since no active quoted market is available, nor the fair value is reliably measureable, acquisition cost is therefore adopted as the baseline for the valuation of such assets.

Please refer to Note 6(J) for information with regard to the changes of short-term advances and allowance for credit losses of non-accrual loans transferred from non-loan financial assets shown above.

Loans held for sale are a portion of creditor's rights that the Bank's sub-subsidiary CTBC Bank Corp. (USA) intended to sell. As the purpose of holding those creditor's rights has changed, these loans held for sale were evaluated using the lower-of-cost-or-market method. The Bank's sub-subsidiary CTBC Bank Corp. (USA) sold them to its parent company, CTBC Capital Corp. (CCC). The loans were held for sale by CCC and were sold to non-related parties; please refer to Note 6(AR) for more information.

Please refer to Note 8 for information with regard to the restrictions on the other financial assets shown above.

#### (O) Premises and equipment – net

December 31, 2014	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment	Net
Land	\$ 14,640,386	-	130,203	14,510,183
Buildings	20,336,149	4,148,916	72,436	16,114,797
Transportation equipment	60,454	27,764	-	32,690
Miscellaneous equipment	5,532,386	2,957,612	-	2,574,774
Construction in progress	6,993,064	-	-	6,993,064
Prepayment for equipment	393,945	-	-	393,945
Prepayment for land and buildings	2,030,182	-	-	2,030,182
Leased premises	314,572	145,618		168,954
Total	\$ 50,301,138	7,279,910	202,639	42,818,589

		Accumulated	Accumulated	
December 31, 2013	 Cost	depreciation	impairment	Net
Land	\$ 14,140,385	-	109,949	14,030,436
Buildings	10,576,517	3,488,082	62,015	7,026,420
Transportation equipment	57,830	28,920	-	28,910
Miscellaneous equipment	4,089,532	2,405,281	-	1,684,251
Construction in progress	10,032,598	-	-	10,032,598
Prepayment for equipment	220,069	-	-	220,069
Prepayment for land and buildings	1,025,229	-	-	1,025,229
Leased premises	289,177	108,186	-	180,991
Total	\$ 40,431,337	6,030,469	171,964	34,228,904

Changes in the cost are as below:

	January 1, 2014	Current increase (Note 1)	Current decrease (Note 1)	Others (exchange difference)	December 31, 2014
Land	\$ 14,140,385	561,604	9,201	(52,402)	14,640,386
Buildings	10,576,517	10,431,500	641,372	(30,496)	20,336,149
Transportation equipment	57,830	17,158	17,282	2,748	60,454
Miscellaneous equipment	4,089,532	3,100,300	1,560,674	(96,772)	5,532,386
Construction in progress	10,032,598	5,818,801	8,850,932	(7,403)	6,993,064
Prepayment for equipment	220,069	893,510	719,634	-	393,945
Prepayment for land and buildings	1,025,229	1,004,953	-	-	2,030,182
Leased premises	289,177	62,504	33,884	(3,225)	314,572
Total	\$ 40,431,337	21,890,330	11,832,979	(187,550)	50,301,138
	January 1, 2013	Current increase (Note 2)	Current decrease (Note 2)	Others (exchange difference)	December 31, 2013
Land	\$ 17,054,530	493,580	3,410,353	2,628	14,140,385
Buildings	13,294,246	1,866,207	4,601,153	17,217	10,576,517
Transportation equipment	59,247	16,362	14,850	(2,929)	57,830
Miscellaneous equipment	4,380,915	851,994	1,089,838	(53,539)	4,089,532
Construction in progress	6,460,491	3,798,200	226,371	278	10,032,598
Prepayment for equipment	15,667	226,783	22,381	-	220,069
Prepayment for land and buildings	1,025,229	568,748	568,748	-	1,025,229
Leased premises	288,361	9,636	8.820	_	289,177
	200,501	9,030	0,020		207,177

Note 1: For the year ended December 31, 2014, the increase in construction in progress was attributable to the transfer of \$58,536 from other assets—superficies, while the decrease was attributable to the transfer of \$8,761,898, \$46,273 and \$20,914 to buildings, miscellaneous equipment and prepayment for equipment, respectively. The increase in miscellaneous equipment was attributable to the transfer of \$719,293 and \$366,966 from prepayment for equipment and other assets, respectively; while the decrease was due to the transfer of \$698,203 to other assets. The current increase in buildings was attributable to the transfer of \$342 from prepayment for equipment. The increase of \$3,625,294 was due to the acquisition of The Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd.

Note 2: For the year ended December 31, 2013, the increase in construction in progress was attributable to the transfer of \$67,283 from other assets—superficies, while the decrease was attributable to the transfer of \$185,857 to buildings. The decline of prepayment for land and buildings was driven by the transfer of \$75,187 to buildings and \$493,561 to land. The reduction in prepayment for equipment stemmed from the transfer of \$22,381 to miscellaneous equipment. The increase in miscellaneous equipment was attributable to the transfer from other assets and construction in process amounting to \$310 and \$36,549, respectively. The respective decreases in land and buildings amounted to \$3,410,353 and \$4,334,169 were reclassified to assets held for sale.

Changes in accumulated depreciation are as below:

	J	anuary 1, 2014	Current increase (Note1)	Current decrease	Others (exchange difference)	December 31, 2014
Buildings	\$	3,488,082	1,232,115	513,667	(57,614)	4,148,916
Transportation equipment	*	28,920	11,856	14,296	1,284	27,764
Miscellaneous equipment		2,405,281	1,791,901	1,160,341	(79,229)	2,957,612
Leased premises		108,186	72,125	33,626	(1,067)	145,618
Total	\$	6,030,469	3,107,997	1,721,930	(136,626)	7,279,910
		-				
	J	anuary 1, 2013	Current increase	Current decrease (Note2)	Others (exchange difference)	December 31, 2013
Buildings	<b>J</b> :	• /	Current increase 505,101		` 0	,
Buildings Transportation equipment		2013		(Note2)	difference)	2013
U		<b>2013</b> 4,636,404	505,101	(Note2) 1,643,433	(9,990)	<b>2013</b> 3,488,082
Transportation equipment		2013 4,636,404 32,328	505,101 11,525	(Note2) 1,643,433 13,493	(9,990) (1,440)	2013 3,488,082 28,920

Note 1:For the year ended December 31, 2014, the increase of \$1,770,219 was due to the acquisition of The Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd.

Note 2: The reduction in buildings included a transfer to assets held for sale amounting to \$1,421,179.

Changes in accumulated impairment are as below:

	January 1, 2014	Current increase	Current decrease	Others (exchange difference)	December 31, 2014
Land	\$ 109,949	20,254	-	-	130,203
Buildings	62,015	10,421			72,436
Total	\$ 171,964	30,675	-	-	202,639
	January 1, 2013	Current increase	Current decrease	Others(exchange difference)	December 31, 2013
Land	\$ 95,594	14,355	-	-	109,949
Buildings	54,138	7,877			62,015
Total	\$ 149,732	22,232	-	-	171,964

Please refer to Note 6(AL) for information with regard to the impairment losses of premises and equipment for the year end December 31, 2014 and 2013.

The Bank's Shanghai Branch signed a contract with Shanghai World Financial Center for the purchase of real estate on March 18, 2013, expecting to acquire the Century Building in Pudong New District, Shanghai, as its new operation office. From signing the agreement until the transfer of superficies, the costs are classified as buildings under premises and equipment—net.

On September 4, 2012, the Bank signed with Continental Development Corporation a contract of sale of buildings and land. Five years from September 4, 2012, the Bank will obtain the rights of land, currently owned by Continental Development Corporation, along with the 1st to 8th floors and parking spaces of the new building located there. The zoning code of the land is No. 99 & 100, Huikuo Section, Xitun District, Taichung City. The \$2,181,000 contract price was negotiated based on the appraisal report prepared by DTZ Real Estate Appraisal Firm and Savills Real Estate Appraisal Firm. The contract price will be paid in installments proportionate with construction progress during the contract period, accounted for under premises and equipment—net, prepayment for land and buildings.

#### (P) Intangible assets—net

	Dece	ember 31, 2014	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Goodwill	\$	10,385,891	10,385,891
Computer software		4,207,326	1,805,161
Others		3,094	4,126
Total	\$	14,596,311	12,195,178

Goodwill of the Bank and its subsidiaries was acquired from business combination.

Changes in intangible assets were as follows:

	 January 1, 2014	(Note 1)	(Note 1)	Others (exchange difference)	December 31, 2014
Goodwill	\$ 10,385,891	-	-	-	10,385,891
Computer software	1,805,161	3,433,320	816,090	(215,065)	4,207,326
Others	 4,126	<u> </u>	1,032		3,094
Total	\$ 12,195,178	3,433,320	817,122	(215,065)	14,596,311
	 January 1, 2013	Current increase (Note 2)	Current decrease (Note 2)	Others (exchange difference)	December 31, 2013
Goodwill	\$ 10,385,891	-	-	-	10,385,891
Computer software	1,804,985	598,008	586,811	(11,021)	1,805,161
Others	 	4,556	430		4,126
Total	\$ 12,190,876	602,564	587,241	(11,021)	12,195,178

Note 1: For the year ended December 31, 2014, the increase of computer software was due to the transfer of \$264,685 from other assets. The decrease of computer software was due to the disposal of \$713. The increase of \$1,617,189 was due to the acquisition of The Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd.

Note 2: For the year ended December 31, 2013, the increase included \$312,459 transferred from other assets, while the decrease included loss from disposal of \$2,598.

#### (Q) Other assets – net

	Dece	ember 31, 2014	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Prepayments	\$	4,400,684	3,196,372
Deferred charges		4,006	20,763
Foreclosed properties received – net		109,566	116,292
Temporary payments		176,244	78,023
Refundable deposits—net		16,851,263	2,637,281
Superficies		2,786,629	2,853,912
Cash surrender value of life insurance		1,714,669	1,570,716
Others		501,933	55,890
Total	\$	26,544,994	10,529,249

In May 2006, the Bank acquired the superficies of lots 43, 43-1, 45 and 45-1 of Jingmao Section, Nankang, Taipei, from Taiwan Fertilizer Co., Ltd. for 50 years through a public tender. The acquisition cost amounted to \$3,364,140 (including business tax and other related expenses of the superficies). The rental is determined annually at the rate of 8% of the government-assessed present value. Please refer to Note 8 for information on performance guarantee deposits.

Please refer to Note 6(AL) for information regarding the impairment loss on foreclosed properties.

In order to fulfill the Bank's social responsibility, improve the image of the Bank and receive a long term benefit from advertisements, the Bank has planned to sponsor a professional baseball team by signing a sponsorship and cooperative advertisement contract with Hua Yi Entertaining Co. Ltd. on December 5, 2013, amounting to \$400,000 and accounted under prepaid expenses. The duration of the name of the baseball team will last for 10 years, starting from the date the Bank appointed the team name.

#### (R) Deposits from Central Bank and other banks

	December 31, 2014	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Deposits from Central Bank	\$ 141,868	151,062
Deposits from other banks	4,399,721	1,592,487
Deposits from post offices	3,183,655	3,746,997
Overdraft against other banks	3,025,236	1,131,072
Due to other banks	39,183,948	41,787,894
Total	\$ 49,934,428	48,409,512

#### (S) Due to Central Bank and other banks

	De	ecember 31, 2014	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Financing from Central Bank	\$	47,670,033	3,217,210
Financing from other banks		6,417,110	4,166,820
Total	\$	54,087,143	7,384,030

#### Financing from Central Bank:

#### (a) The Bank

	<b>December 31, 2014</b>		December 31, 2013
Borrowings (USD)	\$	64,516	107,419
Interest rate		6M LIBOR	0.32%~6M LIBOR
Maturity date		July 26, 2019	July 26, 2019
Interest payment	semi-	annually and	semi-annually and
	at the	maturity date	at the maturity date

#### (b) The Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd.

	<b>December 31, 2014</b>	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Borrowings (JPY)	\$ 172,100,000	-
Interest rate	0.10%	-
Maturity date	June 6, 2016	-
Interest payment	at the maturity date	-

#### Financing from other banks:

#### (a) CTBC Bank Corp. (USA)

	<b>December 31, 2014</b>	<b>December 31, 2013</b>	
Inter bank borrowings (USD)	\$ 85,000	85,000	
Interest rate	0.91%~2.96%	0.91%~5.62%	
Maturity date	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2020	

### (b) PT. Bank CTBC Indonesia

	<b>December 31, 2014</b>	December 31, 2013
Inter bank borrowings (IDR)	\$ 908,637,638	659,266,300
Interest rate	0.70%~1.83%	0.72%~9.60%
Maturity date	September 23,2016	July 19, 2016

### (c) The Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd.

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	
Inter bank borrowings (JPY)	\$ 5,272,669	-	
Interest rate	1.48%	-	
Maturity date	December, 2032	-	

### (T) Securities sold under repurchase agreements

	December 31, 2014				
		Selling price	Designated	Designated	
Assets	 Par value	(Note)	repurchase amount	repurchase date	
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 4,955,000	4,949,253	4,950,471	Before March 6, 2015	
Available-for-sale financial assets —net	47,220,992	48,188,404	48,212,556	Before April 20, 2015	
Held-to-maturity financial assets — net	7,021,560	7,093,119	7,097,875	Before June 23, 2015	
Total	\$ 59,197,552	60,230,776	60,260,902		

	December 31, 2013				
Assets		Par value	Selling price (Note)	Designated repurchase amount	Designated repurchase date
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$	7,206,700	7,199,025	7,199,382	Before February 7, 2014
Available-for-sale financial assets — net		42,331,857	43,774,699	43,792,826	Before March 25, 2014
Held-to-maturity financial assets — net		9,798,700	10,064,470	10,072,070	Before July 3, 2014
Total	\$	59,337,257	61,038,194	61,064,278	

Note: Recognized under securities sold under repurchase agreement.

### (U) Payables

	Decei	mber 31, 2014	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Accounts payable	\$	5,001,938	4,615,910
Accounts payable factoring		5,873,978	5,773,424
Accrued expenses		16,422,047	12,359,287
Interest payable		12,385,550	2,929,143
Acceptances payable		7,081,043	4,806,111
Collection payable		3,563,418	1,954,432
Other tax payable		658,914	330,040
Dividends and bonuses payable		131,713	98,726
Checks for clearance		3,467,222	2,589,013
Interbank clearing payable		494,980	409,443
Miscellaneous lottery accounts payable		9,294,347	5,838,647
Construction retainage received		1,042,395	714,081
Online accounts payable		2,147,577	330,243
Fees payable to trustee for asset securitization		-	577,732
Securities payable		6,379,083	1,032,067
Other payables		2,868,802	1,174,326
Total	\$	76,813,007	45,532,625

### (V) Deposits and remittances

	<b>December 31, 2014</b>	December 31, 2013
NTD deposits		
Checking accounts	\$ 8,548,552	8,190,254
Demand deposits		
Demand deposits	140,691,295	138,713,639
Demand savings deposits	529,450,692	483,058,632
Public treasury deposits	7,015,292	7,713,523
Subtotal of demand deposits	677,157,279	629,485,794
Time deposits		
Time deposits	182,199,435	201,322,073
Time savings deposits	357,349,403	313,555,393
Negotiable certificates of deposit	1,370,200	1,100,800
Public treasury deposits	10,370,000	10,975,874
Others	12,323,000	21,893,000
Subtotal of time deposits	563,612,038	548,847,140
Subtotal of NTD deposits	1,249,317,869	1,186,523,188
Foreign currency deposits	1,171,946,421	543,900,729
Stored value cards	167	203
Remittances under custody	216,494	53,327
Remittances outstanding	1,146,223	691,878
Total	\$ 2,422,627,174	1,731,169,325

### (W) Financial debentures

Bonds	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
5.625% Step-up Callable Perpetual Subordinated Notes	\$ 15,859,998	14,976,465
2005-5	12,000,000	12,000,000
2006-1	3,100,000	3,100,000
2007-3	-	1,500,000
2007-4	-	2,000,000
2008-1	2,000,000	2,000,000
2008-2	700,000	700,000
2008-3	3,050,000	3,350,000
2011-1	12,900,000	12,900,000
2013-1	5,103,000	4,947,000
2014-1	20,000,000	-
(subordinated financial debentures)		
2014-2	15,000,000	-
(subordinated financial debentures)		
2014-1	9,198,220	
(financial debentures) (Note 5)		
2014-2	23,566,474	
(financial debentures) (Note 5)		
No.4 Callable Unsecured Bond	265,100	-
No.6 Callable Unsecured Bond	291,610	-
No.7 Callable Unsecured Bond	265,100	-
No.10 Callable Unsecured Bond	1,643,620	-
No.11 Callable Unsecured Bond	556,710	-
No.12 Callable Unsecured Bond	1,829,190	-
No.13 Callable Unsecured Bond	1,590,600	-
No.14 Callable Unsecured Bond	530,200	-
No.15 Callable Unsecured Bond	265,100	-
No.16 Callable Unsecured Bond	291,610	-
No.17 Callable Unsecured Bond	1,086,910	-
Adjustment for fair value increase of hedged transactions	203,130	812,733
Unamortized discount	(74,580)	(16,249)
Less: financial liability designated at fair value through profit or loss	(32,764,694)	-
(Note 5)	,	
	\$ 98,457,298	58,269,949

			ms of transactions	Bond issued
Bonds	Issue date	Maturity date	Interest rate	Туре
5.625% Step-up Callable Perpetual Subordinated Notes	03/17/2005	N/A	5.625%; an interest is payable semi-annually; if redemption right is not exercised 10 years after the issue date, the interest rate will be USD 6M LIBOR + 1.86%.	Perpetual accumulated subordinated financial debentures
2005-5	11/29/2005	N/A	A=3.35%, B=3.35%; if redemption right is not exercised 10 years after the issue date, the interest rate will be 90 days CP+1.85% for A and 4.35% for B.	Perpetual non-accumulated subordinated financial debentures
2006-1	05/17/2006	05/17/2016	2.14%	Unsecured financial debentures
2007-3	12/14/2007	12/14/2014	The prime rate plus 0.40% (Note 1)	Unsecured subordinated financial debentures
2007-4	12/18/2007	12/18/2014	3.05%	//
2008-1	04/10/2008	04/10/2023	3.49%	"
2008-2	04/25/2008	N/A	3.60%; if redemption right is not exercised 7 years after the issue date, the interest rate will be 4.60%.	Perpetual accumulated subordinated financial debentures
2008-3	04/25/2008	04/25/2015	A=3.10%, B=3.00%. (Note 2)	Unsecured subordinated financial debentures
2011-1	09/27/2011	09/27/2021	A=1.80%, B=1.95%. From the 4th year after the issue date, the interest rate will be the prime rate plus 0.55% (Note 3)	и
2013-1	03/12/2013	03/12/2016	2.90%	Unsecured financial debentures
2014-1 (subordinated financial	06/18/2014	N/A	A=3.70%,B=4.00%.	Perpetual non-accumulated subordinated financial debentures
debentures) 2014-2 (subordinated financial debentures)	06/26/2014	6/26/2029	A=2.00%, B=The prime rate plus 0.45%. (Note 4)	Unsecured subordinated financial debentures
2014-1 (financial debentures)	10/19/2014	10/09/2034	4.10% (Note 5)	Unsecured financial debentures
2014-2 (financial debentures)	11/26/2014	11/26/2044	0% (Note 5)	"
No.4 Callable Unsecured Bond	01/13/2010	01/14/2020	3.49%; an interest is payable semi-annually	Unsecured subordinated financial debentures
No.6 Callable Unsecured Bond	03/30/2010	03/30/2020	4.00%; an interest is payable semi-annually	,,
No.7 Callable Unsecured Bond	06/29/2010	06/29/2020	3.89%; an interest is payable semi-annually	,,
No.10 Callable Unsecured Bond	09/30/2011	09/30/2021	5.25%; an interest is payable semi-annually	*
No.11 Callable Unsecured Bond	06/29/2012	06/29/2022	4.00%; an interest is payable semi-annually	*
No.12 Callable Unsecured Bond	09/28/2012	09/28/2020	3.70%; an interest is payable semi-annually	,
No.13 Callable Unsecured	09/28/2012	09/28/2022	4.50%; an interest is payable semi-annually	,,
Bond No.14 Callable Unsecured Bond	10/26/2012	10/26/2022	3.80%; an interest is payable semi-annually	,,

	Terms of transactions		Bond issued	
Bonds	Issue date	Maturity date	Interest rate	Туре
No.15 Callable Unsecured Bond	12/14/2012	12/14/2022	3.50%; an interest is payable semi-annually	Unsecured subordinated financial debentures
No.16 Callable Unsecured Bond	03/13/2013	3/13/2023	3.28%; an interest is payable semi-annually	"
No.17 Callable Unsecured Bond	06/06/2013	06/06/2023	3.26%; an interest is payable semi-annually	u

Note1: The prime rate is based on page code 6165 of Reuters (original: Associated Press), the fixed interest rate of 90-day CP/BA at 11:00 am on the interest reset date.

Note 2: Class B was expired on April 25, 2014.

Note 3: The original prime rate is based on page code 6165 of Reuters, the fixed interest rate of 90-day CP/BA at 11:00 am on the interest reset date. With the consensus reached among creditors through forward rate agreement, the prime rate will be changed to the 3-month Taipei Interbank Offered Rate (TAIBOR) from January 1, 2015.

Note4: The prime rate is based on page code 6165 of Reuters, the fixed interest rate of 90-day CP/BA at 11:00 am on the interest reset date. If no quotation is available on page code 6165 of Reuters, no page is displayed, or no prime rate is retrievable from Reuters, the Bank would change the resource of the rate. The Bank would set the prime rate as Secondary Market Fixing Rate of 90-day TAIBIR 02 from the "TAIBIR Section" in the webpage of Taiwan Depository and Clearing Corporation.

Note5: Financial debentures of 2014-1 and 2014-2 are recognized as financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. For more information, please refer to Note 6(C).

Please refer to Note 6(E) for the information on the hedging of bonds shown above.

#### (X) Other financial liabilities

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Appropriated loan funds	\$ -	16,763
Lease payable	175,361	183,821
Structured products	136,203,107	15,456,071
Others	47,983	-
Total	\$ 136,426,451	15,656,655

December 31 2014 December 31 2013

#### (Y) Provisions

	Decei	nber 31, 2014	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Settlement compensation provision	\$	960,960	1,027,476
Employee benefits provision		4,148,980	3,825,830
Guarantee reserve		206,828	287,508
Other provisions		183,255	162
Total	\$	5,500,023	5,140,976

Settlement compensation provision, which was the estimated amount in compliance with IAS 37, was approved by the board of directors to be appropriated for settlement compensation of structured notes, and the Bank actively negotiated with the investors.

#### (Z) Other liabilities

	Dece	mber 31, 2014	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Amount received in advance	\$	1,454,437	1,018,657
Payable in custody		916,005	968,121
Deferred income		613,244	705,570
Guarantee deposits received		31,962,488	1,051,550
Temporary receipt		1,484,979	1,054,366
Provision for the lottery prize		-	966,913
Others		260,056	193,118
Total	\$	36,691,209	5,958,295

#### (AA) Employee benefits

#### (a) Defined contribution plan

The Bank's defined contribution plan follows the Labor Pension Act of the R.O.C. and makes monthly cash contributions to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance at the rate of 6% of the employees' monthly salary. Under this plan, the Bank has no legal or constructive obligation to make other payments after the Bank makes the fixed amount of contribution to the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

For the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the pension expense under defined contribution plan of the Bank and its subsidiaries amounted \$485,321 and \$405,099, respectively, and were contributed to the Bureau of Labor Insurance or labor agencies designated by local authorities in the case of overseas units.

#### (b) Employee benefits provision

Employee benefits provision recognized by the Bank in the balance sheet was as follows:

	Dece	mber 31, 2014	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Defined benefits plan	\$	3,663,956	3,477,068
Retiree deposits with favorable rates and other post-employment		224,895	211,315
benefits			
Total	\$	3,888,851	3,688,383

#### (1) Defined benefits plan

The reconciliation between present value of the Bank's defined benefits obligation and fair value of defined benefits plan assets was as below:

	Dece	mber 31, 2014	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Present value of defined benefits obligation	\$	9,034,812	8,594,323
Less: Fair value of defined benefits plan assets		(5,373,141)	(5,117,255)
Liability recognized in consolidated balance sheet	\$	3,661,671	3,477,068

The Bank's defined benefits plan contributes to designated depository account with Bank of Taiwan. Payments of pension benefits to employees who are covered by the Labor Standards Act are calculated based on the employee's average monthly salary for the last 6 months prior to approved retirement and base point (b.p.) entitlement based on years of service.

#### A. Components of plan assets

According to Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund, with regard to the utilization of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Please refer to the website of Council of Labor Affairs for information on labor pension fund assets utilization including contribution rate and earnings rate provided by Bank of Taiwan and fund asset allocation provided by Council of Labor Affairs.

#### B. Expense recognized in profit and loss

For the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, expense recognized in profit and loss amounted to \$218,553 and \$230,239, respectively.

#### C. Movements in present value of the defined benefits obligation

The movements in present value of defined benefits obligation for the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	For t	he year ended	For the year ended	
	Dece	mber 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	
Defined benefits obligation at January 1	\$	8,594,323	8,755,132	
Current service costs		152,488	175,079	
Current interest cost		163,292	131,327	
Payment		(260,487)	(490,498)	
Actuarial losses		385,196	23,283	
Defined benefits obligation at December 31	\$	9,034,812	8,594,323	

#### D. Movements in fair value of defined benefit plan assets

The movements in fair value of defined benefit plan assets for the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

		he year ended mber 31, 2014	For the year ended December 31, 2013
Plan assets at January 1	\$	5,117,255	5,072,635
Contributions made		390,754	401,322
Benefits paid by the plan		(260,487)	(490,498)
Expected return on plan assets		97,228	76,090
Actuarial gains		28,391	57,706
Plan assets at December 31	\$	5,373,141	5,117,255

#### E. Actuarial gains (losses) recognized in other comprehensive income

Actuarial (losses) gains recognized by the Bank in the other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2014		For the year ended December 31, 2013
Cumulative amount at January 1	\$	(485,083)	(519,506)
Recognized during the period		(359,091)	34,423
Cumulative amount at December 31	\$	(844,174)	(485,083)

#### F. Primary actuarial assumptions

	For the year ended December 31, 2014	For the year ended December 31, 2013
Defined benefits plan discount rate	1.85%	1.90%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	1.85%	1.90%
Incremental rate of future compensation levels	3.00%	3.00%

#### G. Historical information for adjustment based on experience

	De	cember 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Present value of defined benefits obligation	\$	9,034,812	8,594,323	8,755,132	8,297,390
Net fair value of plan assets		5,373,141	5,117,255	5,072,635	4,983,584
Net liability of defined benefits obligation	\$	3,661,671	3,477,068	3,682,497	3,313,806
Adjustment based on experience to present value of defined benefits plan	\$	355,434	284,044	297,902	
Adjustment based on experience to net fair value of plan assets	\$	(28,391)	(57,706)	42,298	
Changes in actuarial assumptions of plan	\$	29,763	(260,761)	179,306	

H. When computing the present value of defined benefits obligation, the Bank should ascertain and evaluate the actuarial assumptions on the balance sheet date, including the discount rate and future salary fluctuation. Any changes in actuarial assumptions can lead to a significant effect on the Bank's balance of defined benefits obligation.

The present value of the Bank's defined benefits obligation was \$9,034,812 for the period ended December 31, 2014. If the applied discount rate is increased or decreased at 0.25%, the present value of the Bank's defined benefits obligation would decrease \$147,105 or increase \$151,434, respectively.

#### (2) Retiree deposits with favorable rates and other post-employment benefits

The reconciliation between present value of the Bank's defined benefits obligation and fair value of defined benefits plan assets was as below:

	December 31, 2014		<b>December 31, 2013</b>	
Present value of defined benefits obligation	\$	224,895	211,315	
Less: fair value of defined benefits plan assets		_		
Liabilities recognized in balance sheet	\$	224,895	211,315	

The Bank's obligation to grant retirees—including current employees retiring in the future—fixed-amount deposits with favorable rates is based on the Bank's Regulations for Subsidizing the Retiree Benefits.

#### A. Expense recognized in profit and loss

For the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, expense recognized in profit and loss by the Bank amounted to \$21,642 and \$18,890, respectively.

#### B. Movements in present value of the defined benefits obligation

The movements in present value of defined benefits obligation for the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2014		For the year ended December 31, 2013
Defined benefits obligation at January 1	\$	211,315	209,997
Current interest cost	Ψ	6.549	6,226
Contributions made		(14,689)	(13,363)
Past service cost		15,093	12,664
Actuarial (gains) losses		6,627	(4,209)
Defined benefits obligation at December 31	\$	224,895	211,315

#### C. Actuarial gains (losses) recognized in other comprehensive income

Actuarial (losses) gains recognized by the Bank in the other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	For th	e year ended	For the year ended	
	Decen	nber 31, 2014	<b>December 31, 2013</b>	
Cumulative amount at January 1	\$	(35,088)	(39,297)	
Recognized during the period		(6,627)	4,209	
Cumulative amount at December 31	\$	(41,715)	(35,088)	

#### D. Main actuarial assumptions

		ear ended r 31, 2014	For the ye December	ear ended r 31, 2013
	Favorable rates for employee deposits	Other post- employment benefits	Favorable rates for employee deposits	Other post- employment benefits
Discount rate	4.00%	2.125%	4.00%	2.00%
Expected rate of return on deposited fund	2.00%	2.125%	2.00%	2.00%
Yearly rate of decrease on account balance/utilization rate on subsidy for health examination and social networking	1.15%	32%~70%	1.50%	31%~69%
Probability of future changes in favorable rates deposits scheme	50.00%	- %	50.00%	- %

#### E. Historical information for adjustment based on experience

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Present value of defined benefits obligation	\$ 224,895	211,315	209,997	157,131
Net fair value of plan assets	 -			
Net liability of defined benefits obligation	\$ 224,895	211,315	209,997	157,131
Adjustment based on experience to present value of defined benefits plan	\$ (1,103)	2,904	39,297	-
Adjustment based on experience to net fair value of plan assets	\$ -			

F. When computing the present value of defined benefits obligation, the Bank should ascertain and evaluate the actuarial assumptions on the balance sheet date, including the discount rate and future salary fluctuation. Any changes in actuarial assumptions can lead to a significant effect on the Bank's balance of defined benefits obligation.

The present value of the Bank's employee deposits with favorable rates and other post-employment benefits were \$224,895 for the period ended December 31, 2014. If the applied discount rate is increased or decreased at 0.25%, the present value of the Bank's defined benefits obligation would decrease \$6,570 or increase \$7,202, respectively.

(3) Defined benefits plan of overseas branches and subsidiaries

Defined benefits plan of overseas branches and subsidiaries recognized in balance sheets were as below:

	Decen	nber 31, 2014	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Defined benefits plan	\$	260,129	137,447

For the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, expense recognized by overseas units and subsidiaries in profit and loss amounted to \$119,562 and \$89,303, respectively.

For the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, actuarial gains (losses) recognized by overseas subsidiaries in other comprehensive income amounted to \$44,992 and (\$38,446), respectively.

#### (AB) Income tax

#### (a) Income tax

For the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the income tax (expenses) benefits and related accounts were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31				
		2014	2013		
Current income tax expenses	\$	(5,471,030)	(3,318,485)		
Deferred income tax expenses		281,046	3,421,405		
Income tax (expenses) benefits	\$	(5,189,984)	102,920		

For the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the income tax (expenses) benefits recognized under other comprehensive income were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31			
		2014	2013	
Exchange differences of overseas subsidiaries' financial reports translation	\$	125,354	213,346	
Unrealized Losses on Available-for-sale financial assets		142,984	-	
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plans		61,045	(6,567)	
Total	\$	329,383	206,779	

The reconciliations of income tax (expenses) benefits and net income before tax were as below:

	For the year ended December 31, 2014		For the year ended December 31, 2013	
Net income	\$	34,268,479	18,792,425	
Income tax (expenses) benefits		(5,189,984)	102,920	
Net income before income tax		39,458,463	18,689,505	
Straight income tax		(8,331,002)	(3,974,177)	
Effects of foreign and domestic tax rate spread		(51,417)	(243,408)	
Tax-exempt income		4,282,705	1,236,218	
Adjustments of prior year's income tax		(1,113,933)	(37,850)	
Others		23,663	3,122,137	
Total	\$	(5,189,984)	102,920	

#### (b) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2014 Recognize in Recognize in other Beginning profit and comprehensive Others Ending Balance loss income (Note) Balance Temporary difference (70,829)Proportion of (gains) losses recognized \$ 113,563 42,734 from the investments in associates and joint ventures under equity method Unrealized losses (gains) on foreign (762)289,978 (91,869) 197,347 exchange and derivative financial instruments Allowance for credit losses 1,367,281 260,682 745,148 2,373,111 Unrealized (gains) losses on available for 142,984 (5,236)(472,619)(334,871) sale financial assets Impairment losses on assets 10,543 1,772 12,315 Employee benefits liability (123,705)317,313 559,516 753,124 Settlement compensation provision (11,308) 163,363 174,671 Exchange differences of overseas 635,338 125,354 2 760,694 subsidiaries' financial reports translation Defined benefit plan actuarial (gains) 88,430 61,045 (149,475)losses 2,690,451 (60,308)1,698,758 4,328,901 Loss carryforward and others 329,383 5,639,031 281,046 2,047,258 8,296,718 Deferred tax assets (liabilities)- net Information disclosed in balance sheet: Deferred income tax assets- net 5,911,307 9,181,473 Deferred tax liabilities (272,276)(884,755) 8,296,718 5,639,031 Total

Note: The transfer-in amount resulting from the acquisition of The Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd. was included.

	For the year ended December 31, 2013								
	Beginning Balance	Recognize in profit and loss	Recognize in other comprehensive income	Others	Ending Balance				
Temporary difference									
Proportion of (gains) losses recognized from the investments in associates and joint ventures under equity method	\$ 647,795	(534,232)	-	-	113,563				
Provision for foreign investment losses	(365,277)	365,277	-	-	-				
Unrealized (gains) losses on foreign exchange and derivative financial instruments	41,264	(36,286)	-	(5,740)	(762)				
Allowance for credit losses	792,808	560,258	-	14,215	1,367,281				
Foreclosed properties	197	(197)	-	-	-				
Impairment losses on assets	9,203	1,340	-	-	10,543				
Employee benefits liability	566,727	(30,045)	-	22,834	559,516				
Settlement compensation provision	186,570	(11,899)	-	-	174,671				
Exchange differences of overseas subsidiaries' financial reports translation	421,992	-	213,346	-	635,338				
Defined benefit plan actuarial (gains) losses	94,997	-	(6,567)	-	88,430				
Loss carryforward and others	(389,180)	3,107,189	-	(27,558)	2,690,451				
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)- net	\$ 2,007,096	3,421,405	206,779	3,751	5,639,031				
Information disclosed in balance sheet:				<del></del> -					
Deferred income tax assets- net	\$ 2,648,876				5,911,307				
Deferred tax liabilities	(641,780)				(272,276)				
Total	\$ 2,007,096			•	5,639,031				

(c) The Bank's income tax returns examination, application for reexamination, and appeal are as below:

	Latest year of examination	
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.	2009	•
Chinatrust Bills Finance Corp.	2008	
	Year	Re-examination
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.	2007	Amortization of goodwill and interest income
	2008	Amortization of goodwill and tax credits prescribed in Statute for Upgrading Industries
Chinatrust Bills Finance Corp.	2007	Interest income
	Year	Appeal
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.	2004	Interest income
	2005	Interest income
	2006	Interest income and other expenses
Chinatrust Bills Finance Corp.	2005~2006	Interest income

(AC) Imputation credit account

(a) Imputation credit account balance	December 31, 2014 \$ 92	December 31, 2013 115,820
(b) Tax deduction ratio for earnings distribution		
	For the year ended December 31, 2013	For the year ended December 31, 2012
Cash dividends	- %	0.82%
Stock dividends	1.29%	0.82%

All the ending balance of undistributed earnings incurred after 1998.

(c) The above imputation calculation is in accordance with Tax Ruling No. 10204562810 issued by the Ministry of Finance, R.O.C. on October 17, 2013.

#### (AD) Capital stock, capital surplus, and other equity interest

#### (a) Capital stock

As of December 31, 2014, the Bank's authorized capital was \$100,000,000, representing 10,000,000 thousand common shares with par value at NTD 10 per share, and paid-in capital for common stock was \$91,092,775, with 9,109,278 thousand common shares issued.

On May 24, 2013, the Bank's board of directors, on behalf of stockholders, decided a capital increase of 325,152 thousand shares from retained earnings which amounted to \$3,251,521, with August 6, 2013 as its baseline for capital increase.

On May 12, 2014, the Bank's board of directors, on behalf of stockholders, decided a capital increase of 646,988 thousand shares from retained earnings which amounted to \$6,469,878, with August 28, 2014 as its baseline for capital increase.

On January 22, 2014, the Bank's board of directors, on behalf of stockholders, decided a cash capital increase of 600,000 thousand common shares, par value NTD 10 per share, with the price of private placement at NTD 25 per share. The total amount raised was \$15 billion, with May 13, 2014 as its baseline for capital increase.

#### (b) Capital surplus

The components and sources of capital surplus were as follows:

	Dec	ember 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Additional paid-in capital – stock	\$	25,000,568	16,000,568
Share-based payment transactions		1,184,264	1,184,264
Others		(2,773)	(2,773)
Total	\$	26,182,059	17,182,059

In compliance with the Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit when surplus reserve is not sufficient to offset losses or to be distributed by issuing new shares or by cash pursuant to a resolution to be adopted by a shareholders' meeting as required in Article 241, Paragraph 1 of the Company Act. Furthermore, according to Article 72-1, Paragraph 1 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, the amount of capital surplus to be used to increase capital shall not exceed 10% of total paid-in capital. The capital surplus arising from a capital increase can be capitalized only in the following fiscal year after being registered by the company with the competent authority for approval.

#### (c) Other equity interest

Changes in the Bank's other equity interest were as below:

	(loss avail	nrealized ses) gains on able-for-sale ancial assets	diff o sub finan	xchange erences of verseas sidiaries' cial reports anslation	Others	Total
January 1, 2014	\$	(489,806)		(4,119,096)		(4,608,902)
Available-for-sale financial assets — net						
<ul><li>Valuation adjustment</li></ul>		1,322,484		-	-	1,322,484
<ul> <li>Realized amount</li> </ul>		(1,651,904)		-	-	(1,651,904)
Foreign currency translation difference						
<ul> <li>Exchange difference</li> </ul>		-		(235,881)	-	(235,881)
<ul> <li>Gains on effective hedging</li> </ul>		-		817,861	-	817,861
instrument						
Proportionate share of other comprehensive income from associates under equity method						
- Recognized amount		43,590		_	_	43,590
Others		_		-	464,012	464,012
December 31, 2014	\$	(775,636)		(3,537,116)	464,012	(3,848,740)
	av	Unrealized losses) gains on vailable-for-sal inancial assets	e	Exchange dif of overs subsidiaries' reports tran	eas financial	Total
January 1, 2013	\$	(94,	351)	(	(3,397,351)	(3,491,702)
Available-for-sale financial assets - net						
-Valuation adjustment		1,066		-		1,066,587
<ul> <li>Realized amount</li> <li>Foreign currency translation difference</li> </ul>		(1,396,	024)	-		(1,396,024)
<ul> <li>Exchange difference</li> </ul>			-		(484,830)	(484,830)
<ul> <li>Gains on effective hedging instrument</li> </ul>			-		(236,915)	(236,915)
Proportionate share of other comprehensive income from associates under equity method						
-Recognized amount		(66,	018)	-		(66,018)
December 31, 2013	\$	(489,	806)	(	(4,119,096)	(4,608,902)

#### (AE) Earnings distribution and dividend policy

As a subsidiary of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd., the Bank is required to fulfill the operating fund demands of the parent company and to maintain its own capital adequacy ratio. Therefore, common stock dividends and bonuses are generally distributed as cash dividends. The Bank adopts a constant and balanced dividend policy through annual common stock dividends and distribution of bonuses.

The above-mentioned methodology is merely a guideline used to select an appropriate dividend policy. In consideration of current operations and capital budget planning for the next year, an appropriate dividend distribution ratio is selected.

Annual earnings, if any, are used to pay taxes, to make certain adjustments in accordance with financial accounting standards, and to offset cumulative losses. Then 30% of the remaining earnings are appropriated as legal reserve and set provision for or reversal of special reserve according to the regulations. The 0.01% to 0.05% of remaining balance is set as employee bonuses. Subsequent to all appropriations aforesaid, the remaining balance and the undistributed earnings at the beginning period should report to the board of directors for the discussion of dividend distribution ahead of seeking approval from shareholders. Before the legal reserve balance reaches an amount equal to total paid-in capital, cash dividends are limited to 15% of total paid-in capital. When the legal reserve balance reaches an amount equal to total paid-in capital, or satisfies the Article 50, paragraph 2 of the Banking Law, if the bank is sound in both its finance and business operations and has set aside legal reserve in compliance with the Company Act, the restrictions stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall not apply.

Distribution of employee bonuses and the percentage actually distributed within the range of appropriation mentioned previously are subject to resolutions by the board of directors.

A resolution on 2012 earnings distribution of the Bank was approved by the board of directors on behalf of shareholders on May 24, 2013, and the cash dividend, capital increase through capitalization of retained earnings, and employee bonuses were distributed, amounting to \$11,304,952, \$3,251,521, and \$6,440, respectively. However, the distribution of employee bonuses which was disclosed in the annual financial report of 2012 amounted to \$6,440. The difference amounting to \$198 NT dollars was regarded as a change in accounting estimate and recognized in profit and loss of year 2013.

A resolution on 2013 earnings distribution of the Bank was approved by the board of directors on behalf of shareholders on May 12, 2014, and stock dividend and employee bonuses were distributed, amounting to \$6,469,878 and \$3,235, respectively. Nevertheless, the estimate of employee bonuses recognized in the annual financial report of 2013 was \$3,218, with \$17 difference. The difference is regarded as a change of accounting estimates and will reflect as a loss in the fiscal year of 2014.

For year ended December 31, 2014, employee bonuses were estimated amounting to \$4,973. Estimation of the fair value of employee bonuses is recognized as current-period operating expenses based on the Bank's net income after tax minus an appropriate reserve at the end of the accounting period multiplied by the most appropriate estimate set by the Bank's articles of incorporation. However, if later the actual allocation amount pursuant to a resolution of the Bank's board of directors on behalf of stockholders is different from the estimated number, the difference would be recognized in the profit or loss of the next year.

Relevant information about employee bonuses approved by the board of directors on behalf of stockholders is available on Market Observation Post System or other sites.

#### (AF) Share based payment transactions

For the year ended December, 2014 and 2013, the Bank and its subsidiaries had set out the measurement principles and specific requirements for the share-based payment transactions as below:

	Management stock appreciation rights plan for the years							
	2010	2011	2012	2013				
Grant date	01.26.2011	01.13.2012	02.05.2013	01.28.2014				
Grant number	100,445	93,583	139,469	192,606				
Exercise period	01.01.2013~ 12.31.2013	12.31.2014	12.31.2015	12.31.2016				
Exercise price at grant date	23.63	19.05	16.69	20.07				

The Bank and its subsidiaries implement the above plan via cash settlements, yet absentee and resigned employees' stock appreciation rights will be deemed abandoned and forfeited.

Disclosures for the Bank and its subsidiaries' Employee Stock Appreciation Rights Plan (SARs):

	For the year ended December 31, 2014								
	Management stock appreciation rights plan for the years								
	20	11	201	12	2013				
		Weighted-		Weighted-		Weighted-			
	Number	average exercise price	Number	average exercise price	Number	average exercise price			
Outstanding at the hasinning of the		14.23		14.02	192.606	18.99			
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	105,417	14.23	151,703	14.02	192,606	18.99			
Granted during the period	6,054	14.23	8,576	14.02	10,925	18.99			
Forfeited during the period	1,128	14.23	1,783	14.02	3,020	18.99			
Exercised during the period	110,343	14.23	801	14.02	667	18.99			
Expired during the period	-	14.23	-	14.02	-	18.99			
Outstanding at the end of the period	-	14.23	157,695	14.02	199,844	18.99			
Exercisable at the end of the period	-	14.23	-	14.02	-	18.99			

	For the year ended December 31, 2013							
	Management stock appreciation rights plan for the years							
	20	10	201	11	2012			
		Weighted- average exercise		Weighted- average exercise		Weighted- average exercise		
	Number	price	Number	price	Number	price		
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	109,640	16.93	98,654	15.04	139,469	14.82		
Granted during the period	12,356	16.93	12,410	15.04	17,606	14.82		
Forfeited during the period	1,591	16.93	1,872	15.04	1,375	14.82		
Exercised during the period	120,405	16.93	3,775	15.04	3,997	14.82		
Expired during the period	-	16.93	-	15.04	-	14.82		
Outstanding at the end of the period	-	16.93	105,417	15.04	151,703	14.82		
Exercisable at the end of the period	-	16.93	-	15.04	-	14.82		

For the year ended December 31, 2014, the weighted-average stock prices executed under SARs for 2011, 2012 and 2013 were \$20.84, \$19.50 and \$20.26, respectively.

Up to December 31, 2014, the weighted-average remaining durations of outstanding shares under SARs for 2012 and 2013 were 1 and 2 years, respectively.

On January 27, 2015, the Bank's board of directors have passed Management Stock Appreciation Rights Plan for the Year 2014. 222,120 units of share based payment have been granted, with the execution price of \$20.35. On the execution date of December 31, 2017, the plan is intended to be settled through cash payments.

#### (AG) EPS

	For the year ended December 31		
	2014		2013
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$	34,262,178	18,784,906
Weighted-average outstanding shares of common stock (in thousands)		8,875,701	8,463,404
Basic EPS (in dollars)	\$	3.86	2.22

Retroactive adjustments are applied to the Bank's basic EPS for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Since the Bank and its subsidiaries deal with share-based payment transactions via cash settlement, no impact is expected to be on its weighted-average outstanding shares, nor does the diluted EPS needed to be calculated.

#### (AH) Net interest income

	For the year ended December 31		
		2014	2013
<u>Interest income</u>			
Loan	\$	42,588,761	31,985,091
Revolving credit		2,835,373	2,750,316
Securities		4,933,622	3,716,612
Due from Central Bank		334,353	285,270
Due from banks and call loans to banks		4,157,541	992,394
Hedging derivatives		1,048,357	1,041,146
Others		2,930,247	1,939,451
Subtotal		58,828,254	42,710,280
Interest expense			
Deposit		16,229,373	11,256,501
Due to other banks		366,150	271,992
Borrowings and other financing		3,339,747	2,567,715
Hedging derivatives		276,064	290,476
Others		357,093	17,450
Subtotal		20,568,427	14,404,134
	\$	38,259,827	28,306,146

Interest income and expense from financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss are excluded.

### (AI) Service fee and commission income

	For the year ended December 31			
		2014	2013	
Commission income				
Credit card business	\$	4,802,392	4,715,525	
Wealth management business		12,034,887	10,698,723	
Corporate business		3,663,840	2,742,810	
Banking business		4,022,140	3,133,320	
Insurance business		246,615	-	
Lottery business		5,359,550	5,007,165	
Others		7,798	28,470	
Total commission income		30,137,222	26,326,013	
Service fee				
Credit card business		(224,636)	(185,848)	
Wealth management business		(278,919)	(297,264)	
Corporate business		(246,185)	(197,911)	
Banking business		(1,413,264)	(736,425)	
Lottery business		(402,742)	(365,060)	
Others		(17,345)	(8,860)	
Total service fee		(2,583,091)	(1,791,368)	
Service fee and commission income	\$	27,554,131	24,534,645	

(AJ) Gains and losses on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

	For the year ended December 31		
	2014	2013	
Disposal gains (losses)			
Commercial paper	\$ 6,143	6,194	
Treasury bills	241	187	
Government bonds	(79,217)	63,793	
Corporate bonds	20,070	(284)	
Financial debentures	36,190	53,899	
Convertible bonds	9,569	24,821	
Beneficiary certificates	(51)	(3,288)	
Asset-backed commercial paper	259	1,012	
Listed and OTC securities	219,012	(28,168)	
Other securities and bonds	768	1,299	
Derivative financial instruments	5,265,505	4,252,515	
Borrowed securities	(10,205)	10,497	
Subtotal	5,468,284	4,382,477	
Valuation gains (losses)			
Commercial paper	4,114	(1,838)	
Treasury bills	(234)	841	
Government bonds	38,882	(12,602)	
Corporate bonds	(14,232)	(278)	
Financial debentures	2,601,584	759,131	
Convertible bonds	56,792	214,451	
Asset-backed commercial paper	(50)	(770)	
Listed and OTC securities	(79,553)	71,889	
Other securities and bonds	(31,944)	-	
Derivative financial instruments	3,503,342	259,991	
Beneficiary certificates	17,946	4	
Borrowed securities	72	975	
Fair value hedge adjustment	(658,334)	(788,408)	
Subtotal	5,438,385	503,386	
Dividend income	13,241	8,690	
Interest income	557,735	486,240	
Interest expense	(185,457)	-	
Total	\$ 11,292,188	5,380,793	

### (AK) Realized gains on available-for-sale financial assets

	For the year ended December 31		
		2014	2013
Government bonds	\$	526,617	109,898
Corporate bonds		64,765	(913)
Financial debentures		8,126	5,833
Listed and OTC securities		645,442	1,273,752
Asset-backed securities		209,685	-
Beneficiary certificates		193,942	147
others		3,327	7,307
Total	\$	1,651,904	1,396,024

### (AL) Impairment loss

For the year ended December 31		
	2014	2013
\$	30,675	22,232
	6,248	6,710
	(8,355)	-
\$	28,568	28,942
	\$ \$	\$ 30,675 6,248 (8,355)

#### (AM) Other net non-interest income

	For the year ended December 31		
		2014	2013
Excessive recognition of income in the previous reporting period	\$	122,458	311,227
Rental income		155,868	140,911
Loan breach penalty income		87,148	81,223
Cash dividend income		133,218	103,430
Directors and supervisors remuneration		3,899	2,512
Gains on disposal of investments under cost method		-	11,086
Net losses on disposal of foreclosed properties		(1,673)	(29,657)
Promotion and commission fee		(23,424)	(13,511)
Net losses on disposal and retirement of premises and equipment and intangible assets		(4,715)	(28,127)
Others		724,840	333,719
Total	\$	1,197,619	912,813

### (AN) Provisions for bad debt expenses and guarantee reserve

	For the year ended December 31		
		2014	2013
Provisions for bad debt expenses—loans and non-accrual loans	\$	3,268,029	5,867,102
Reversal of bad debt expenses – credit card		(519,061)	(672,913)
Provisions for bad debt expenses—receivables		278,099	832,367
(Reversal) Provision for bad debt expenses – guarantee reserves		(107,115)	2,435
Provisions for bad debt expenses – short-term advances		96,170	147,628
Provisions for bad debt expenses—others		21,855	2,200
Total	\$	3,037,977	6,178,819

### (AO) Employee benefits expenses

	For the year ended December 31		
		2014	2013
Salary expenses	\$	19,685,846	16,446,215
Insurance expenses		1,352,025	1,046,277
Share based payment transactions		973,847	996,736
Retirement expenses			
Defined contribution plan		485,321	405,099
Defined benefits plan		359,757	338,432
Other personnel expenses		1,281,889	1,062,684
Total	\$	24,138,685	20,295,443

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, numbers of the Bank's employees were 13,201 and 11,413, respectively.

### (AP) Depreciation and amortization expenses

	For the year ended December 31			
		2014	2013	
Housing	\$	545,225	505,101	
General equipment		288,949	263,252	
Transportation equipment		30,426	32,735	
Information equipment		473,178	391,808	
Subtotal of depreciation expenses		1,337,778	1,192,896	
Amortization of information software		730,115	584,213	
Bond issuance expenses and others		17,872	16,906	
Total	\$	2,085,765	1,794,015	

### (AQ) Other general and administrative expenses

	For the year ended December 31		
		2014	2013
Site usage and general equipment expenses	\$	4,111,176	3,249,183
Information equipment expenses		1,460,806	1,310,807
General administration expenses		3,802,110	2,568,688
Marketing and promotion expenses		2,563,938	1,451,583
Other expenses		4,693,626	3,878,693
Business tax		2,297,463	1,383,381
Total	\$	18,929,119	13,842,335

### (AR) Financial instruments

### (a) Fair value of financial instruments

	<b>December 31, 2014</b>		
Financial assets	Book value	Fair value	
Non-Derivative Financial Instruments			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 109,030,099	109,030,099	
Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank	274,292,402	274,292,402	
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	50,690,534	50,690,534	
Available-for-sale financial assets – net	549,295,636	549,295,636	
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	2,774,393	2,774,393	
Receivables – net	175,832,305	175,832,305	
Current income taxes assets	946,049	946,049	
Loans—net	1,820,196,154	1,820,196,154	
Held-to-maturity financial assets – net	70,704,773	70,656,135	
Other financial assets—net	20,725,575	20,703,499	
<b>Derivative Financial Instruments</b>			
Trading purpose			
Forwards	1,175,447	1,175,447	
Non-delivery forwards	1,863,592	1,863,592	
Currency swaps	20,676,640	20,676,640	
Cross currency swaps	1,325,241	1,325,241	
Interest rate swaps	8,953,980	8,953,980	
Options	23,531,689	23,531,689	
Asset swaps	139,338	139,338	
Credit default swaps	13,994	13,994	
Commodity futures	572	572	
Commodity swaps	24,034	24,034	
Equity index futures	4,875	4,875	
Bond Forwards	318	318	
Derivative financial assets – hedging	1,499,486	1,499,486	

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit

**Non-Derivative Financial Instruments** 

Due to Central Bank and other banks

or loss

Deposits from Central Bank and other banks

December 31, 2014

Fair value

49,934,428

54,087,143

30,260,239

**Book value** 

49,934,428

54,087,143

30,260,239

\$

Securities sold under repurchase agreements	60,230,776	60,230,770
Payables	76,813,007	76,813,00
Current income tax liabilities	3,094,672	3,094,672
Deposits and remittances	2,422,627,174	2,422,627,174
Financial debentures	98,457,298	98,457,298
Other financial liabilities	136,426,451	136,426,45
Derivative Financial Instruments		
Trading purpose		
Forwards	1,546,997	1,546,99
Non-delivery forwards	1,784,205	1,784,20
Currency swaps	23,909,916	23,909,91
Cross currency swaps	2,599,011	2,599,01
Interest rate swaps	10,639,050	10,639,05
Options	21,972,624	21,972,62
Asset swaps	62,395	62,39
Credit default swaps	13,994	13,99
Interest rate futures	494	49
Commodity futures	1	
Commodity swaps	21,475	21,47
Bond Forwards	3,981	3,98
F : 1 C :	1,865	1,86
Equity index futures		
Derivative financial liabilities—hedging	916,322	916,32
	916,322	
	-	
Derivative financial liabilities — hedging  Financial assets	916,322 <b>December</b> 3	31, 2013
Derivative financial liabilities — hedging  Financial assets	916,322 <b>December</b> 3	Fair value
Derivative financial liabilities—hedging  Financial assets  Ion-Derivative Financial Instruments	916,322  December 3  Book value	Fair value 84,431,25
Financial liabilities—hedging  Financial assets  Non-Derivative Financial Instruments  Cash and cash equivalents	916,322  December 3  Book value  \$ 84,431,256	81, 2013 Fair value 84,431,25 125,125,63
Financial assets  Fon-Derivative Financial Instruments Cash and cash equivalents Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or	916,322  December 3  Book value  \$ 84,431,256 125,125,631	84,431,25 125,125,63 47,600,72
Financial assets  Financial assets  Fon-Derivative Financial Instruments  Cash and cash equivalents  Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank  Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss  Available-for-sale financial assets—net	916,322  December 3  Book value  \$ 84,431,256 125,125,631 47,600,721 295,394,274	81, 2013 Fair value 84,431,25 125,125,63 47,600,72 295,394,27
Financial assets  Financial assets  Fon-Derivative Financial Instruments  Cash and cash equivalents  Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank  Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss  Available-for-sale financial assets—net  Receivables—net	916,322  December 3  Book value  \$ 84,431,256 125,125,631 47,600,721 295,394,274 165,594,643	81, 2013 Fair value 84,431,25 125,125,63 47,600,72 295,394,27 165,594,64
Financial assets  Financial assets  Fon-Derivative Financial Instruments  Cash and cash equivalents  Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank  Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss  Available-for-sale financial assets—net  Receivables—net  Current income taxes assets	916,322  December 3  Book value  \$ 84,431,256 125,125,631 47,600,721 295,394,274 165,594,643 976,140	84,431,25 125,125,63 47,600,72 295,394,27 165,594,64 976,14
Financial assets  Non-Derivative Financial Instruments Cash and cash equivalents Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss Available-for-sale financial assets—net Receivables—net Current income taxes assets Loans—net	916,322  December 3  Book value  \$ 84,431,256 125,125,631 47,600,721  295,394,274 165,594,643 976,140 1,272,380,866	84,431,25 125,125,63 47,600,72 295,394,27 165,594,64 976,14 1,272,380,86
Financial assets  Financial assets  Fon-Derivative Financial Instruments  Cash and cash equivalents  Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank  Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss  Available-for-sale financial assets—net  Receivables—net  Current income taxes assets  Loans—net  Held-to-maturity financial assets—net	916,322  December 3  Book value  \$ 84,431,256 125,125,631 47,600,721  295,394,274 165,594,643 976,140 1,272,380,866 61,274,934	84,431,25 125,125,63 47,600,72 295,394,27 165,594,64 976,14 1,272,380,86 61,610,39
Financial assets  Financial assets  Financial assets  Financial Instruments  Cash and cash equivalents  Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank  Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss  Available-for-sale financial assets—net  Receivables—net  Current income taxes assets  Loans—net  Held-to-maturity financial assets—net  Other financial assets—net	916,322  December 3  Book value  \$ 84,431,256 125,125,631 47,600,721  295,394,274 165,594,643 976,140 1,272,380,866	84,431,25 125,125,63 47,600,72 295,394,27 165,594,64 976,14 1,272,380,86 61,610,39
Financial assets  Financial assets  Fon-Derivative Financial Instruments Cash and cash equivalents Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss Available-for-sale financial assets—net Receivables—net Current income taxes assets Loans—net Held-to-maturity financial assets—net Other financial assets—net Derivative Financial Instruments	916,322  December 3  Book value  \$ 84,431,256 125,125,631 47,600,721  295,394,274 165,594,643 976,140 1,272,380,866 61,274,934	84,431,25 125,125,63 47,600,72 295,394,27 165,594,64 976,14 1,272,380,86 61,610,39
Financial assets  Financial assets  Financial assets  Financial Instruments  Cash and cash equivalents  Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank  Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss  Available-for-sale financial assets—net  Receivables—net  Current income taxes assets  Loans—net  Held-to-maturity financial assets—net  Other financial assets—net  Perivative Financial Instruments  Trading purpose	916,322  December 3  Book value  \$ 84,431,256 125,125,631 47,600,721  295,394,274 165,594,643 976,140 1,272,380,866 61,274,934 3,051,379	81, 2013  Fair value  84,431,25 125,125,63 47,600,72  295,394,27 165,594,64 976,14 1,272,380,86 61,610,39 3,051,37
Financial assets  Financial assets  Financial Instruments  Cash and cash equivalents  Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank  Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss  Available-for-sale financial assets—net  Receivables—net  Current income taxes assets  Loans—net  Held-to-maturity financial assets—net  Other financial assets—net  Perivative Financial Instruments  Trading purpose  Forwards	916,322  December 3  Book value  \$ 84,431,256 125,125,631 47,600,721  295,394,274 165,594,643 976,140 1,272,380,866 61,274,934 3,051,379  1,018,243	81, 2013  Fair value  84,431,25 125,125,63 47,600,72  295,394,27 165,594,64 976,14 1,272,380,86 61,610,39 3,051,37
Financial assets  Financial assets  Financial Instruments  Cash and cash equivalents  Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank  Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss  Available-for-sale financial assets—net  Receivables—net  Current income taxes assets  Loans—net  Held-to-maturity financial assets—net  Other financial assets—net  Other financial Instruments  Trading purpose  Forwards  Non-delivery forwards	916,322  December 3  Book value  \$ 84,431,256 125,125,631 47,600,721  295,394,274 165,594,643 976,140 1,272,380,866 61,274,934 3,051,379  1,018,243 1,823,079	81, 2013  Fair value  84,431,25 125,125,63 47,600,72  295,394,27 165,594,64 976,14 1,272,380,86 61,610,39 3,051,37
Financial assets  Financial assets  Financial Instruments  Cash and cash equivalents  Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank  Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss  Available-for-sale financial assets—net  Receivables—net  Current income taxes assets  Loans—net  Held-to-maturity financial assets—net  Other financial assets—net  Derivative Financial Instruments  Trading purpose  Forwards  Non-delivery forwards  Currency swaps	916,322  December 3  Book value  \$ 84,431,256 125,125,631 47,600,721  295,394,274 165,594,643 976,140 1,272,380,866 61,274,934 3,051,379  1,018,243 1,823,079 11,919,567	81, 2013  Fair value  84,431,25 125,125,63 47,600,72  295,394,27 165,594,64 976,14 1,272,380,86 61,610,39 3,051,37  1,018,24 1,823,07 11,919,56
Financial assets  Financial assets  Financial Instruments  Cash and cash equivalents  Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank  Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss  Available-for-sale financial assets—net  Receivables—net  Current income taxes assets  Loans—net  Held-to-maturity financial assets—net  Other financial assets—net  Other financial Instruments  Trading purpose  Forwards  Non-delivery forwards  Currency swaps  Cross currency swaps	916,322  December 3  Book value  \$ 84,431,256 125,125,631 47,600,721  295,394,274 165,594,643 976,140 1,272,380,866 61,274,934 3,051,379  1,018,243 1,823,079 11,919,567 563,002	84,431,25 125,125,63 47,600,72 295,394,27 165,594,64 976,14 1,272,380,86 61,610,39 3,051,37 1,018,24 1,823,07 11,919,56 563,00
Financial assets  Financial assets  Fon-Derivative Financial Instruments  Cash and cash equivalents  Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank  Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss  Available-for-sale financial assets—net  Receivables—net  Current income taxes assets  Loans—net  Held-to-maturity financial assets—net  Other financial assets—net  Derivative Financial Instruments  Trading purpose  Forwards  Non-delivery forwards  Currency swaps  Cross currency swaps  Interest rate swaps	916,322  December 3  Book value  \$ 84,431,256 125,125,631 47,600,721  295,394,274 165,594,643 976,140 1,272,380,866 61,274,934 3,051,379  1,018,243 1,823,079 11,919,567 563,002 7,862,373	84,431,25 125,125,63 47,600,72 295,394,27 165,594,64 976,14 1,272,380,86 61,610,39 3,051,37 1,018,24 1,823,07 11,919,56 563,00 7,862,37
Financial assets  Financial assets  Fon-Derivative Financial Instruments  Cash and cash equivalents  Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank  Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss  Available-for-sale financial assets—net  Receivables—net  Current income taxes assets  Loans—net  Held-to-maturity financial assets—net  Other financial assets—net  Derivative Financial Instruments  Trading purpose  Forwards  Non-delivery forwards  Currency swaps  Cross currency swaps  Interest rate swaps  Options	916,322  Book value  \$ 84,431,256 125,125,631 47,600,721  295,394,274 165,594,643 976,140 1,272,380,866 61,274,934 3,051,379  1,018,243 1,823,079 11,919,567 563,002 7,862,373 3,912,872	81, 2013  Fair value  84,431,25 125,125,63 47,600,72  295,394,27 165,594,64 976,14 1,272,380,86 61,610,39 3,051,37  1,018,24 1,823,07 11,919,56 563,00 7,862,37 3,912,87
Financial assets  Non-Derivative Financial Instruments Cash and cash equivalents Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss Available-for-sale financial assets—net Receivables—net Current income taxes assets Loans—net Held-to-maturity financial assets—net Other financial assets—net Derivative Financial Instruments Trading purpose Forwards Non-delivery forwards Currency swaps Cross currency swaps Interest rate swaps Options Asset swaps	916,322  Book value  \$ 84,431,256 125,125,631 47,600,721  295,394,274 165,594,643 976,140 1,272,380,866 61,274,934 3,051,379  1,018,243 1,823,079 11,919,567 563,002 7,862,373 3,912,872 161,968	81, 2013  Fair value  84,431,25 125,125,63 47,600,72  295,394,27 165,594,64 976,14 1,272,380,86 61,610,39 3,051,37  1,018,24 1,823,07 11,919,56 563,00 7,862,37 3,912,87 161,96
Financial assets  Ion-Derivative Financial Instruments Cash and cash equivalents Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss Available-for-sale financial assets—net Receivables—net Current income taxes assets Loans—net Held-to-maturity financial assets—net Other financial assets—net Derivative Financial Instruments Trading purpose Forwards Non-delivery forwards Currency swaps Cross currency swaps Interest rate swaps Options Asset swaps Credit default swaps	916,322  Book value  \$ 84,431,256 125,125,631 47,600,721  295,394,274 165,594,643 976,140 1,272,380,866 61,274,934 3,051,379  1,018,243 1,823,079 11,919,567 563,002 7,862,373 3,912,872 161,968 7,027	84,431,25 125,125,63 47,600,72 295,394,27 165,594,64 976,14 1,272,380,86 61,610,39 3,051,37 1,018,24 1,823,07 11,919,56 563,00 7,862,37 3,912,87 161,96 7,02
Financial assets  Financial assets  Financial Instruments  Cash and cash equivalents  Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank  Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss  Available-for-sale financial assets—net  Receivables—net  Current income taxes assets  Loans—net  Held-to-maturity financial assets—net  Other financial assets—net  Derivative Financial Instruments  Trading purpose  Forwards  Non-delivery forwards  Currency swaps  Cross currency swaps  Interest rate swaps  Options  Asset swaps  Credit default swaps  Commodity futures	916,322  Book value  \$ 84,431,256 125,125,631 47,600,721  295,394,274 165,594,643 976,140 1,272,380,866 61,274,934 3,051,379  1,018,243 1,823,079 11,919,567 563,002 7,862,373 3,912,872 161,968 7,027 586	81, 2013  Fair value  84,431,25 125,125,63 47,600,72  295,394,27 165,594,64 976,14 1,272,380,86 61,610,39 3,051,37  1,018,24 1,823,07 11,919,56 563,00 7,862,37 3,912,87 161,96 7,02 58
Financial assets  Financial assets  Fon-Derivative Financial Instruments  Cash and cash equivalents  Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank  Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss  Available-for-sale financial assets—net  Receivables—net  Current income taxes assets  Loans—net  Held-to-maturity financial assets—net  Other financial assets—net  Derivative Financial Instruments  Trading purpose  Forwards  Non-delivery forwards  Currency swaps  Cross currency swaps  Interest rate swaps  Options  Asset swaps  Credit default swaps  Commodity futures  Commodity swaps	916,322  Book value  \$ 84,431,256 125,125,631 47,600,721  295,394,274 165,594,643 976,140 1,272,380,866 61,274,934 3,051,379  1,018,243 1,823,079 11,919,567 563,002 7,862,373 3,912,872 161,968 7,027 586 81,211	81, 2013  Fair value  84,431,25 125,125,63 47,600,72  295,394,27 165,594,64 976,14 1,272,380,86 61,610,39 3,051,37  1,018,24 1,823,07 11,919,56 563,00 7,862,37 3,912,87 161,96 7,02 58 81,21
Financial assets  Non-Derivative Financial Instruments Cash and cash equivalents Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss Available-for-sale financial assets—net Receivables—net Current income taxes assets Loans—net Held-to-maturity financial assets—net Other financial assets—net Derivative Financial Instruments Trading purpose Forwards Non-delivery forwards Currency swaps Cross currency swaps Interest rate swaps Options Asset swaps Credit default swaps Commodity futures	916,322  Book value  \$ 84,431,256 125,125,631 47,600,721  295,394,274 165,594,643 976,140 1,272,380,866 61,274,934 3,051,379  1,018,243 1,823,079 11,919,567 563,002 7,862,373 3,912,872 161,968 7,027 586	

	<b>December 31, 2013</b>			
Financial liabilities		Book value	Fair value	
on-Derivative Financial Instruments				
Deposits from Central Bank and other banks	\$	48,409,512	48,409,512	
Due to Central Bank and other banks		7,384,030	7,384,030	
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		2,136	2,136	
Securities sold under repurchase agreements		61,038,194	61,038,194	
Payables		45,532,625	45,532,625	
Current income tax liabilities		1,420,066	1,420,066	
Deposits and remittances		1,731,169,325	1,731,169,325	
Financial debentures		58,269,949	58,269,949	
Other financial liabilities		15,656,655	15,656,655	
Derivative Financial Instruments				
Trading purpose				
Forwards		561,627	561,627	
Non-delivery forwards		1,660,992	1,660,992	
Currency swaps		11,194,709	11,194,709	
Cross currency swaps		1,032,426	1,032,426	
Interest rate swaps		7,800,757	7,800,757	
Options		5,527,911	5,527,911	
Asset swaps		47,763	47,763	
Credit default swaps		8,383	8,383	
Interest rate futures		3,532	3,532	
Commodity swaps		75,047	75,047	
Equity index futures		11	11	
Derivative financial liabilities—hedging		255,112	255,112	

- (b) Methods and assumptions used by the Bank and its subsidiaries for fair value evaluation of financial instruments were as follows:
  - 1. Fair value of short-term financial instruments is estimated by their book value on the balance sheet date. Since these instruments have short maturities, the book value is adopted as a reasonable basis in estimating the fair value. The method is applied to cash and cash equivalents, due from Central Bank and call loans to banks, securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements, receivables, current tax assets, other financial assets, deposits from Central Bank and other banks, due to Central Bank and other banks, securities sold under repurchase agreements, payables, current tax liabilities, remittances, and other financial liabilities.
  - 2. If there is a quoted price in an active market for the financial asset, including financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale, held-to-maturity financial assets, and hedging derivative financial instruments, the quoted price is regarded as its fair value. If there is no quoted price in an active market for the financial asset, its fair value is estimated on the basis of the result of a valuation technique that refers to quoted prices provided by financial institutions. The estimates, hypotheses and discount rates for valuation referring to quoted prices, from financial institutions, of financial instruments have 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. Fair value of debt investments without an active market accounted for under other financial assets is determined by the quoted estimated fair value from the counterparties, and recorded in accordance with the

"Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks," which required the amount to be booked at amortized cost. Fair value for an equity investment is determined based on either the price calculated using a valuation technique or its book value.

- 3. Loans and deposits are both classified as interest-bearing financial assets; therefore, the book value of financial assets is equivalent to their fair value. The net book value of the non-accrual account, after deducting provision for credit loss, is adopted as the fair value.
- 4. Fair value of long-term liabilities is estimated by the present value of expected future cash flows. The discount rate is based on rates of equivalent loans available elsewhere; that is, loans with similar maturity date and terms (close to the maturity date).
- Derivatives usually adopt mark-to-model prices. The Discounted-Cash-Flow model
  is adopted for non-option derivatives, and the Black-Scholes model is adopted for
  option derivatives.
- 6. The exchange price is used for financial instruments traded on an exchange. Over-the-counter (OTC) positions use independent price/parameter quotes by reliable brokers or data vendors, such as Reuters, Bloomberg, etc. In general, the closing price, settlement price, mid-price at a fixed cut-off time, and the average price of several independent brokers could be used as market data for valuation purposes.

- (c) Fair value hierarchy information on financial instruments and the statements of changes in fair value of Level 3
  - 1. Fair value hierarchy information on financial instruments

	December 31, 2014						
Fair value measurement for financial instruments	Total	Level 1 (Note 1)	Level 2 (Note 2)	Level 3 (Note 3)			
Non-Derivative Financial Instruments				,			
Assets:							
Financial assets measured at fair value							
through profit or loss							
Financial assets held for trading							
Investment in stocks	\$ 157,311	157,311	-	-			
Investment in bonds	38,492,988	2,658,944	35,834,044	-			
Others	283,213	283,213	-	-			
Designated as financial assets							
measured at fair value through							
profit or loss							
Investment in stocks	2,842,058	-	2,842,058	-			
Investment in bonds	6,639,722	-	6,639,681	41			
Others	2,275,242	-	-	2,275,242			
Available-for-sale financial assets – net							
Investment in stocks	2,362,362	2,362,362	-	-			
Investment in bonds	540,769,169	175,907,750	364,018,798	842,621			
Others	6,164,105	1,711,963	4,452,142	-			
Liabilities:							
Designated as financial assets measured	30,260,239	-	-	30,260,239			
at fair value through profit or loss							
<b>Derivative Financial Instruments</b>							
Assets:							
Financial assets measured at fair value	57,709,720	57,842	45,550,438	12,101,440			
through profit or loss							
Derivative financial assets - hedging	1,499,486	-	1,347,553	151,933			
Liabilities:							
Financial liabilities measured at fair	62,556,008	46,020	50,409,731	12,100,257			
value through profit or loss							
Derivative financial liabilities—hedging	916,322	-	916,322	-			
		December		T 12			
Fair value measurement for financial	70.4.1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
instruments	Total	(Note 1)	(Note 2)	(Note 3)			
Non-Derivative Financial Instruments							
Assets:							
Financial assets measured at fair value							
through profit or loss							
Financial assets held for trading	n 045.526	0.45.506					
Investment in stocks	\$ 845,526	845,526	-	-			
Investment in bonds	46,755,195	7,248,478	39,506,717	-			
Available-for-sale financial assets—net	5.252.000	5.252.000					
Investment in stocks	5,373,898	5,373,898	-	504161			
Investment in bonds	290,013,689	771,831	288,737,697	504,161			
Others	6,687	6,471	216	-			
Liabilities:	2.126	2.125					
Financial liabilities measured at fair	2,136	2,136	-	-			
value through profit or loss							
<b>Derivative Financial Instruments</b>							
Assets:							
Financial assets measured at fair value	27,393,924	98,407	24,610,973	2,684,544			
through profit or loss							
Derivative financial assets—hedging	910,113	-	91,326	818,787			
Liabilities:							
Financial liabilities measured at fair	27,913,158	106,276	25,205,379	2,601,503			
value through profit or loss							
Derivative financial liabilities - hedging	255,112	255,112	-	-			

2. Statements of changes in financial assets which were classified to Level 3 based on fair value measurement

	For the year ended December 31, 2014									
					Current increase		Current decrease			
	Beginning	The amount recognized in current net	The amount recognized in other comprehensive	Purchase	Transfer in of Level 3 and out of other	Transfer in of Level 3 of financial assets and out of Level 3 of financial	Sale, disposal,	Transfer in of other levels	Transfer in of Level 3 of financial liabilities and out of Level 3 of financial	Ending
Items	balance	income	Income	or issue	levels	liabilities	settlement	and out of Level 3	assets	balance
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss										
Financial assets held for trading	\$ 2,684,544	12,477,652	-	1,796,927	1,148,480	67,128	4,765,926	1,307,365	-	12,101,440
Designated as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	120,145		2,155,138	-	-	-	-	-	2,275,283
Available-for-sale financial assets – net	504,161	25,983	41,969	575,613	-	-	305,105	-	-	842,621
Derivative financial assets -hedging	818,787	(666,854)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,933
Total	\$ 4,007,492	11,956,926	41,969	4,527,678	1,148,480	67,128	5,071,031	1,307,365		15,371,277

Note: The increase of \$923,524 in designated as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss was due to the acquisition of Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd; the increase of \$640,752 in available-for-sale financial assets- net was due to the acquisition of Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd.

		For the year ended December 31, 2013								
					Current increase		-	Current decrease		
									Transfer in of	
						Transfer in of			Level 3 of	
		The	The amount			Level 3 of			financial	
		amount	recognized in		Transfer in of	financial assets			liabilities and	
		recognized in	other		Level	and out of Level	Sale, disposal,	Transfer in of	out of Level 3	
	Beginning	current net	comprehensive	Purchase	3 and out of other	3 of financial	or	other levels	of financial	Ending
Items	balance	income	Income	or issue	levels	liabilities	settlement	and out of Level 3	assets	balance
Financial assets measured										
at fair value through										
profit or loss										
Financial assets held	\$ 2,113,739	9,041,573	-	844,916	8,683,217	27,862	7,873,714	10,153,049	-	2,684,544
for trading										
Available-for-sale	481,542	-	27,470	-	-	-	4,851	-	-	504,161
financial assets-net										
Derivative financial assets	1,433,060	(614,273)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	818,787
-hedging										
Total	\$ 4,028,341	8,427,300	27,470	844,916	8,683,217	27,862	7,878,565	10,153,049		4,007,492

3. Statements of changes in financial liabilities which were classified to Level 3 based on fair value measurement

	For the year ended December 31, 2014									
					Current increase			Current decrease		
									Transfer in of	
						Transfer in of			Level 3 of	
		The	The amount			Level 3 of			financial	
		amount	recognized in		Transfer in of	financial			assets and	
		recognized in	other		Level	liabilities and	Sale, disposal,	Transfer in of	out of Level 3	
	Beginning	current net	comprehensive	Purchase	3 and out of other	out of Level 3	or	other levels	of financial	Ending
Items	balance	income	Income	or issue	levels	of financial assets	settlement	and out of Level 3	liabilities	balance
Financial assets measured										
at fair value through										
profit or loss										
Financial assets held	\$ 2,601,503	11,132,254	-	3,122,954	387,401	67,128	4,758,415	452,568	-	12,100,257
for trading										
Financial liabilities										
designated at fair	-	(2,040,443)	(464,012)	32,764,694	-	-	-	-	-	30,260,239
value through										
profit or loss										
Total	\$2,601,503	9,091,811	(464,012)	35,887,648	387,401	67,128	4,758,415	452,568		42,360,496

For the year ended December 31, 2013

				Current increase			Current decrease		
								Transfer in of	
					Transfer in of			Level 3 of	
		The			Level 3 of			financial	
		amount		Transfer in of	financial			assets and	
		recognized in		Level	liabilities and	Sale, disposal,	Transfer in of	out of Level 3	
	Beginning	current net	Purchase	3 and out of other	out of Level 3	or	other levels	of financial	Ending
Items	balance	income	or issue	levels	of financial assets	settlement	and out of Level 3	liabilities	balance
Financial assets measured									
at fair value through									
profit or loss									
Financial assets held									

for trading

- Note 1: Fair value measurement for a financial instrument classified in Level 1 is determined as the quoted price for an identical financial instrument in an active market. The definition of active market has all of the following conditions: (1) the products traded in the market are homogeneous, (2) willing parties are available anytime in the market, and (3) price information is available for the public.
- Note 2: Fair value measurement for a financial instrument classified in Level 2 is determined as the observable price other than quoted price in an active market, including an observable input obtained in an active market, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). The examples of observable price are as follows:
  - A. The quoted price for an identical financial instrument in an active market means the fair value from the market transaction prices for an identical financial instrument. An identical financial instrument should be determined by its characteristics and terms of transaction. The fair value of a financial instrument has to be adjusted according to the observable market price of the identical financial instrument. The reasons for adjustments include time lag of the occurring market transaction prices for an identical financial instrument (the quoted

prices do not represent fair value at the measurement date), the difference in transaction terms for financial instruments, transaction prices involving related parties, and the correlation between the observable transaction prices of identical financial instruments and the market prices of held financial instruments.

- B. The quoted market price of the same or identical financial instruments in an inactive market.
- C. The fair value is estimated on the basis of the results of a valuation technique, and the market inputs used (i.e., interest rate, yield curve, and fluctuation rate) are based on obtainable data from the market (an observable input means an input can be derived from market data and can reflect the expectation of market participants when the inputs were used in evaluating the prices of financial instruments).
- D. A majority of inputs are derived from observable market data, or the input correlation can be tested based on observable market data.
- Note 3:Input for a fair value measurement for a financial instrument classified in Level 3 is not based on obtainable data from the market (an unobservable input, such as volatility for a share option derived from the share's historical prices, as it does not generally represent current market expectations about future volatility).
- (d) For the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, unrealized gains due to the estimated change of fair value recognized by the Bank and its subsidiaries were \$5,456,625 and \$428,506, respectively.

#### (e) Financial risk information

The major objective of the risk management of the Bank and its subsidiaries is to control the risk under the scope approved by the board of directors by using effective management methods to utilize resource and create maximum economic profit. For major risks, the Bank and its subsidiaries have established the risk management policies to serve as its primary principle, which covers managerial objective, organizational structure, accountability, and risk management procedures, and by implementing these mechanisms, operational risks can be controlled at an acceptable level.

The organization structure of risk management includes Board of Directors, General Auditor, Risk Management Committee, Senior Management and Global Risk Management Group. The scope of their authorities illustrates as follow:

Board of Directors, who is in charge of risk strategy approval, risk policies, risk management frameworks, and creating a culture of risk management, serves as the primary guidance for all risks and undertakes ultimate responsibility of overall risk management.

General Auditor is responsible for planning and carrying out all kind of audit business and is directly accountable to the Board. The internal auditing unit under the General

Auditor must regularly review and assess the integrity and actual implementation on various kinds of risk management mechanism, and timely provide suggestions for improvement so that the risk management mechanism can be run continually effectively.

Risk Management Committee assists the Board in risk governance, by communicating, reporting, and recommendations; Risk Management Committee also builds appropriate risk authorization and will monitor and ensure risk authorization operates properly. We expect the senior managers to support the Bank's culture of risk management, through decision-making processes and leader's supportive behavior, and thus influence all employees and organization.

Senior Management is responsible for supervising and ensuring risk authorization system operates properly in accordance with the direction of the board approved.

Global Risk Management Group is responsible for planning and managing the Bank's risk profiles which include credit, market, operations, interest and liquidity risks of the banking book, and developing proper policies and strategies relating to risk identification, measurement, control, and management.

#### 1. Market Risk Management

#### Definition and sources of market risk management

Market risk is the risk that the Bank and its subsidiaries' earnings or capital or its ability to meet business objectives will be adversely affected by changes in the level, volatility or correlation of market risk factors, such as interest rate (including credit spread), foreign exchange rate, securities price and commodity price. The market correlation and liquidity of these types of instruments are also covered.

The market risk of the Bank and its subsidiaries arises from either trading or non-trading portfolios. The trading portfolio includes positions arising from trading activities, which aim at benefiting from short-term price movements, such as proprietary trading and market making. The non-trading portfolio includes positions not held for the purpose of earning capital gains.

The market risk management framework for trading and non-trading portfolios is described as follows:

#### A. Trading Portfolios Management

#### a. Objective

The Market Risk Management Policy is the cornerstone of managing market risk-taking activities in the Bank and its subsidiaries. The Policy is developed to establish definite market risk management mechanisms of financial transaction, to facilitate market risk communication within the Bank and its subsidiaries, and to provide proper management.

#### b. Market Risk Management Procedure and Measurement

#### (A) Management Procedures

#### (a) Risk identification

Risk-taking unit shall identify the risk related to factors resulting from the business strategy or financial instruments, and those factors should be clearly stated in the relevant product program documentation. Market risk management unit (MRMU) is responsible for executing appropriate identification of market risk.

#### (b) Risk measurement

MRMU shall define appropriate and consistent market risk measurement methodologies in line with the business characteristics and risk sources to properly evaluate the primary market risk exposure. The risk measurement shall be applied to daily management and shall serve as a foundation for market risk planning, monitoring, and controlling.

Valuation approach and market data adoption for calculating P/L, risk sensitivities, Value at Risk (VaR), stress testing should be approved by MRMU.

#### (c) Risk monitoring

Market risk limit is a tool for authorizing and controlling specific forms of market risk arising from the trading activities of the Bank and its subsidiaries to ensure that the Bank and its subsidiaries are not exposed to market risk beyond the risk appetite. Market risk limit management procedures, including the establishment, approval, exception management and limit excess treatment, shall comply with the relevant market risk management documents.

#### (d) Risk reporting

Market risk reporting is an effective risk communication tool. MRMU shall submit market risk management reports to senior managers on a daily basis and periodically report the integrated market risk portfolio to senior executives and the Board to evaluate risk concentration and capacity of the Bank and its subsidiaries, and to form necessary risk adjusting strategies.

#### (B) Risk Measurement Approaches

#### (a) Value at Risk, VaR

The VaR model has been developed as an independent and reliable quantitative technique for internal risk management purpose, and will be continually refined to meet the quantitative and qualitative standards of IMA (Internal Model Approach) requirements.

#### (b) Stress Testing

Stress testing is used to calculate a range of trading exposures which result from extreme market events or scenarios. Stress testing measures the impact of exceptional changes in market rate/price, volatility or correlation in the fair value of trading portfolios as a supplement to VaR which is unable to capture the tail risk.

#### (c) Factor Sensitivity

Factor sensitivity is a measurement for monitoring the cross-product exposures within each risk type, including but not limited to foreign exchange, interest rate, equity, commodity, and credit.

#### Market Risk Mitigation and Hedging

The Bank's trading portfolios include spots and derivatives. The derivatives are employed to reduce spots exposure or combined with other derivatives to form trading strategy. MRMU evaluates and controls the mitigation effectiveness between trading positions and its hedge positions by using risk measurement tools, such as VaR, risk sensitivies, etc.

#### d. Interest Rate Risk Management

#### (A) Definition

Interest rate risk arises from adverse changes in interest rates. Primary interest rate related instruments held in the Bank and its subsidiaries' trading portfolios include bonds and interest rate derivatives, such as interest rate swaps, caps/floors, and swaptions.

#### (B) Management Procedure

In order to effectively control the interest rate risk in the trading portfolios, the Bank and its subsidiaries control interest rate risk by setting limits in different yield curves and currencies depending on its own business development and management needs.

#### (C) Measurement Approach

PVBP, the change in fair value as the yield curve parallel shifts up by 0.01% (1bp), is used to measure interest rate risk exposures of the Bank and its subsidiaries' trading portfolios.

	Currency	Decemb	er 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Yield curve parallel shift of +0.01%				
	CNY	\$	192	(218)
	EUR		88	(129)
	HKD		(153)	(281)
	JPY		(56)	(32)
	NTD		99	935
	USD		(443)	449
	Others		(395)	(603)

#### e. Foreign Exchange Risk

#### (A) Definition

Foreign exchange risk arises from adverse changes in exchange rates. Primary foreign exchange instruments held in the Bank and its subsidiaries' trading portfolios include spots, forwards, and currency options.

#### (B) Management Procedure

In order to effectively control the foreign exchange risk for the trading portfolios, the Bank and its subsidiaries control foreign exchange risk by setting limits in different currencies or currency pairs depending on its own business development and management needs.

#### (C) Measurement Approach

FX Delta, the change in net present value as the foreign exchange rate moves up by one unit, 1%, is used to measure foreign exchange risk exposure of the Bank and its subsidiaries' trading portfolios.

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

	Currency	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013
Underlying currency upward movement by 1%				
	AUD	\$	(912)	(1,587)
	CNY		47,368	141,046
	EUR		(6,012)	(1,088)
	GBP		256	(223)
	HKD		(2,726)	(3,284)
	JPY		2,318	(13,822)
	KRW		(2,431)	(115)
	USD		1,812	(109,427)
	Others		2,985	(7,147)

#### f. Other Risk Factor Sensitivities

#### (A) Equity Factor Sensitivity (Equity delta)

Equity Delta is the change in fair value as the underlying stock price or index price moves up by 1%. Primary equity instruments held in the Bank and its subsidiaries' trading portfolios include stocks, convertible bonds, equity index futures and options.

#### (B) Commodity Factor Sensitivity (Commodity delta)

Commodity Delta is the change in fair value as the underlying commodity price moves up by 1%. Primary commodity instruments held in the Bank and its subsidiaries' trading portfolios include derivatives in gold and crude oil.

#### (C) Credit Spread Factor Sensitivity (CR01, Credit 01)

CR01 is the change in fair value as the credit spread shift up by 0.01% (1bp). Primary credit-linked instruments held in the Bank and its subsidiaries' trading portfolios include credit default swaps.

	Country/				
Equity factor sensitivity (Equity delta)	Commodity	Decem	ber 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	
Equity Factor Sensitivity					
Stock price or index upward	Taiwan	\$	11,402	15,574	
movement by 1%					
	USA		(825)	550	
	HK		3,064	-	
	Other		2,832	-	
Commodity Factor Sensitivity					
Commodity price upward movement	Nickel		346	-	
by 1%	INICKCI				
	Gold		8	(614)	
	Copper		(30)	12	
	Others		(11)	(16)	
Credit Spread Factor Sensitivity					
Credit spread upward shift by 0.01%			(160)	(113)	

#### B. Management Mechanism of Non-Trading Purpose Investment Portfolio

#### a. Management of Non-Trading Purpose Interest Rate Risk

#### (A) Definition of Non-Trading Purpose Interest Rate Risk

Non-trading purpose interest rate risk of the Bank and its subsidiaries refers to the impact on the profit or economic value of non-trading purpose interest rate sensitive asset/ liabilities when interest rate changes.

Interest rate risk mainly stems from different sensitivity of assets and liabilities to interest rate change. If interest rate of different repricing tenor moves at varying magnitude when external interest rates change, the mismatches of repricing timing/ amount of asset and liability may fluctuate the Bank and its subsidiaries' profit.

(B) Management Objective of Non-Trading Purpose Interest Rate Risk

The management objective of non-trading purpose interest rate risk of the Bank and its subsidiaries' aims to keep interest rate exposures within the risk appetite through the establishment of authorities, responsibilities and management procedures. It provides guide to adjusting asset and liability structures in anticipation of interest rate changes so that funds can be used more efficiently and the Bank and its subsidiaries' profit can be maximized.

(C) Management Procedures and Risk Measurement of Non-Trading Purpose Interest Rate Risk.

The Bank and its subsidiaries identify, measure, monitor, and report the interest rate risk through a thorough risk management framework and procedures. To control the interest rate risk, the Bank and its subsidiaries periodically monitor the risk exposure according to the approved limit hierarchy and apply matched term Fund Transfer Pricing Mechanism to transfer interest rate risk from business units to designated fund management unit.

Interest rate risk monitoring unit periodically conducts the risk reports, which contain the analysis of limit usage and interest rate risk sensitivity. The risk report with supplemental stress test result shall periodically be submitted to related risk management meetings. The measurement of non-trading purpose interest rate risk includes non-trading purpose interest-sensitive asset, liabilities, financial instruments, and interest rate related derivatives which apply hedge accounting. The Bank and its subsidiaries measure interest rate risks by the following tools:

- (a) Repricing Gap Report: This report measures the repricing gap between asset and liability by various time buckets in order to understand interest rate mismatch.
- (b) Interest Rate Sensitivity: This measures the impact of 1 basis point change in interest rate on net interest income (NII) and that on economic value of equity (EVE). The analysis of such impact on NII (1bpΔNII) focuses on changes in interest income and expense within a year; hence, this analysis is of a short-term perspective. The analysis of such impact on EVE (1bpΔEVE) is of a long-term perspective as it focuses on changes of economic value which will become net interest income received every year later on.
- (c) Stress Test: This evaluates the impact of a significant change in interest rate on EVE. The test results will be compared with capital in order to examine the appropriateness of exposure.

(D) Risk Mitigation and Hedge of Non-Trading Purpose Interest Rate Risk

The Bank and its subsidiaries set limits to manage risk. When an excess of limit is confirmed, business unit will explain the reason; risk monitoring unit analyzes the impact, coordinates funding management unit and other related units to submit the action plan to the limit authority for approval, and traces the effectiveness of the action plan.

The Bank and its subsidiaries may adjust the interest rate risk exposure by adjusting the asset and liability structures or entering derivative with external counterparties. Prior to executing an external hedge, the hedge plan with specified hedged position, profit and loss analysis and detailed scheme shall gain approval from the limit authority. After a hedge executed, risk management unit shall periodically review the hedge execution and its effectiveness, and report to the limit authority depending on the impact.

- b. Management of Non-Trading Purpose Foreign Exchange Rate Risk
  - (A) Definition and Sources of Non-Trading Purpose Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

Non-trading purpose foreign exchange (FX) rate risk of the Bank and its subsidiaries' refers to the impact on the profit or loss due to fluctuation of FX rate of non-trading purpose FX positions, such as interest income/ expenses of foreign currency denominated loans/ deposits or accrued interests of foreign currency bonds. Although the unrealized foreign currency gains and losses of "available-for-sale" positions entail FX risks, FX risk management does not apply to these gains/ losses because they have not been recognized in the income statement.

(B) Management Objective of Non-Trading Purpose Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

The management objective of non-trading purpose FX risk of the Bank and its subsidiaries aims to keep FX exposures within the risk appetite through the establishment of authorities, responsibilities and management procedures.

(C) Management Procedure and Risk Measurement of Non-Trading Purpose Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

The Bank and its subsidiaries identify, measure, monitor, and report the FX risk through the thorough risk management framework and procedure. To control the FX risk, the Bank and its subsidiaries periodically monitor the risk exposure according to the approved limit hierarchy and sweep FX risk centrally from business units to designated FX management unit. The risk factor which measures

non-trading purpose Foreign Exchange Risk is "FX Delta", which measures the impact on the profit and loss when FX rate changes.

(D) Risk Mitigation and Hedge of Non-Trading Purpose Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

The Bank and its subsidiaries set the limits and control mechanisms to manage the FX risk. When an excess of limit is confirmed, business unit will explain the reason; risk monitoring unit analyzes the impact, coordinates business unit to submit the action plan to the limit authority for approval, and traces the effectiveness of the action plan.

Prior to executing an external hedge, the hedge plan with specified hedged position, profit and loss analysis and detailed scheme shall gain approval from the limit authority. After a hedge executed, risk management unit shall periodically review the hedge execution and its effectiveness, and report to the limit authority depending on the impact.

- c. Management of Non-Trading Purpose Equity Risk
  - (A) Definition and Sources of Non-Trading Purpose Equity Risk

Non-trading purpose equity risk of the Bank and its subsidiaries' refers to the impact on the profit or loss of non-trading purpose equity position when equity price changes.

(B) Management Objective of Non-Trading purpose Equity Risk

The management objective of non-trading purpose equity risk of the Bank and its subsidiaries aims to keep equity exposures within the risk appetite and strives to minimize the unfavorable impact to earnings or shareholder value through the establishment of authorities, responsibilities and management procedures.

(C) Management Procedure and Risk Measurement of Non-Trading purpose Equity Risk

The Bank and its subsidiaries identify, measure, monitor, and report the equity risk through the thorough risk management framework and procedure. To control the equity risk, the Bank and its subsidiaries periodically monitor the risk exposure according to the approved limit hierarchy. The equity risk limit structure contains holding cost limit and Year-To-Date profit and loss management action trigger (YTD MAT).

(D) Risk Mitigation and Hedge of Non-Trading Purpose Equity Risk

The Bank and its subsidiaries set the limits to manage the risk. When an excess of limit is confirmed, business unit will explain the reason;

risk monitoring unit analyzes the impact, coordinates business unit to submit the action plan to the limit authority for approval, and traces the effectiveness of the action plan.

#### d. Factor Sensitivity Analysis

Factor sensitivity analysis by the Bank and its subsidiaries summarized as below:

December 31, 2014							
		Amo	ount				
Risk Items	Movement	Profit and Loss	Equity				
Interest Rate Risk	Interest rate curve shift up 1bp	76,996	(53,334)				
	Interest rate curve shift down 1bp	(76,277)	53,334				
Foreign Exchange Rate Risk	Foreign currency appreciate 1% against NTD	(1,974)	-				
	Foreign currency depreciate 1% against NTD	1,974	-				
Equity Price Risk	Equity price appreciate 1%	28,421	85,268				
	Equity price depreciate 1%	(28,421)	(85,268)				

December 31, 2013							
		Amo	ount				
Risk Items	Movement	Profit and Loss	Equity				
Interest Rate Risk	Interest rate curve shift up 1bp	63,549	(18,078)				
	Interest rate curve shift down 1bp	(63,285)	18,078				
Foreign Exchange Rate Risk	Foreign currency appreciate 1% against NTD	(1,884)	-				
	Foreign currency depreciate 1% against NTD	1,884	-				
Equity Price Risk	Equity price appreciate 1%	-	53,804				
	Equity price depreciate 1%	-	(53,804)				

Note: When a fair value hedge or hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation is in conformity with all the conditions for applying hedge accounting, the mentioned positions will not be covered by summarized details above. Because the affected profit or loss is recognized by offsetting the changes in the fair value of hedging instruments and hedged items.

#### C. Foreign exchange rate gap information

According to IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments" paragraph No. 34(a), an entity shall disclose summarized quantitative data about its exposure to that risk at the end of the reporting period. Significant foreign exchange rate risk exposure of the Bank and its subsidiaries was as below:

		De	cember 31, 2014	
		Foreign	,	
		currency	Spot rate	NTD amount
Financial assets		<u> </u>		
Monetary items				
USD	\$	18,591,890	31.7180	589,697,578
CNY		19,177,553	5.1150	98,093,186
JPY	2	2,877,811,828	0.2651	762,907,915
AUD		158,110	25.9640	4,105,171
CAD		355,770	27.3150	9,717,846
Non-monetary items		,		, ,
USD		21,621	31.7180	685,774
JPY		94,249,894	0.2651	24,985,647
Financial liabilities				, ,
Monetary items				
USD	\$	19,852,119	31.7180	629,669,506
CNY		26,113,514	5.1150	133,570,627
JPY	2	2,713,412,503	0.2651	719,325,655
AUD		155,996	25.9640	4,050,278
CAD		312,300	27.3150	8,530,475
		De	cember 31, 2013	
		Foreign		
		currency	Spot rate	NTD amount
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD	\$	17,037,097	29.9500	510,261,041
CNY		15,053,622	4.9470	74,470,268
JPY		80,052,298	0.2853	22,838,921
EUR		261,761	41.2860	10,807,060
AUD		580,395	26.7120	15,503,521
Non-monetary items				
USD		18,765	29.9500	562,011
Financial liabilities				
<b>Monetary items</b>				
USD	\$	17,569,705	29.9500	526,212,672
CNY		22,936,850	4.9470	113,468,596
JPY		78,927,269	0.2853	22,517,950
EUR		266,925	41.2860	11,020,265
AUD		579,164	26.7120	15,470,623

- D. Disclosure items required by the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks"
  - a. Interest rate sensitivity information
    - (A) Sensitivity analysis of interest rate for assets and liabilities (New Taiwan Dollars)

December 31, 2014

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %

Items	1~90 days (inclusive)	91~180 days (inclusive)	181 days~1 year (inclusive)	Over 1 year	Total
Interest rate sensitive assets	\$ 1,219,636,138	68,633,003	49,510,989	86,908,733	1,424,688,863
Interest rate sensitive liabilities	485,270,399	739,686,521	105,522,631	49,238,999	1,379,718,550
Interest rate sensitivity gap	734,365,739	(671,053,518)	(56,011,642)	37,669,734	44,970,313
Net worth					196,612,616
Ratio of interest-rate-se	ensitive assets to li	abilities (%)			103.26
Ratio of interest rate se	nsitivity gap to net	t worth (%)			22.87

December 31, 2013

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %

Items	1~90 days (inclusive)	91~180 days (inclusive)	181 days~1 year (inclusive)	Over 1 year	Total
Interest rate sensitive assets	\$ 1,163,196,896	58,885,343	47,314,092	67,942,500	1,337,338,831
Interest rate sensitive liabilities	484,182,849	697,325,075	95,546,629	28,796,289	1,305,850,842
Interest rate sensitivity gap	679,014,047	(638,439,732)	(48,232,537)	39,146,211	31,487,989
Net worth					146,850,762
Ratio of interest-rate-se	ensitive assets to li	abilities (%)			102.41
Ratio of interest rate se	nsitivity gap to ne	t worth (%)			21.44

#### Note:

- 1. The aforementioned are the Bank's position denominated in NTD, and do not include contingent asset or liabilities.
- 2. Interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities are the interest-earning asset or interest-bearing liabilities whose revenue or costs are affected by interest rate change.
- 3. Interest rate sensitivity gap= Interest rate sensitive assets Interest rate sensitive liabilities
- 4. Ratio of interest rate sensitive assets to liabilities = Interest rate sensitive assets / Interest-rate-sensitive liabilities (denominated in NTD)

(B) Sensitivity analysis of interest rate for assets and liabilities (USD)

December 31, 2014

Unit: In Thousands of U.S. Dollars, %

Items	1~90 days (inclusive)	91~180 days (inclusive)	181 days~1 year (inclusive)	Over 1 year	Total
Interest rate sensitive assets	\$ 12,108,479	891,022	371,141	193,863	13,564,505
Interest rate sensitive liabilities	5,189,503	7,797,518	1,313,693	18,074	14,318,788
Interest rate sensitivity gap	6,918,976	(6,906,496)	(942,552)	175,789	(754,283)
Net worth					6,198,771
Ratio of interest-rate-se	ensitive assets to li	abilities (%)	•		94.73
Ratio of interest rate ser	nsitivity gap to ne	t worth (%)			(12.17)

December 31, 2013

Unit: In Thousands of U.S. Dollars, %

Items	1~90 days (inclusive)	91~180 days (inclusive)	181 days~1 year (inclusive)	Over 1 year	Total
Interest rate sensitive assets	\$ 9,959,112	886,035	393,740	184,087	11,422,974
Interest rate sensitive liabilities	4,198,191	7,027,461	893,945	5,065	12,124,662
Interest rate sensitivity gap	5,760,921	(6,141,426)	(500,205)	179,022	(701,688)
Net worth					4,903,197
Ratio of interest-rate-se	nsitive assets to li	abilities (%)			94.21
Ratio of interest rate ser	nsitivity gap to ne	t worth (%)			(14.31)

#### Note:

- 1. The aforementioned are the Bank's position denominated in USD, and do not include contingent asset or liabilities.
- 2. Interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities are the interest-earning asset or interest-bearing liabilities whose revenue or costs are affected by interest rate change.
- 3. Interest rate sensitivity gap= Interest rate sensitive assets Interest rate sensitive liabilities
- 4. Ratio of interest rate sensitive assets to liabilities = Interest rate sensitive assets / Interest rate sensitive liabilities (denominated in USD)

#### 2. Credit Risk Management

#### A. Definition and sources of credit risk management

Credit risk of the Bank and its subsidiaries is the risk of financial loss if a client, guarantor or counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises from both on-balance-sheet items and off-balance-sheet items. On-balance-sheet items include Loan and Credit Card, Due from Central Bank and Call loans to banks, Debt Investment and Derivatives Transaction and so on. Off-balance-sheet items mainly include Guarantees, Bank Acceptance, Letter of Credit and Loan Commitments.

#### B. Objectives of Credit Risk Management

The objective of credit risk management of the Bank and its subsidiaries is minimizing the potential financial losses by appropriate strategies, policies and procedures. By strengthening credit risk management framework, which is transparent, systematic, professional and well-established, credit risk management is rooted in its corporate governance to reinforce business performance and improve shareholder's equity.

#### C. Credit Risk Management Process and Credit Risk Measurement

#### a. Credit risk Management Process

#### (A) Risk Identification

Credit risk comes from the default risk and significant decline in credit quality of a credit client, change on collateral value or the default risk of derivatives counterparty. Credit risk factors identification shall consider not only internal business operations but also external environmental changes.

#### (B) Risk Measurement

In order to appropriately evaluate and monitor obligor's credit risk, the Bank and its subsidiaries implement the internal rating system factored in the characteristics of obligors and products to quantify it. The corresponding policies and procedures are established and the regular model validation mechanism is executed to ensure the appropriateness and effectiveness of the model. Credit risk management policy and experienced credit officers' judgment supplement the credit rating application on credit approval, facility management and performance analysis, etc.

#### (C) Risk Monitoring

To ensure credit risk is under control, the Bank and its subsidiaries have established credit risk limit management mechanism and set up the information management system to monitor the credit risk

portfolio and risk concentration situation. The Bank and its subsidiaries have developed comprehensive credit process, such as credit extension and annual review procedure, loan review mechanism, guideline for early-warning and watch-list accounts, guideline for collateral appraisement and management, rules of pre-settlement risk mitigation, procedure for bad loan management, guideline for provision allowance and so on to reduce the probability of loss and ensure our claim on exposure.

#### (D) Risk Reporting

Risk management unit periodically prepares credit risk portfolio management report and submits these reports to senior management. The reports disclose the Bank and its subsidiaries' credit risk profile from various dimensions, such as credit quality, portfolio concentration, industry sector exposure, scorecard model validation result, etc.

#### b. Measurement of Credit Risk

#### (A) Internal Rating System

The development of internal rating system and the estimation of parameters for credit risk measurement are based on the Bank and its subsidiaries' internal historical data and the experience of internal experts. The three major risk components include Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), and Exposure at Default (EAD), which are used to measure the expected loss and unexpected loss, to assist the Bank and its subsidiaries in their stable growth of long-term operation.

#### (a) Probability of default

The Bank and its subsidiaries' institutional banking group has developed various scorecard models for Jumbo, Middle, Small and Medium Enterprise, Real Estate Developer, etc. based on obligor's characteristics, including exposure types, industrial characteristics, revenue scales, and the correspondent with the Bank and its subsidiaries. The Bank and its subsidiaries also develop a masterscale to segment obligor's default risk; each segment of the masterscale is associated with a predefined one-year forward-looking probability of default. As for retail banking group, we also developed the risk segmentation with predefined one-year forward-looking probability of default, which is developed according to obligor's risk characteristics, such as credit score, and delinquency status.

#### (b) Loss given default

CTBC institutional banking group calculates the parameters of LGD, such as Collateral Recovery Rate, based on the product characteristics, collateral types, and guarantee forms, etc. The parameters are used to estimate the LGD for each facility. CTBC retail banking group established the LGD segmentation with long-run default-weighted average LGD, which is developed according to the product characteristics and obligor's payment behavior, such as Loan-to-value, exposure, collateral type, payment status, etc.

#### (c) Exposure at default

Exposure at default is calculated by current outstanding plus potential extra outstanding at default. The credit conversion factor (CCF) for potential extra outstanding at default is calculated by taking the facility commitment, usage ratio, loan outstanding and headroom into consideration. For off-balance-sheet exposure, CCF is used to estimate the portion of off-balance-sheet exposure converted into on-balance-sheet if default.

#### (B) Stress Test

Credit risk stress test mechanism is used to control the plausible and exceptional risk. Stress testing helps the Bank and its subsidiaries aware of the possible change of risk component resulting from stress event, and assesses the amount of capital needed to absorb losses or plan remedial actions to mitigate the impact of exceptional loss when such incident occurs.

There are two stress testing approaches -"Sensitivity Analysis" and "Scenario analysis". Stress test scenarios are set by Senior Management Meeting. The stress testing is conducted periodically or on ad-hoc basis if significant external environment changes. The result of stress test should be approved by senior management and board of directors.

#### D. Mitigation of Credit Risk

#### a. Collateral Management

In assessing the credit extension, the business prospect, future cash flow, and repayment ability and willingness of an obligor are the main factors for determining the repayment capability. However, for the creditor's sake, the Bank and its subsidiaries, under government regulations, could ask the obligor or a third party to deliver pledge of real estate, chattel, or securities as collateral which could be disposed for recovering the creditor's right if the obligor defaults. The Bank and its subsidiaries established several guidelines with respect to loan to value, collateral types, appraisement, and

collateral insurance, so that we can maintain good standing value in case of disposing collaterals timely.

#### b. Pre-settlement risk mitigation

For pre-settlement risk, the Bank and its subsidiaries might take mitigation actions such as calling for additional collateral (or margin), signing a netting agreement or signing an early determination agreement so as to reduce the credit loss.

#### c. Post-lending loan review mechanisms

Post-lending loan review mechanism refers that the Bank and its subsidiaries periodically monitor customer's usage of fund, performance and repayment capability so as to control the change of customer's risk. The review frequency and content depend on the risk grade of customers. The Bank and its subsidiaries stipulated Guideline for Loan Reviews based on the lending principle issued by The Bankers Association of The Republic of China and Credit Officer System established by the Bank and its subsidiaries. Loan review items cover change of borrower's business, analysis of relationship with banks, change in operation condition, change of the collateral value, change of bank debt, the proceeds in accordance with funding purpose, and change of repayment sources and so on. If there is significant change of obligor's operating condition or credit profile, the credit grade will be re-rated and unused facility might be adjusted depending on the situation.

#### d. Credit Risk Assurance Review

In order to ensure the adequacy of entire credit risk management and control mechanisms, credit risk portfolio and credit risk management process are assessed, reviewed, monitored and examined periodically by the Bank and its subsidiaries, to assist the Bank and its subsidiaries in their stable growth of long-term operation.

#### e. External guarantee

In order to enhance the credit for weak small and medium business borrowers and risk mitigation for the unsecured exposure of small and medium business borrower, external guarantee provided by R.O.C SMEG fund approved by government is one of the eligible guarantees.

#### f. Concentrations Risk Management

Besides periodic and intermittent monitoring of various risk components' credit risk exposure via different relevant credit risk management reports, the Bank and its subsidiaries have risk limit control mechanism, effective after approval by the board of directors, at the risk level of asset portfolio and singular conglomerate, considering that changes in external macro environment are likely to introduce concentration risk from clientele of the

same characteristics.

Dimensions of limit ceiling monitoring include country risk, high risk grade obligors, product types, industry, pre-settlement limit, project limit, collateral, concentration in the same affiliate and trading counterparty, and so on.

#### E. Maximum exposure to credit risk

Without taking collateral or other credit enhancement mitigation effect into account, the maximum exposure to credit risk of on-balance-sheet financial assets is equal to their carrying values.

Please refer to Note 6 (AR)(3)G. for off-balance sheet financial instruments' maximum exposure to credit risks maturity analysis.

#### F. Concentrations of credit risk

Significant concentrations of credit risk occur when there are exposures, significant enough to threaten a Bank's security or its ability to maintain core businesses, to an individual counterparty to a transaction or a number of related counterparties engage in similar activities and have similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk originate from assets, liabilities, and off-balance-sheet items by means of performing an obligation to deliver products or service, execution of a trade, or combination of cross-classification exposures. The Bank and its subsidiaries have proper internal policies, systems, and controls to recognize, measure, monitor, and control concentrations of credit risk. The following table illustrates the diversification of the loan portfolio among industry sectors and geographical regions of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

#### a. By Industry

					1	December 31, 2014				
	Individ	lual						Financial		
	Clien	its	Service	Public Sector	High Tech	Real Estate	Manufacturing	Institution	Others	Total
Receivables—credit card	\$ 59	,638,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,638,764
Receivables—Factoring	-		1,750,527	8,694	10,083,804	-	1,301,682	68,780,376	851,139	82,776,222
Loans										
-Consumer loans	465	,924,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	465,924,705
-Corporate loans	50	,084,543	49,555,062	168,335,987	73,052,825	42,480,808	79,395,263	15,050,380	288,854	478,243,722
-Micro-business loans	13	,174,739	1,057,487	-	214,680	273,153	544,337	40,714	762,198	16,067,308
-Foreign currency loans	256	,487,408	191,515,973	3,459,455	57,383,620	115,984,731	174,479,454	66,419,746	7,163,930	872,894,317
-Non-accrual loans	4	,463,020	7,745,334	-	1,042,511	903,038	1,298,825	38,915	127,148	15,618,791
-Adjustment of discount	(	141,558)	(593,024)	(1,660)	(36,335)	(242,476)	(165,910)	(164,167)	(249,500)	(1,594,630)
and premium										
Other financial assets		91,707					13,873			105,580
Total	\$ 849	,723,328	251,031,359	171,802,476	141,741,105	159,399,254	256,867,524	150,165,964	8,943,769	1,989,674,779

			December 31, 2014		
	 Public Sector	Corporate	Financial Institution	Individual Clients	Total
Available-for-sale financial assets — debt securities	\$ 468,519,000	7,913,421	55,165,015	9,177,213	540,774,649
Derivative financial assets - hedging	-	-	1,499,486	-	1,499,486
Held-to-maturity financial assets	52,711,543	3,810,290	14,183,413	-	70,705,246
Other financial assets – debt investment without active market		17,647,759		-	17,647,759
Total	\$ 521,230,543	29,371,470	70,847,914	9,177,213	630,627,140

				I	December 31, 2013				
	Individual						Financial		
	Clients	Service	Public Sector	High Tech	Real Estate	Manufacturing	Institution	Others	Total
Receivables—credit card	\$ 58,839,549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,839,549
Receivables—Factoring	-	1,509,709	1,274	15,842,638	-	1,448,009	66,249,362	184,403	85,235,395
Loans									
-Consumer loans	456,158,201	-	-	-	-		-	-	456,158,201
-Corporate loans	45,056,229	37,646,601	172,578,515	69,528,978	36,658,558	70,037,929	15,980,071	23,188	447,510,069
-Micro-business loans	9,351,356	600,924	-	123,158	152,592	295,316	33,867	592,934	11,150,147
-Foreign currency loans	15,793,402	77,954,745	3,749,310	51,366,542	54,636,619	130,178,219	33,429,423	3,747,495	370,855,755
-Non-accrual loans	953,223	1,465,895	-	1,012,541	35,871	998,497	177,737	33,896	4,677,660
-Adjustment of	(96,068)	(163,456)	(2,016)	(45,911)	(80,907)	(148,821)	(60,206)	(272,186)	(869,571)
discount and premium									
Other financial assets	114,527			-	96,105				210,632
Total	\$ 586,170,419	119,014,418	176,327,083	137,827,946	91,498,838	202,809,149	115,810,254	4,309,730	1,433,767,837

		December :	31, 2013	
	Public		Financial	
	 Sector	Corporate	Institution	Total
Available-for-sale financial assets - debt securities	\$ 286,332,996	187,672	3,514,483	290,035,151
Derivative financial assets - hedging	-	-	910,113	910,113
Held-to-maturity financial assets	 47,906,201	3,238,906	10,138,634	61,283,741
Total	\$ 334,239,197	3,426,578	14,563,230	352,229,005

#### b. By Area

		I	December 31, 2014		
			Asia (excluding		
	Taiwan	North America	Taiwan)	Others	Total
Available-for-sale financial assets — debt securities	\$ 320,444,605	50,470,922	139,536,925	30,322,197	540,774,649
Derivative financial assets - hedging	86,813	-	-	1,412,673	1,499,486
Receivables - credit card	59,638,764	-	-	-	59,638,764
Receivables - factoring	7,884,744	784,785	71,543,406	2,563,287	82,776,222
Loans					
Consumer finance					
<ul> <li>Mortgage loans</li> </ul>	363,754,381	-	-	-	363,754,381
<ul> <li>Automobile loans</li> </ul>	1,273	-	-	-	1,273
-Consumer loans	102,169,051	-	-	-	102,169,051
Corporate finance					
-Corporate loans	474,546,123	-	3,697,599	-	478,243,722
<ul> <li>Micro-business loans</li> </ul>	16,067,308	-	-	-	16,067,308
Foreign currency loans	63,854,421	74,766,374	720,340,928	13,932,594	872,894,317
Non-accrual loans	2,524,233	120,926	12,973,632	-	15,618,791
Adjustment of discount and premium	(290,377)	(12,390)	(1,041,566)	(250,297)	(1,594,630)
Held-to-maturity financial assets	44,990,777	77,865	22,891,268	2,745,336	70,705,246
Other financial assets	91,707		15,777,022	1,884,610	17,753,339
Total	\$ 1,455,763,823	126,208,482	985,719,214	52,610,400	2,620,301,919

			December 31, 2013		
	Taiwan	North America	Asia (excluding Taiwan)	Others	Total
Available-for-sale financial assets — debt securities	\$ 273,789,800	8,377,091	6,631,909	1,236,351	290,035,151
Derivative financial assets - hedging	91,326	-	-	818,787	910,113
Receivables - credit card	58,839,549	-	-	-	58,839,549
Receivables – factoring	7,167,308	795,008	76,006,872	1,266,207	85,235,395
Loans					
Consumer finance					
<ul> <li>Mortgage loans</li> </ul>	360,320,143	-	-	-	360,320,143
<ul> <li>Automobile loans</li> </ul>	1,665	-	-	-	1,665
<ul><li>Consumer loans</li></ul>	95,836,393	-	-	-	95,836,393
Corporate finance					
- Corporate loans	446,552,311	-	957,758	-	447,510,069
<ul> <li>Micro-business loans</li> </ul>	11,150,147	-	-	-	11,150,147
Foreign currency loans	57,751,158	65,141,819	238,220,766	9,742,012	370,855,755
Non-accrual loans	3,444,643	68,997	1,164,020	-	4,677,660
Adjustment of discount and premium	(261,811)	(19,684)	(302,884)	(285,192)	(869,571)
Held-to-maturity financial assets	43,427,131	-	15,414,810	2,441,800	61,283,741
Other financial assets	114,527	96,105	-	-	210,632
Total	\$ 1,358,224,290	74,459,336	338,093,251	15,219,965	1,785,996,842

# G. Credit quality and impairment analysis of financial assets

Some financial assets held by the Bank and its subsidiaries, such as cash and equivalent cash, due from central bank, call loans to banks, financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements, refundable deposits, operational guarantee deposits, and settlement fund, are excluded from this analysis since the counterparty is normally with good credit quality and can be considered as low credit risk. Below tables provide the credit quality analysis for the rest of financial assets.

						December 31, 2014	014					
		Neither Past due nor impaired	r impaired			Past due not impaired	npaired					
									Individually	Collectively		
	Investment	Sub-investment	High Risk		Investment	Sub-investment	High Risk		assessed	assessed	Impairment	Total(A)+(B)
Item	grade	grade	Grade	Subtotal(A)	grade	grade	Grade	Subtotal(B)	impaired(C)	impaired(D)	allowances(E)	+(C)+(D)-(E)
Available-for-sale financial assets-	\$ 491,685,518	48,640,622	129,899	540,456,039		1		1	318,610	1	5,282	540,769,367
debt securities												
Derivative financial assets - hedging	1,337,641	161,845	,	1,499,486	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	1,499,486
Receivables credit card	45,325,647	7,904,154	2,009,863	55,239,664	139,804	135,539	295,869	571,212	,	3,827,888	1,197,489	58,441,275
Receivables - factoring	62,266,987	17,077,844	3,142,638	82,487,469	102,344	83,706	40,894	226,944	61,809	1	109,697	82,666,525
Loans												
Consumer finance												
- Mortgage loans	336,477,220	4,274,628	537,055	341,288,903	13,753,959	1,265,735	458,989	15,478,683	,	6,986,795	621,242	363,133,139
- Automobile loans	,	,	,	,	,		,	,	,	1,273	130	1,143
Consumer loans	69,502,443	16,275,194	3,131,444	88,909,081	2,634,048	1,245,603	1,092,802	4,972,453		8,287,517	2,644,408	99,524,643
Corporate finance												
- Corporate loans	254,790,211	158,065,868	54,716,234	467,572,313	2,000	27,960	135,460	165,420	10,505,989	,	1,729,253	476,514,469
- Micro-business loans	11,189,238	3,068,945	1,175,715	15,433,898	257,232	21,173	19,241	297,646	5,515	330,249	15,528	16,051,780
Foreign currency loans	372,646,927	339,651,738	151,305,299	863,603,964	394,941	450,440	2,175,950	3,021,331	4,370,725	1,898,297	5,127,595	867,766,722
Non-accrual loans		,	,		1	42,380	,	42,380	10,284,154	5,292,257	6,381,940	9,236,851
Adjustment of discount and	(545,687)	(712,297)	(290,919)	(1,548,903)	427	(183)	(98)	158	(49,381)	3,496	(626)	(1,593,651)
premium												
Held-to-maturity financial assets-net	25,203,898	45,500,875		70,704,773	,				473		473	70,704,773
Other financial assets	7,815,932	4,415,971	5,415,856	17,647,759					13,873	91,707	133,850	17,619,489
Total	\$ 1,677,695,975	644,325,387	221,273,084	2,543,294,446	17,284,755	3,272,353	4,219,119	24,776,227	25,511,767	26,719,479	17,965,908	2,602,336,011

Note: The balances of impairment allowance, as shown above, are in compliance with the IFRSs accepted by FSC.

						December 31, 2013	2013					
		Neither Past due nor impaired	rimpaired			Past due not impaired	mpaired					
									Individually	Collectively		
	Investment	Sub-investment	High Risk		Investment	Sub-investment	High Risk		assessed	assessed	Impairment	Total(A)+(B)
Item	grade	grade	Grade	Subtotal(A)	grade	grade	Grade	Subtotal(B)	impaired(C)	impaired(D)	allowances(E)	+(C)+(D)-(E)
Available-for-sale financial assets-	\$ 237,080,176	52,429,568	,	289,509,744		1			525,407		21,246	290,013,905
debt securities												
Derivative financial assets - hedging	910,113		,	910,113	,			,	,		,	910,113
Receivables-credit card	43,788,883	8,086,983	2,107,893	53,983,759	128,795	123,955	291,537	544,287		4,311,503	1,325,701	57,513,848
Receivables—factoring	60,817,560	19,259,503	4,452,154	84,529,217	317,088	50,868	276,413	644,369	61,809		115,840	85,119,555
Loans												
Consumer finance												
-Mortgage loans	342,550,092	5,190,302	682,471	348,422,865	1,703,420	1,293,595	587,353	3,584,368		8,312,910	1,749,063	358,571,080
-Automobile loans										1,665	184	1,481
Consumer loans	66,485,596	15,142,238	3,112,347	84,741,181	434,184	581,994	1,000,397	2,016,575	,	9,078,637	2,749,221	93,087,172
Corporate finance												
Corporate loans	245,788,792	134,066,103	53,859,304	433,714,199	,	59,075	67,072	126,147	13,669,723		2,147,731	445,362,338
-Micro-business loans	7,878,857	2,061,849	745,067	10,685,773	8,519		3,325	11,844	4,198	448,332	11,118	11,139,029
Foreign currency loans	89,343,311	200,688,963	76,757,420	366,789,694	47,956	194,191	711,220	953,367	3,001,782	110,912	2,445,188	368,410,567
Non-accrual loans		,	,	,	,	·		1	3,727,609	950,051	1,902,616	2,775,044
Adjustment of discount and	(245,150)	(480,954)	(112,921)	(839,025)	226	10	6,635	6,871	(43,594)	6,177	(1,056)	(868,515)
premium												
Held-to-maturity financial assets net	41,842,818	19,329,685		61,172,503	1	1		1	451	110,787	8,807	61,274,934
Other financial assets	1								96,105	114,527	99,004	111,628
Total	\$ 1,136,241,048	455,775,240	141,603,735	1,733,620,023	2,640,188	2,303,688	2,943,952	7,887,828	21,043,490	23,445,501	12,574,663	1,773,422,179

Note: The balances of impairment allowance, as shown above, are in compliance with the IFRSs accepted by FSC.

#### H. Aging analysis on past due but not impaired financial assets

Past due but not impaired loans might result from some temporary administration reasons so the customer is in the early stages of delinquency but no actual impairment has occurred yet. Unless there is other objective evidence shown the potential loss, according to internal credit risk assets impairment evaluation guideline, a less than 90-day past due loan is typically not to be treated as impairment.

Dagamban 21 2014

	December 31, 2014							
	Up	to 1 month	1-2 months	2-3 months	Over 3 months	Total		
Receivables								
-Credit cards	\$	417,912	105,423	47,877	-	571,212		
-Factoring		120,712	97,319	2,045	6,868	226,944		
Loans								
Consumer finance								
-Mortgage loans		15,293,805	169,627	15,251	-	15,478,683		
-Consumer loans		4,568,917	278,052	125,484	-	4,972,453		
Corporate finance								
-Corporate loans		165,420	-	-	-	165,420		
-Micro-business loans		293,379	3,345	922	-	297,646		
Foreign currency loans		1,933,390	873,529	214,412	-	3,021,331		
Non-accrual loans		42,380	-	-	-	42,380		
Adjustment of discount and		230	14	(86)	-	158		
premium								
Total	\$	22,836,145	1,527,309	405,905	6,868	24,776,227		
			,	D 1 21 2012	•			
	-			December 31, 2013		TF ( 1		
	Up	to 1 month	1-2 months	2-3 months	Over 3 months	Total		
Receivables		205 555	404040	44.400				
-Credit cards	\$	395,775	104,313	44,199	-	544,287		
-Factoring		564,552	51,397	19,898	8,522	644,369		
Loans								
Consumer finance								
-Mortgage loans		3,324,899	201,848	57,621	-	3,584,368		
-Consumer loans		1,671,219	243,544	101,812	-	2,016,575		
Corporate finance								
-Corporate loans		126,147	-	-	-	126,147		
-Micro-business loans		9,245	2,599	-	-	11,844		
Foreign currency loans		617,973	254,379	81,015	-	953,367		
Adjustment of discount and		4,076	2,180	615	-	6,871		
premium								
Total	\$	6,713,886	860,260	305,160	8,522	7,887,828		

#### I. Impairment analysis on impaired financial assets

				December 31, 2014		
	a in	ividually ssessed apaired aposure	Collectively assessed impaired exposure	Individually assessed impairment allowances	Collectively assessed impairment allowances	Net impaired Exposure
Available-for-sale financial assets-	\$	318,610	-	5,282	-	313,328
debt investment						
Receivables						
-Credit cards		-	3,827,888	-	487,610	3,340,278
-Factoring		61,809	-	61,809	-	-
Loans						
Consumer finance						
-Mortgage loans		-	6,986,795	-	519,644	6,467,151
-Automobile loans		-	1,273	-	130	1,143
-Consumer loans		-	8,287,517	-	1,108,070	7,179,447
Corporate finance						
-Corporate loans	1	0,505,989	-	1,306,201	-	9,199,788
-Micro-business loans		5,515	330,249	2,369	685	332,710
Foreign currency loans		4,370,725	1,898,297	1,114,682	95,018	5,059,322
Non-accrual loans	1	0,284,154	5,292,257	4,178,816	2,435,249	8,962,346
Adjustment of discount and premium		(49,381)	3,496	-	-	(45,885)
Held-to-maturity financial assets — net		473	-	-	-	473
Other financial assets		13,873	91,707	6,937	79,562	19,081
Total	\$ 2	5,511,767	26,719,479	6,676,096	4,725,968	40,829,182

				December 31, 2013		
	a: in	ividually ssessed apaired posure	Collectively assessed impaired exposure	Individually assessed impairment allowances	Collectively assessed impairment allowances	Net impaired Exposure
Available-for-sale financial assets-	\$	525,407	-	21,246	-	504,161
debt investment						
Receivables			4 211 502		566.516	2 744 007
-Credit cards		-	4,311,503	-	566,516	3,744,987
-Factoring		61,809	-	61,809	-	-
Loans						
Consumer finance						
-Mortgage loans		-	8,312,910	-	762,515	7,550,395
-Automobile loans		-	1,665	-	184	1,481
-Consumer loans		-	9,078,637	-	1,285,231	7,793,406
Corporate finance						
-Corporate loans	1	3,669,723	-	1,772,382	-	11,897,341
-Micro-business loans		4,198	448,332	2,119	1,861	448,550
Foreign currency loans		3,001,782	110,912	546,307	7,483	2,558,904
Non-accrual loans		3,727,609	950,051	1,418,818	663,663	2,595,179
Adjustment of discount and premium		(43,594)	6,177	-	-	(37,417)
Held-to-maturity financial assets—net		451	110,787	451	8,356	102,431
Other financial assets		96,105	114,527	<u>-</u>	99,004	111,628
Total	\$ 2	1,043,490	23,445,501	3,823,132	3,394,813	37,271,046

#### J. Foreclosed properties

Foreclosed properties of the Bank and its subsidiaries are classified under other assets. Please refer to Note 6(Q).

- K. Disclosures required by the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks
  - a. Asset quality of the Bank and its subsidiaries' non-performing loans and overdue receivables
    - (A) Asset quality of the Bank and its subsidiaries

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %

		Month/ Year		D	ecember 31, 2014		
			Non-performing		Non-performing	Allowance for	
Categories/ Items		loans	Total loans	loans ratio	credit losses	Coverage ratio	
Corporate	Secured		11,075,249	424,439,206	2.61%	16,062,138	125.62%
finance	Unsecure	d (Note 11)	1,710,903	697,066,726	0.25%		
	Residentia	al mortgages	1,716,707	564,224,674	0.30%	5,163,314	300.77%
	Cash card	s	93,543	3,529,678	2.65%	240,139	256.72%
Consumer	Micro-cre	dit Original	2,224,407	103,705,737	2.14%	4,762,807	214.12%
finance	loans	Purchase	-	693	- %	4	- %
	Others	Secured	443,715	50,436,756	0.88%	907,641	108.23%
		Unsecured	394,872	5,345,373	7.39%		
Total loan b	ousiness		17,659,396	1,848,748,843	0.96%	27,136,043	153.66%
			Overdue	Balance of	Delinquency	Allowance for	
			receivables	receivables	ratio	credit losses	Coverage ratio
Credit cards	business	•	87,989	59,642,129	0.15%	1,275,061	1,449.11%
Without-rec	course facto	ring	-	82,776,222	- %	615,685	- %

Month/ Year		December 31, 2013						
Categories	/ Items		Non-performing loans	Total loans	Non-performing loans ratio	Total loans	Coverage ratio	
Corporate	Secured		2,745,627	245,085,772	1.12%	9,564,169	248.02%	
finance	Unsecured (1	Note 11)	1,110,601	572,065,733	0.19%			
	Residential r	nortgages	245,280	342,886,357	0.07%	3,389,152	1,381.75%	
	Cash cards		27,197	2,783,191	0.98%	261,282	960.70%	
Consumer	Micro-credit	Original	560,660	83,700,679	0.67%	3,320,157	592.19%	
finance	loans	Purchase	63	792	7.95%	4	6.35%	
	Others	Secured	15,617	39,013,260	0.04%	566,631	206.45%	
		Unsecured	258,851	4,816,048	5.37%			
Total loan b	ousiness		4,963,896	1,290,351,832	0.38%	17,101,395	344.52%	
			Overdue receivables	Balance of receivables	Delinquency ratio	Allowance for credit losses	Coverage ratio	
Credit cards	business		110,915	58,909,453	0.19 %	1,422,632	1,282.63%	
Without-rec	course factorin	g	-	85,235,395	- %	461,572	- %	
			Non-performing loans held for sale	Total loans held for sale	Non-performing loans ratio	Allowance for credit losses	Coverage ratio	
Other finance for sale (No	cial assets — lo ete 1)	ans held	96,105	96,105	(Note 1)	(Note 1)	(Note 1)	

- Note 1: Please refer to Note 6(N) for more information regarding other financial assets- loan held for sale.
- Note 2: Non-performing loans represent the amount of overdue loans as reported in accordance with the "Regulations on the Procedures for

Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Past Due/Non-performing Loans." The credit card overdue loans represent the amount of overdue loans as reported in accordance with Jin-Kuan-Yin-(4)-Zi No. 0944000378, dated July 6, 2005.

- Note 3: Non-performing loans ratio = Non-performing loans ÷ total loans; Credit card delinquency ratio = Overdue receivables ÷ balance of receivables.
- Note 4: Coverage ratio for loans = allowance for credit losses ÷ non-performing loans; Coverage ratio for credit card = allowance for credit losses ÷ overdue receivables.
- Note 5: For residential mortgage loans, a borrower provides his/her (or spouse's or minor child's) house as collateral in full and pledges it to the financial institution for the purpose of obtaining funds to purchase property and to construct or repair a house.
- Note 6: Microcredit loans are defined by Jin-Kuan-Yin-(4)-Zi No. 09440010950, dated December 19, 2005, and do not include credit cards or cash cards.
- Note 7: Others in consumer finance are secured and unsecured consumer loans other than residential mortgage loans, cash cards, and microcredit loans, and do not include credit cards.
- Note 8: In accordance with Jin-Kuan-Yin-(5)-Zi No. 094000494, dated July 19, 2005, the amounts of without-recourse factoring will be classified as overdue receivables within 3 months after the date that suppliers or insurance companies resolve not to compensate the loss.
- Note 9: The balances of impairment allowance, as shown above, are calculated in accordance with the IFRSs accepted by FSC and "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans," and other related regulations. Additionally, the amounts exclude non-accrual loans arising from guarantees. Related allowance for credit losses is recognized under provisions.

Note 10: Supplemental disclosures:

The information below shows supplemental disclosures of the Bank's loans and receivables that may be exempted from reporting as non-performing loans and overdue receivables, respectively.

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

	December	r 31, 2014	December	31, 2013
	Loans that may be exempted from reporting as a non-performing	Receivables that may be exempted from reporting as overdue receivables	Loans that may be exempted from reporting as a non-performing loan	Receivables that may be exempted from reporting as overdue receivables
Pursuant to a contract under a debt negotiation	150,743			94,119
plan (Note 1) Pursuant to a contract under a debt liquidation plan and a debt relief plan (Note 2)	503,667	72,154	443,853	74,685
Total	654,410	163,639	639,911	168,804

Note 1: In accordance with Jin-Kuan-Yin-(1)-Zi No. 09510001270, dated April 25, 2006, a bank is required to make supplemental disclosure of credit information which was approved under the "debt coordination mechanism of unsecured consumer debts by the Bankers Association of the R.O.C".

Note 2: In accordance with Jin-Kuan-Yin-(1)-Zi No. 09700318940, dated September 15, 2008, a bank is required to make supplemental disclosure of credit information once debtors apply for pre-negotiation, relief and liquidation under the "Consumer Debt Clearance Act."

Note 11: Those loans that are not 100% backed by collateral are classified as unsecured.

#### b. Concentration of the Bank's credit extensions

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %

	December 31, 2014								
Ranking	Enterprise group by industry sector	Credit amount	Credit amount/ stockholders' equity (%)						
1	A group. Liquid crystal panel and components manufacturing	14,068,900	7.16%						
2	B group. Liquid crystal panel and components manufacturing	11,349,711	5.77%						
3	C group. Marine shipping	10,315,135	5.25%						
4	D group. Print circuits manufacturing	8,322,704	4.23%						
5	E group. Other retail sale	7,264,226	3.69%						
6	F group. Other unclassified electronic components manufacturing	6,344,377	3.23%						
7	G group. Integrated circuits manufacturing	6,265,717	3.19%						
8	H group. Cement products manufacturing	5,463,013	2.78%						
9	I group. Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	5,215,000	2.65%						
10	J group. Automobile parts manufacturing	5,191,783	2.64%						

	December 31, 2013								
Ranking	Enterprise group by industry sector	Credit amount	Credit amount/ stockholders' equity (%)						
1	A group. Liquid crystal panel and components manufacturing	16,767,451	11.42%						
2	B group. Liquid crystal panel and components manufacturing	10,192,049	6.94%						
3	C group. Marine shipping	7,766,305	5.29%						
4	D group. Print circuits manufacturing	7,371,852	5.02%						
5	K group. Computer manufacturing	6,731,288	4.58%						
6	E group. Other retail sale	6,742,830	4.41%						
7	L group. Petroleum and chemical industry material manufacturing	6,132,040	4.18%						
8	G group. Integrated circuits manufacturing	5,856,586	3.99%						
9	I group. Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	5,720,000	3.90%						
10	H group. Cement products manufacturing	5,624,290	3.83%						

Note 1: The top ten enterprise groups other than government or state-owned enterprises are ranked according to their total outstanding credit amount. If the borrowers belong to an enterprise group, the aggregate credit balance of the enterprise should be calculated and disclosed as a code number for each such borrower together with an indication of the borrowers' line of business. In addition, if the borrowers are enterprise groups, the enterprise group's industry sector with the maximum exposure to credit risk in its main industry sector should be disclosed, along with the "class" of the industry, in compliance with the Standard Industrial Classification System of the R.O.C. posted by the Directorate- General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

- Note 2: Enterprise group is as defined in Article 6 of the "Supplementary Provisions to the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation Rules for Review of Securities Listings."
- Note 3: The total outstanding credit amount is the sum of the balances of all loan types (including import and export bill negotiations, loans, overdrafts, short/medium/long-term secured and unsecured loans, margin loans receivable, and non-accrual loans), bills purchased, without-recourse factoring, acceptances receivable, and guarantees receivable.

#### 3. Liquidity Risk Management Mechanism

#### A. Definition and sources of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk of the Bank and its subsidiaries refers to the risk of inability to obtain funds at a reasonable cost within a reasonable timeframe to meet financial obligations, and thus impact the Bank and its subsidiaries' profits or economic value.

Liquidity risk may stem from external and internal factors, such as undermined payment capability caused by financial market volatility, early withdraws and concerns of creditors or depositors over the Bank's ability to meet payment obligations due to credit, market or operational risk.

#### B. Objectives of liquidity risk management

There is cost associated with the level of liquidity. Liquidity risk management for the Bank and its subsidiaries aims to satisfy funding needs and maximize profits by allocating assets and liabilities in the most cost effective way within the approved risk tolerance.

#### C. Management procedures and risk measurement of liquidity risk

Based on asset and liability management policy, the Bank and its subsidiaries set robust management procedures and risk measurement to identify, measure, monitor, and report the liquidity risk. By periodically monitoring the liquidity limit approved by the Board, continuously conducting the development and application of quantitative risk assessment tools, and studying liquidity related issues, the liquidity risk is properly managed. The Bank and its subsidiaries set various limits for managing liquidity risk, including the degree of maturity mismatch on assets and liabilities, funding concentration, and liquidity ratios to assure the Bank and its subsidiaries maintain adequate liquidity status to accommodate cash outflow and financial obligations.

Funding Management Unit is entrusted the responsibility to centrally manage the liquidity risk of the Bank and its subsidiaries, and to act as sole window to engage in funding activities. The risk management unit will monitor the liquidity risk independently. The main responsibilities of funding management unit are as follows:

- a. Keep abreast of market condition/ trend, and adjust liquidity gap to conform to approved risk limits using financial instruments with appropriate allocations in amount and maturity.
- b. Maintain adequate stock of liquid assets to meet regulatory requirements and to fulfill the obligations.
- c. Diversify funding instruments and counterparties in order to prevent overdependence on specific funding sources.
- d. Activate Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) and adjust positions when a liquidity crisis is detected.

The liquidity risk monitoring unit periodically conducts the risk reports, which contain the analysis of limit usage and liquidity risk indicators. The risk report with supporting stress test result will periodically be submitted to related risk management meetings. The Bank and its subsidiaries measure liquidity risks by following tools:

- a. Maturity gap analysis: Analyzing maturity mismatch will help understand cash flow gap by time bucket. Liquidity risk could be measured by this analysis together with an assessment of the funding capacity.
- b. Liquidity risk heat map: Liquidity risk indicators can be further developed into an easily understandable map to facilitate systematic monitoring and to effectively highlight changes, causes and impact.
- c. Stress test: The test assesses the liquidity impact from extreme scenarios and allows management to take precautionary measures in anticipation of potential liquidity problems.

#### D. Risk mitigation and hedge of liquidity risk

Through liquidity risk management framework, the Bank and its subsidiaries maintain sufficient liquidity status and robust funding structure. By using rigorous liquidity risk measurement and monitoring, the Bank and its subsidiaries can observe potential issues on liquidity risk and report them to risk meeting or executives of financial holding company for discussion and decision making. Therefore, the responsible units can adjust their strategies based on the decision to avoid liquidity risk. Once the risk limit is exceeded, risk management unit will analyze the cause, then report reaction plans and follow-ups to corresponding authority for approval.

In addition, the Bank and its subsidiaries have a Liquidity Contingency Plan as guidance to all units when a liquidity crisis emerges. It aims to resolve the crisis in an effective manner by pulling together all resources available to the Bank and its subsidiaries.

#### E. Maturity analysis of non-derivatives liabilities

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

	December 31, 2014						
	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~1year	Over 1 year	Total	
Deposits from Central Bank and other banks	\$ 41,740,803	3,452,293	1,719,207	3,022,125	-	49,934,428	
Due to Central Bank and other banks	293,455	8,512,928	10,964,481	26,910,546	7,405,733	54,087,143	
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	57,496,933	2,167,599	566,244	-	-	60,230,776	
Payables	45,367,898	13,042,786	10,332,446	15,368,438	80,578,553	164,690,121	
Current income tax liabilities	-	-	3,094,672	-	-	3,094,672	
Deposits and remittances	1,502,692,399	282,660,354	197,215,208	331,704,485	108,354,728	2,422,627,174	
Financial debentures	265,100	16,151,608	4,015,100	13,829,190	64,067,750	98,328,748	
Other financial liabilities	5,760,651	5,302,074	7,395,855	10,468,993	107,498,878	136,426,451	
			Decembe	er 31, 2013			
	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~1year	Over 1 year	Total	
Deposits from Central Bank and other banks	\$ 36,645,466	7,927,138	814,163	2,452,145	570,600	48,409,512	
Due to Central Bank and other banks	2,032,365	464,682	35,671	222,014	4,629,298	7,384,030	
Non-derivative financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss	2,136	-	-	-	-	2,136	
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	57,129,692	3,407,707	468,185	32,610	-	61,038,194	
Payables	25,155,203	8,244,511	6,949,784	12,067,292	3,643,960	56,060,750	
Current income tax liabilities	-	-	1,420,066	<del>-</del>	-	1,420,066	
Deposits and remittances	1,089,214,441	198,189,427	160,183,382	260,675,862	22,906,213	1,731,169,325	
Financial debentures	-	-	300,000	3,500,000	53,673,465	57,473,465	
Other financial liabilities	1,046,602	1,543,372	1,001,585	1,079,833	10,985,263	15,656,655	

Note: For demand deposits included in "Deposit and remittances," the amount will be disclosed in the earliest period since such deposits can be withdrawn at anytime.

#### F. Maturity analysis of derivatives liabilities

#### a. Net settled derivatives

Net settled derivatives engaged by the Bank and its subsidiaries include but not limited to:

Foreign exchange derivatives: non-deliverable forwards and net settled FX options;

Interest rate derivatives: forward rate agreement, interest rate swaps, and interest rate futures;

Other derivatives: equity options and commodity futures.

For derivatives held by trading purpose, the amount will be disclosed in the earliest period with fair value to reflect the nature of short-term trading behavior; for hedging derivatives, the amount disclosed is based on contractual cash flow and may be different from that included in the consolidated balance sheets. The maturity analysis of net settled derivatives liabilities is as follows:

			December	r 31, 2014		
	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~1year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss						
Foreign exchange     derivatives	\$ 15,985,495	-	-	-	-	15,985,495
Interest rate     derivatives	12,384,654	-	-	-	-	12,384,654
Other derivatives  Derivative financial	90,196	-	-	-	-	90,196
liabilities – hedging – Foreign exchange derivatives	-	2,210,969	158,590	-	-	2,369,559
Interest rate     derivatives	22,480	42,178	26,408	52,114	340,112	483,292
Total	\$28,482,825	2,253,147	184,998	52,114	340,112	31,313,196
			December	r 31 2013		
	 0~30 days	31~90 days	December		Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss	0~30 days	31~90 days	December 91~180 days	r 31, 2013 181days~1year	Over 1 year	Total
liabilities measured at fair value through	\$ <b>0~30 days</b> 4,419,895	31~90 days			Over 1 year	<b>Total</b> 4,419,895
liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss — Foreign exchange		31~90 days			Over 1 year	
liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss — Foreign exchange derivatives — Interest rate derivatives — Other derivatives Derivative financial	4,419,895	31~90 days			Over 1 year	4,419,895
liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss — Foreign exchange derivatives — Interest rate derivatives — Other derivatives	4,419,895 8,759,809	748,750			Over 1 year	4,419,895 8,759,809
liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss — Foreign exchange derivatives — Interest rate derivatives — Other derivatives Derivative financial liabilities—hedging — Foreign exchange	4,419,895 8,759,809 588,918	- - -			Over 1 year 577,456	4,419,895 8,759,809 588,918
liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss  — Foreign exchange derivatives  — Interest rate derivatives  — Other derivatives  Derivative financial liabilities — hedging  — Foreign exchange derivatives  — Interest rate	4,419,895 8,759,809 588,918 299,500	- - - 748,750	91~180 days	181days~1year	-	4,419,895 8,759,809 588,918 1,048,250

#### b. Gross settled derivatives

Gross settled derivatives engaged by the Bank and its subsidiaries include:

Foreign exchange derivatives: forwards, currency swaps, cross currency swaps, and gross settled currency options. For forwards, currency swaps, and cross currency swaps, the amount disclosed is based on contractual cash flow and may be different from that included in the consolidated balance sheet; for gross settled currency options, the amount will be disclosed in the earliest period with fair value, as currency options are for trading purpose and can be disposed anytime. The maturity analysis of gross settled derivatives liabilities is as follows:

	December 31, 2014						
	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~1year	Over 1 year	Total	
Derivative financial Instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss — Foreign exchange derivatives							
-Cash outflow	\$ 917,842,178	880,524,692	509,901,199	422,908,022	109,174,355	2,840,350,446	
-Cash inflow	914,344,878	878,816,553	510,114,598	422,740,673	107,993,455	2,834,010,157	
Derivative financial liabilities—hedging — Foreign exchange derivatives — Cash outflow	25,887,659	14,581,323				40,468,982	
- Cash inflow	25,996,940	14,907,803	-	-	-	40,904,743	
Cash outflow subtotal	943,729,837	895,106,015	509,901,199	422,908,022	109,174,355	2,880,819,428	
Cash inflow subtotal	940,341,818	893,724,356	510,114,598	422,740,673	107,993,455	2,874,914,900	
Net cash flow	\$ (3,388,019)	(1,381,659)	213,399	(167,349)	(1,180,900)	(5,904,528)	
	0~30 days	31~90 days	December 91~180 days	r 31, 2013 181days~1year	Over 1 year	Total	
Derivative financial Instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss — Foreign exchange derivatives — Cash outflow — Cash inflow Derivative financial liabilities—hedging — Foreign exchange	0~30 days  \$ 748,535,503 747,332,632	31~90 days 678,518,110 679,014,698			Over 1 year 43,639,489 43,867,233	Total 2,055,079,230 2,055,614,023	
Instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss — Foreign exchange derivatives — Cash outflow — Cash inflow  Derivative financial liabilities—hedging	\$ 748,535,503	678,518,110	91~180 days 337,611,617	181days~1year 246,774,511	43,639,489	2,055,079,230	
Instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss — Foreign exchange derivatives — Cash outflow — Cash inflow  Derivative financial liabilities—hedging — Foreign exchange derivatives	\$ 748,535,503 747,332,632	678,518,110 679,014,698	91~180 days  337,611,617 338,424,457	181days~1year 246,774,511	43,639,489	2,055,079,230 2,055,614,023	
Instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss — Foreign exchange derivatives — Cash outflow — Cash inflow  Derivative financial liabilities—hedging — Foreign exchange derivatives — Cash outflow — Cash inflow  Cash outflow subtotal	\$ 748,535,503 747,332,632 11,213,050 11,061,180 759,748,553	678,518,110 679,014,698	91~180 days  337,611,617 338,424,457  337,611,617	246,774,511 246,975,003	43,639,489 43,867,233 - - - 43,639,489	2,055,079,230 2,055,614,023 11,213,050 11,061,180 2,066,292,280	
Instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss — Foreign exchange derivatives — Cash outflow — Cash inflow  Derivative financial liabilities—hedging — Foreign exchange derivatives — Cash outflow — Cash inflow	\$ 748,535,503 747,332,632 11,213,050 11,061,180	678,518,110 679,014,698	91~180 days  337,611,617 338,424,457	181days~1year 246,774,511 246,975,003	43,639,489 43,867,233	2,055,079,230 2,055,614,023 11,213,050 11,061,180	

#### G. Maturity analysis of off-balance-sheet items

Table below shows the maturity analysis of off-balance-sheet items for the Bank and its subsidiaries. The amount of the guarantee and committed credit lines will be allocated to the earliest period when such obligation can be exercised at anytime by clients. The amount disclosed is based on contractual cash flow and may be different from that included in the consolidated balance sheets.

	December 31, 2014						
	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~1year	Over 1 year	Total	
Financial guarantee contracts	\$ 46,738,824	-	-	-	-	46,738,824	
Unused amount of irrevocable loan commitments	172,962,743	-	-	-	-	172,962,743	
Unused amount of irrevocable letter of credit	15,138,378	-	-	-	-	15,138,378	
Unused amount of irrevocable credit card commitments	523,847,137	-	-	-	-	523,847,137	
Total	\$ 758,687,082	-		-		758,687,082	
				r 31, 2013			
	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~1year	Over 1 year	Total	
Financial guarantee contracts	\$ 65,105,954	-	-	-	-	65,105,954	
Unused amount of irrevocable loan commitments	122,037,088	-	-	-	-	122,037,088	
Unused amount of irrevocable letter of credit	16,207,585	-	-	-	-	16,207,585	
Unused amount of irrevocable credit card commitments	491,278,173	-		-	-	491,278,173	
Total	\$ 694,628,800	-				694,628,800	

- H. Disclosures required by the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks
  - a. Maturity analysis of the Bank's assets and liabilities for New Taiwan Dollars

### December 31, 2014

Unit: In Millions of New Taiwan Dollars

					Cint. In Ivin	mons of fiew fe	ii wan bonars		
			Amount remaining to maturity date						
	Total	0~10 days	11~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~1year	Over 1 year		
Major cash inflow at maturity	\$ 2,167,624	364,840	300,389	250,014	151,171	270,834	830,376		
Major cash outflow at maturity	2,481,566	192,326	229,483	386,806	350,873	574,948	747,130		
Gap	(313,942)	172,514	70,906	(136,792)	(199,702)	(304,144)	83,246		

#### December 31, 2013

Unit: In Millions of New Taiwan Dollars

			Amount remaining to maturity date						
	Total	0~10 days	11~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~1year	Over 1 year		
Major cash inflow at maturity	\$ 1,992,348	258,434	332,690	272,778	111,611	266,606	750,229		
Major cash outflow at maturity	1,893,777	186,765	216,684	319,747	224,064	279,748	666,769		
Gap	98,571	71,669	116,006	(46,969)	(112,453)	(13,142)	83,460		

Note: The above tables refer to the Bank's overall position denominated in NTD.

b. Maturity analysis of the Bank's assets and liabilities for U.S. Dollars

#### December 31, 2014

Unit: In Thousands of U.S. Dollars

			Amount remaining to maturity date					
	Total	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~1year	Over 1 year		
Major cash inflow at maturity	\$ 60,674,724	21,603,439	17,625,483	8,850,030	7,832,020	4,763,752		
Major cash outflow at maturity	80,134,194	29,781,738	18,878,171	11,657,756	11,412,992	8,403,537		
Gap	(19,459,470)	(8,178,299)	(1,252,688)	(2,807,726)	(3,580,972)	(3,639,785)		

#### December 31, 2013

Unit: In Thousands of U.S. Dollars

				Amount remaining to maturity date					
	Total		0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~1year	Over 1 year		
Major cash inflow at maturity	\$ 49,373	3,137	19,349,449	12,720,122	7,449,005	5,705,722	4,148,839		
Major cash outflow at maturity	52,43	1,336	18,615,360	14,773,788	6,669,092	5,751,738	6,621,358		
Gap	(3,058	,199)	734,089	(2,053,666)	779,913	(46,016)	(2,472,519)		

Note: The above tables refer to the Bank's overall position denominated in USD.

c. Maturity analysis of the Bank's overseas branches' assets and liabilities for U.S. Dollars

#### December 31, 2014

Unit: In Thousands of U.S. Dollars

		Amount remaining to maturity date				
	Total	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~1year	Over 1 year
Major cash inflow at maturity	\$ 23,938,826	9,603,357	5,602,017	3,199,986	3,172,571	2,360,895
Major cash outflow at maturity	33,403,099	17,139,290	7,250,910	3,729,030	3,113,889	2,169,980
Gap	(9,464,273)	(7,535,933)	(1,648,893)	(529,044)	58,682	190,915

#### December 31, 2013

Unit: In Thousands of U.S. Dollars

		Amount remaining to maturity date				
	Total	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~1year	Over 1 year
Major cash inflow at maturity	\$ 20,292,965	8,883,059	4,085,107	2,923,442	2,231,879	2,169,478
Major cash outflow at maturity	20,413,900	8,860,942	4,770,222	2,153,606	1,991,833	2,637,297
Gap	(120,935)	22,117	(685,115)	769,836	240,046	(467,819)

#### (f) Capital management

#### 1. Capital management goal and procedure

The goal of the Bank's capital management is to meet the regulatory requirement on capital adequacy and the organization's target of maximizing returns for shareholders by following capital management procedures and raising return on capital.

The Bank's capital planning accounts for short-term and long-term capital requirements. The Bank makes yearly capital planning based on operation planning, internal planned reference index, current and forecast future capital requirement, and promised returns for shareholders. The Bank also makes back-up plan to meet capital requirement not included in the planning. The Bank also regularly conducts stress tests and scenario simulation analyses to calculate different capital ratios, fully taking into account of external conditions and other factors, including potential risks, changes in financial markets, and other events impacting risk taking capabilities, to make sure that the Bank can maintain adequate capital in case of detrimental events and huge market changes.

Planning for yearly earnings distribution follows the principles and a ratio mandated by articles of incorporation and dividend policy, and is put into effect after being approved by the board of directors on behalf of shareholders' meeting. Capital adequacy, potential investment needs, and dividend amount of previous years are taken into account. The needs to maintain proper financial ratios and satisfy capital requirement of the parent company are also preconditions of the distribution.

#### 2. Definition and regulation

The regulator of the Bank is FSC of the Republic of China, and the Bank follows the "Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks" issued by FSC.

Starting from January 1, 2013, according to the regulations aforementioned, ratio of regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets shall mean common equity ratio, tier 1 capital ratio, and total capital adequacy ratio. Besides calculating these three ratios of the Bank, it should also calculate the consolidated common equity ratio, Tier 1 capital ratio, and total capital adequacy ratio by consolidating its investments in subsidiaries in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IAS 27, and the three consolidated ratios should follow article 5 of the "Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks".

#### 3. Regulatory capital

The Bank's regulatory capital is divided into net Tier 1 Capital and net Tier 2 Capital following the "Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks":

- 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 the aggregate amount of Common stock and additional paid-in capital in excess of par common stock, Capital collected in advance, Capital reserves, Statutory surplus reserves, Special reserves, accumulated profit or loss, Non-controlling interests, and Other equity interest items, minus intangible assets (including goodwill), deferred tax assets due to losses from the previous year, the insufficiency of operation reserves and loan loss provisions, the revaluation surplus of real estate, unamortized losses on sales of non-performing loans, and statutory adjustment items calculated in accordance with "the Methods for Calculating Bank's Regulatory Capital and Risk Weighted Assets".
  - Net additional Tier 1 capital: Consists of the aggregate amount of non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock and its capital stock premium, non-cumulative perpetual subordinated debts, additional tier 1 capital issued by the Bank's subsidiaries and not directly or indirectly held by the Bank, minus statutory adjustment items calculated in accordance with "the Methods for Calculating Bank's Regulatory Capital and Risk Weighted Assets."
- B. Net tier 2 capital: Consists of the aggregate amount of cumulative perpetual preferred stock and its capital stock premium, cumulative perpetual subordinated debts, convertible subordinated debts, long-term subordinated debts, non-perpetual preferred stock and its capital stock premium; the increase in retained earnings when fair value or re-estimated value is adopted as deemed cost for the first-time adoption of IFRSs on premises, 45% of unrealized gains on changes in the fair value of investment properties using fair value method, as well as the 45% of unrealized gains on available-for-sale financial assets, operational reserves and loan-loss provisions, and tier 2 capital issued by the Bank's subsidiaries and not directly or indirectly held by the Bank, minus statutory adjustment items calculated in accordance with "the Methods for Calculating Bank's Regulatory Capital and Risk Weighted Assets."

The Bank issues different capital instruments via versatile venues to maintain a sound capital structure. The Bank does not provide holders of such capital instruments with relevant financing. Subsidiaries of the financial holding company, to which the Bank belongs, do not own such capital instruments.

The regulator examines a Bank's capital category in accordance with the common equity ratio, Tier 1 capital ratio, and total capital adequacy ratio filing by the Bank. When the Bank's capital is graded as inadequate capital, significantly inadequate capital or seriously inadequate capital by the regulator, the regulator shall take prompt corrective actions pursuant to Sections 1 to 3, Paragraph 1, Article 44-2 of the Banking Act.

The aforementioned regulations governing categories issued by the regulator follows the new BASEL capital agreement issued by Bank for International Settlements. A brief description of three pillars of the agreement and the Bank's compliance with them is as below:

#### A Pillar 1

Pillar 1 covers the capital requirement for credit risk, market risk, and operational risk.

- a. Credit risk measures the risk that a bank suffers losses when counterparties breach agreements, and can be divided into on/off-balance-sheet items. Capital accrual methods include standardized approach and internal ratings-based (IRB) approaches. The Bank adopts standardized approach in the calculation of required capital.
- b. Market risk stirs negative impact on a bank's overall revenue, capital, value or operating capacity due to changes in interest rates (including credit spread risk), foreign exchange rate, securities prices, commodities prices and its volatility, correlation interaction, market liquidity and other market risk factors. Market risk capital accrual methods include standardized approach and internal model approach. The Bank adopts standardized approach in the calculation of required capital.
- c. Operational risk is the risk that a bank suffers losses from improprieties or failures of its internal operation, personnel or systems, or external events, including legal risk, but excluding strategic and reputational risk. Methods to measure capital required for operational risk include basic indicator approach (BIA), standardized approach (SA), alternative standardized approaches (ASA), and advanced measurement approaches (AMA). The Bank adopts standardized approach in dividing the gross profits into eight business lines, and calculating required capital for each business line's operational risk based on their respective risk quotient.

#### B. Pillar 2

Pillar 2 ensures that each bank has a sound internal assessment process and is able to forecast its capital adequacy based on the thorough assessment of bank risks, and that, with proper regulatory monitoring, regulatory capital matches the overall risk characters.

For compliance with regulatory monitoring of capital adequacy, the Bank conducts regular filing of capital adequacy self-assessment and various risks management every year in accordance with regulatory mandate.

#### C. Pillar 3

Pillar 3 involves market discipline and requires banks to follow new BASEL capital agreement framework by disclosing more detailed information on risk, capital, and risk management, to improve banking information transparency. To be in compliance with the pillar 3 market discipline principle, the Bank has on its website a page "capital adequacy and risk management" dedicated to disclosure of qualitative and quantitative information.

#### 4. Capital adequacy ratios of the Bank and its subsidiaries

		Period		
Analysis item			<b>December 31,2014</b>	<b>December 31,2013</b>
	Common equ	ity capital	180,144,347	129,872,697
Eligible	Other Tier 1 of	capital	28,825,791	9,315,799
capital	Tier 2 capital		56,329,620	31,163,779
	Eligible Capit	al	265,299,758	170,352,275
		Standardized approach	1,686,451,055	1,256,869,564
	Credit risk	Internal ratings-based	-	-
	Credit risk	approach		
		Securitization	73,148,358	863,949
	Operational	Basic indicator approach	-	-
		Standardized approach /	123,148,154	86,451,508
Risk-weighted		Alternative standard		
	risk	approach		
assets		Advanced measurement	-	-
assets		approach		
	Market risk	Standardized approach	88,707,956	97,053,020
	Iviai Ket 118K	Internal model approach	-	-
	Total risk-we	ighted assets	1,975,455,523	1,441,238,041
Capital adequac	y ratio	<u> </u>	13.46%	11.82%
Common Equity / Risk-weighted assets ratio		ited assets ratio	9.14%	9.01%
Tier 1 capital / l	Risk-weighted	assets ratio	10.60%	9.66%
Leverage ratio			4.53%	4.16%

Note: The Bank's consolidated capital adequacy ratio includes total amount of risk weighted assets from The Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd., which is the Bank's subsidiary in Japan. The aforementioned total amount is computed in compliance with the BASEL III related regulations approved by the authorities of banking sector in Japan.

### 7. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(A) Names of related parties and relationship with the Bank

Name of related party	Relationship with the Bank
CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	Parent company of the Bank.
Grand Bills Finance Corporation	Investee company under equity method
GCB Finance (HK) Limited	"
Taiwan Institute of Economic Research	The Bank contributed over 1/3 of its total funds.
CTBC Charity Foundation	11
CTBC Culture Foundation	"
Importer and Exporter Association of Taipei	The director of the Bank is its representative.
Showa Denko Hd Trace Corp.	The Chairman of the Bank is its director.
Straits Exchange Foundation	"
CTBC Securities Co., Ltd.	Controlled by the same company as the Bank.
CTBC(Mauritius) Holding Co., Ltd.	<i>II</i>
CTBC Asia Limited	//
CTBC Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd.	//
CTBC Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	//
CTBC Asset Management Co., Ltd.	//
CTBC Security Co., Ltd.	//
Taiwan Lottery Co., Ltd.	//
CTBC Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	//
CTBC Investments Co., Ltd.	<i>''</i>
CTBC Venture Capital Investment	//
Management (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	
CTBC International Co., Limited.	<i>11</i>
CTBC Leasing Co., Ltd.	//
CTBC Capital International Co., Limited.	//
Chung Shin-1 Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Controlled by the same company as the Bank. (Liquidated in February, 2014)
Overseas Investment & Development Corp.	The Bank is its Chairman.
Changchi Investments Co., Ltd.	The director of the parent company.
Wei Fu Investment Co., Ltd.	//
Weihung Investment Co., Ltd.	The Chairman of the parent company of the Bank is its director.
Hewei Investment Co., Ltd.	//
Sunghung Investment Co., Ltd.	"
Fenglu Development & Investment Co., Ltd.	<i>II</i>
Landrich International Ltd.	The second-degree relatives of the Chairman of the Bank's parent company have substantive control (indirect) over the

Company.

Name of related party	Relationship with the Bank
United Construction Co.Ltd.	The company's Chairman is the second-degree relatives of the Chairman of the Bank's parent company.
Taiwan Sports Lottery Co., Ltd.	//
Quanwei Investment Limited	//
Kainan High School of Commerce and Industry	The Chairman of the parent company of the Bank is its body corporate representative.
Kinpo Electronics, Inc.	The Chairman of the Bank's subsidiary is its director.
Taipei Financial Center Corporation	The Chairman of the company which is controlled by the same parent company as the Bank is its director.
Collamatrix Co., Ltd.	<i>II</i>
Taishin International Bank	//
Nan Ya Plastics Corporation	JJ
Formosa Sumco Technology Corporation	JJ
Ho-Yeh Investment Co., Ltd	The Chairman of the company which is controlled by the same parent company as the Bank is its Chairman.
Acacia Company	The director of the company which is controlled by the same parent company as the Bank is its Chairman.
Chailease Finance Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
Sungyong Investment Co., Ltd.	//
Sungbo Co., Ltd.	//
Jungguan Investment Co., Ltd.	//
Kuan Ho Development Co., Ltd.	<i>"</i>
Jiehe Construction Co., Ltd.	<i>"</i>
Chinatrust Real Estate Co., Ltd.	<i>"</i>
Zhonghang Co., Ltd.	<i>n</i>
Chailease Resources Technology Co. Ltd.	<i>II</i>
Bosser Design Inc.	$\eta$
Chung-Chie Property Management Co., Ltd.	$\eta$
CTC Group Inc.	<i>II</i>
Chailease International Leasing Co., Ltd.(Vietnam)	"
Yi Kao Investment Co., Ltd.	//
Chung Cheng Investment Co., Ltd.	//
APEX Credit Solutions Inc.	//
Hu-Yi Solution Corp. (Shanghai)	" (Note)
Other related parties	(Liquidated in March, 2015) The directors of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries (including independent

Note: The special purpose entity that is controlled by the Bank.

directors), supervisors, managers and their

families, spouses, etc.

#### (B) Significant transactions between related parties and the Bank

#### (a) Lease

For the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the rental revenue that the Bank received from related parties for the rental of buildings, parking spaces and safe deposit box amounted to \$59,794 and \$46,732, respectively, constituting 41.62% and 33.77%, respectively, of total rental income.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, deposits for renting safe boxes to related parties were \$6, respectively. While the rents received in advance from related parties amounted \$9,026 and \$1,110, respectively. The guarantee deposit for the use of space and machinery received from related parties amounted to \$20,382 and \$12,866, respectively.

#### (b) Donations

	For the year ended December 31,				
Related party		2014	2013		
CTBC Culture Foundation	\$	31,000	45,000		
CTBC Charity Foundation		46,005	44,366		
Total	\$	77,005	89,366		

#### (c) Guarantee

December 31, 2014						
	Ma	aximum	Ending	Balance of guarantee	Range of	
Related party	b	alance	balance	reserve	interest rates	Collateral
Showa Denko Hd Trace Corp.	\$	3,000	3,000	-	1%	Securities/ the NTD deposits in the Bank
Collamatrix Co., Ltd.		3,639	-	-	1%	Batch-type credit guarantee

December 31, 2013							
				Balance of			
	Ma	ximum	Ending	guarantee	Range of		
Related party	b	alance	balance	reserve	interest rates	Collateral	
Showa Denko Hd Trace	\$	1,500	1,500	-	1%	None.	
Corp.							

### (d) Loans

		1	December 31, 2014				
			-	Settlement			
	Number/name of	Maximum	Ending	Normal	Overdue		Loan
Categories	related parties	balance	balance	loans	loans	Collateral	conditions
Consumer loan—employee	40	\$ 17,745	9,071	9,071	-	None	Note
Home loan mortgage	327	1,835,333	1,574,958	1,574,958	-	Real estate/ others	"
Others	Nan Ya Plastics	951,744	919,187	919,187	-	Real estate/ plant/	"
	Corporation					machine room	
"	CTC Group Inc.	509,920	496,022	496,022	-	Real estate	"
"	Taipei Financial Center Corporation	525,270	449,483	449,483	-	Real estate/ buildings for commercial use	"
II	Jungguan Investment Co.,Ltd.	355,000	355,000	355,000	-	Real estate	"
"	Zhonghang Co,.Ltd	366,800	319,200	319,200	-	Vehicle/ cargo aircraft	//
"	Kuan Ho Development Co., Ltd	245,000	245,000	245,000	-	Real estate	"
Л	Chailease International Leasing Co, Ltd(Vietnam)	205,500	122,792	122,792	-	Machinery	"
//	Wei Fu Investment Co., Ltd.	90,000	90,000	90,000	-	Real estate	"
"	Sunghung Investment Co., Ltd.	43,300	43,300	43,300	-	Real estate	"
"	Changchi Investments Co., Ltd.	10,604	10,305	10,305	-	Real estate	"
"	Formosa Sumco Technology Corporation	8,316	5,544	5,544	-	Machinery	"
//	Acacia Company	10,000	5,000	5,000	-	Batch-type credit guarantee	"
//	Others	144,637	43,764	43,764	-	Real estate	"

		I	December 31, 201.	3			
				Settlement	status		
	Number/name of	Maximum	Ending	Normal	Overdue		Loan
Categories	related parties	balance	balance	loans	loans	Collateral	conditions
Consumer loan—employee	48	\$ 21,362	9,281	9,281	-	None	Note
Home loan mortgage	322	1,894,254	1,574,843	1,574,843	-	Real estate/ others	"
Others	CTC Group Inc	496,980	481,496	481,496	-	Real estate	"
//	Zhonghang Co., Ltd.	414,400	366,800	366,800	-	Vehicle/ cargo aircraft	"
//	Jungguan Investment	355,000	355,000	355,000	-	Real estate	"
	Co.,Ltd.						
//	Kuan Ho	245,000	245,000	245,000	-	Real estate	"
	Development Co.,						
	Ltd						
//	Chailease	260,196	194,046	194,046	-	Machinery	"
	International						
	Leasing Co.,						
	Ltd(Vietnam)						
//	Sunghung Investment	43,300	43,300	43,300	-	Real estate	"
	Co., Ltd.						
"	Others	1,184,149	72,325	72,325	-	Real estate	"

Note: The terms of loans between related and non-related parties are identical.

### (e) Deposits

	December 31, 2014				
Related party		Maximum balance	Ending balance	Range of interest rates	Interest expenses (for the year 2014)
CTBC Life Insurance Co.,Ltd.	\$	15,967,785	8,582,652	0~0.68%	6,294
Showa Denko Hd Trace Corp.		6,504,731	3,913,211	0~1.35%	13,382
CTBC Securities Co., Ltd.		2,450,221	1,723,328	0~1.35%	14,682
CTBC Charity Foundation		1,174,858	925,923	0~1.35%	8,291
CTBC Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd.		3,573,037	728,205	0~0.17%	1,538
Taiwan Sports Lottery Co., Ltd.		592,386	532,524	0~0.17%	462
Chung Cheng Investment Co., Ltd.		513,360	512,650	0~0.17%	853
Sunghung Investment Co., Ltd.		435,506	434,306	0~0.17%	497
Taiwan Institute of Economic Research		415,208	386,495	0~1.40%	1,675
Hewei Investment Co., Ltd.		489,911	337,350	0~0.17%	769
Taiwan Lottery Co., Ltd.		595,449	310,190	0~0.55%	611
Weihung Investment Co., Ltd.		310,698	298,396	0.04%	120
Kainan High School of Commerce and		316,567	290,969	0~1.37%	3,042
Industry					
CTBC Investments Co., Ltd.		350,387	290,366	0~0.75%	2,069
Sungyong Investment Co., Ltd.		305,596	282,078	0~0.17%	489
Kuan Ho Development Co., Ltd.		503,247	254,204	0~0.17%	759
Jungguan Investment Co., Ltd.		321,421	204,068	0~0.17%	325
Quanwei Investment Limited		615,626	177,979	0~0.17%	267
Straits Exchange Foundation		157,464	157,464	0.04~1.37%	1,277
CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd.		15,228,409	144,632	0~0.17%	1,910
CTBC Venture Capital Co., Ltd.		383,968	138,752	0~0.17%	77
GCB Finance (HK) Limited		133,876	129,525	0~0.001%	-
Fenglu Development & Investment Co., Ltd.		121,466	121,466	0~0.17%	183
Ho-Yeh Investment Co., Ltd		131,323	118,858	0~0.04%	31
Overseas Investment & Development Corp.		265,633	106,945	0~1.10%	958
Others		12,240,729	5,036,705		34,795
Total	\$	64,098,862	26,139,241		95,356

	December 31, 2013					
Related party		Maximum balance	Ending balance	Range of interest rates	Interest expenses (for the year 2013)	
Showa Denko Hd Trace Corp.	\$	3,949,029	3,672,546	0~1.35%	9,957	
CTBC Life Insurance Co.,Ltd.		6,295,851	2,830,375	0~0.7%	3,355	
CTBC Securities Co., Ltd.		3,410,523	1,605,055	0~1.35%	13,724	
CTBC Charity Foundation		1,081,061	825,586	0~1.35%	6,401	
Yi Kao Investment Co., Ltd.		887,471	567,740	0.04%	69	
Chung Cheng Investment Co., Ltd		505,501	505,068	0~0.17%	511	
Hewei Investment Co., Ltd.		508,945	488,440	0~0.17%	385	
Kuan Ho Development Co., Ltd.		592,292	466,638	0~0.17%	255	
CTBC Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd		3,237,683	462,386	0~0.17%	1,334	
Taiwan Institute of Economic Research		430,763	406,763	0~1.40%	1,533	
Chinatrust Real Estate Co., Ltd.		397,907	375,538	0~1.35%	928	
CTBC Investments Co., Ltd.		343,207	341,188	0~0.81%	1,414	
Taiwan Lottery Co., Ltd.		728,452	340,968	0~0.55%	2,322	
Jungguan Investment Co., Ltd.		1,804,152	321,421	0~0.17%	619	
Weihung Investment Co., Ltd.		333,522	310,698	0.04%	55	
Sungyong Investment Co., Ltd.		460,008	306,032	0~0.17%	311	
Sunghung Investment Co., Ltd.		261,019	257,529	0~0.17%	206	
Quanwei Investment Limited.		384,843	150,592	0.04~0.17%	162	
Jiehe Construction Co., Ltd		143,338	137,304	0~0.17%	44	
United Construction Co., Ltd.		1,326,573	117,516	0~0.17%	105	
Fenglu Development & Investment Co.,		264,870	106,091	0~0.17%	200	
Ltd.		20,000,600	4.220.652		20.250	
Others	_	28,980,608	4,330,862		30,258	
Total	\$	56,327,618	18,926,336		74,148	

### (f) Financial derivatives

December 31, 2014 Derivative **Balance sheet** Ending financial Contract Notional Unrealized period profit (loss) Related party instruments principal Account Balance Interest rate swaps Taishin 06.12.2012~ NTD 41,290,000 18,143 (Note1) 18,143 International Bank 09.12.2019 05.12.2014~ CNY 62,295 (235)(Note2) (235)Non-deliverables 06.18.2015 01.02.2014~ USD 5,000 199 (Note1) 199 01.06.2015 Cross currency 01.07.2014~ NTD 300,800 (18,037)(Note2) (18,037)01.09.2015 swap Money market 09.11.2014~ CNH 124,450 5,405 (Note1) 5,405 09.15.2015 swap 02.13.2014~ 318,461 USD 175,000 318,461 09.23.2015 07.02.2014~ USD 20,000 2,354 2,354 07.07.2015 01.10.2014~ NTD 296,550 (20,637)(Note2) (20,637)01.14.2015

Note 1: Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Note 2: Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

#### (g) Trading of bills and bonds

	For the year ended December 31, 2014					
	Bills and bonds	Bills and bonds				
Related party	purchased	sold				
Taishin International Bank	\$ 1,000,000	-				
	For the year ended	<b>December 31, 2013</b>				
	For the year ended Bills and bonds	December 31, 2013 Bills and bonds				
Related party						

### (h) Others

### (1) Commission and other income

		For the year ended December 31				
Related party	Summary		2014	2013		
CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	Allocation of information, commission income and income from group catering	\$	26,540	32,734		
CTBC Securities Co., Ltd.	Allocation of information, profits from selling products, income from group catering and commission income		12,258	2,534		
CTBC Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd.	Allocation of information, profits from selling products and commission income		6,042,096	5,086,328		
Taiwan Lottery Co., Ltd.	Allocation of information, machine relocation and remittance fee		7,346	2,966		
CTBC Asia Limited	Commission income		2,374	2,842		
CTBC Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Allocation of information, profits from selling products and commission income		193,957	142,190		
Chailease Finance Co., Ltd.	Management revenue and commission income		698	83		
CTBC Investments Co., Ltd.	Commission for trust, allocation of information and income from group catering		32,828	-		
Kinpo Electronics, Inc.	Commission income		2,076	-		
Grand Bills Finance Corporation	Commission income		593	482		
Individuals	Commission for funds		7,691	5,929		
Total		\$	6,328,457	5,276,088		

The balance of accounts receivable for foregoing transactions were as follows:

Related party	Summary	mber 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	Allocation of information, commission income and income from group catering	\$ 2,079	4,225
CTBC Securities Co., Ltd.	Allocation of information, profits from selling products, income from group catering and commission income	299	5
CTBC Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd.	Allocation of profits, expenses and commission income	512,470	509,036
Taiwan Lottery Co., Ltd.	Allocation of information, machine relocation and remittance fee	616	276
CTBC Asia Limited	Commission income	133	169
CTBC Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Allocation of information, profits from selling products and commission income	2,713	263
CTBC Investments Co., Ltd.	Commission for trust, allocation of information and income from group catering	12	-
Kinpo Electronics, Inc.	Commission income	161	-
Grand Bills Finance Corporation	Commission income	 43	36
Total		\$ 518,526	514,010

### (2) Handling fees and other general administration expenses

		F	or the year ende	d December 31
Related party	Summary		2014	2013
CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	Credit rating fee and remittance fee	\$	-	1,363
CTBC Securities Co., Ltd.	Service fees for trust, brokerage fees and site usage expenses		42,088	3,802
CTBC Security Co., Ltd.	Security fees		102,500	92,152
Taiwan Lottery Co., Ltd.	Lottery service fees		2,317,847	965,479
Chailease Finance Co., Ltd.	Business service fee, leasing of official vehicles and rental fee		27,034	31,502
Chinatrust Real Estate Co., Ltd.	Feedback fund for project service fees		-	5,759
Taiwan Institute of Economic Research	Expense for financial research and business consulting commissioned research		10,650	11,800
Sungbo Co., Ltd.	Gift expenses		2,223	1,580
Chailease Resources Technology Co. Ltd.	Gift expenses		599	1,408
Chung-Chie Property Management Co., Ltd.	Site cleaning and machinery maintenance fees		-	9,836
APEX Credit Solutions Inc.	Collection assistance fees		14,628	20,776
Importer and Exporter Association of Taipei	Rental fees, utilities expenses and management fees for branches		4,157	4,136
Bosser Design Inc.	Upholstery fees		43,972	-
Taipei Financial Center Corporation	Feedback fund and complimentary gift for joint-brand credit card payment		112,759	-
Hu- Yi Solution Corp. (Shanghai)	Consultancy fees		5,265	-
Landrich International Ltd.	Gift expenses		511	-
CTBC Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Group insurance fees		124,225	88,544
Total		\$	2,808,458	1,238,137

### Foregoing transactions, accounts payable balances were as follows:

Related party	Summary	De	ecember 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
CTBC Securities Co., Ltd.	Service fees for trust, brokerage fees and site usage expenses	\$	5,610	-
CTBC Security Co., Ltd.	Security fees		569	7,199
Taiwan Lottery Co., Ltd.	Lottery service fees		1,501,538	309,118
Taiwan Institute of Economic Research	Expense for financial research and business consulting commissioned research		-	2,950
Chung-Chie Property Management Co., Ltd.	Site cleaning and other expenses		-	1
APEX Credit Solutions Co., Ltd.	Collection assistance fees		811	3,627
Taipei Financial Center Corporation	Feedback fund and complimentary gift for joint-brand credit card payment		11,138	-
CTBC Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Group insurance fees and comisions		17,998	5,552
Total		\$	1,537,664	328,447

#### (3) Others

Related party	Summary	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013
Chailease Finance Co., Ltd.	Released undue loans (Note)	\$	928,742	134,188
CTBC Life Insurance Co.,	Received and paid on behalf of CTBC Life		-	3,205
Ltd.	Insurance Co., Ltd for mortgage insurance			
CTBC Asia Limited	Advances for office rentals		3,548	4,394
GCB Finance (HK) Limited	Advances for office rentals		894	732
Others	Advances for utilities expenses, security fees, training and other expenses		2,332	1,718
Total		\$	935,516	144,237

Note: The Bank signed a strategic alliance agreement with Chailease Finance Co., Ltd. agreeing loans will be released directly to Chailease's clients, and Chailease pledged to buyback and settle all debts once any delay arises.

Please refer to Note 9(A) for more information regarding the guaranteed loans of PT Bank CTBC Indonesia.

No significant discrepancy in transaction terms found between related party transaction and non-related party transaction.

### (C) Key management personnel compensation in total

	For the year ended December 31						
		2014	2013				
Salary and other short-term employee benefits	\$	936,045	786,213				
Post-employment benefits		16,569	65,322				
Share-based payment		28,575	77,725				
Total	\$	981,189	929,260				

### 8. PLEDGED ASSETS

Pledged assets of the Bank and its subsidiaries were as follows:

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan dollars

			III Tilousalius of	New Talwall dollars
		Par value of		
	Type of	refundable deposits		Purpose of collateral
Assets	securities	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	
Due from Central Bank and	Time deposit	500,000	500,000	Deposits for calling loans
call loans to bank	•			in foreign currency
	Time deposit	1,400,000	_	Call loan liquidation
	1	,,		account in U.S. Dollars
	Time deposit	100,000	_	Deposits for bills dealer
Available-for-sale financial	Bond	3,272,834	3,787,352	Credit line from Federal
assets-net		-,-,-,-	-,,-,,	Reserve Bank and other
				deposits
	NCD of Central Bank	8,000,000	-	Daytime overdrafts of
		0.500.000		Central Bank Deposits for calling loans
	//	9,500,000	-	in foreign currency
	Government bond	198,555	199,325	Overdrafts secured
	"	5,772,165	-	Collateral for derivative
		2,7,2,100		transactions
	//	63,625,670	-	Guarantee deposits for
				transaction settlements
				and call loans from banks
	"	31,022,192		Repurchase agreement
	"	31,022,192	-	pledge
	//	584,537	-	Futures margins
	//	7,965,195	_	Marketable securities
		.,,		entrusted
	//	68,787	-	Other statutory reserves
Receivables	Matured securities classified	2,200	13,500	Deposits for litigation and
	under other receivables			others
Held-to-maturity financial	NCD of Central Bank	-	10,000,000	Daytime overdrafts of
assets-net				Central Bank
	//	-	9,500,000	Deposits for calling loans
				in foreign currency
	//	-	100,000	Deposits for bills dealer
	"	8,600,000	3,000,000	Call loan liquidation
				account in U.S. Dollars
	NCD	391,000	391,000	Guarantee fulfillment of
				superficies
	Government bond	-	4,271	Overdrafts secured
	"	470,000	490,000	Trust funds reserve
	//	150,000	150,000	Bond settlement reserves
	//	91,600	140,200	Deposits for litigation and
				others
Other financial assets	Time deposit	70,000	70,000	Operational guarantee
				deposit for securities
				dealer
	//	40,000	40,000	Underwriting guarantee
				deposit for securities
				dealer
	//	10,000	10,000	Guarantee deposit for
				futures dealer
	//	241,606	318,660	CPC Corporation, Taiwan
				guarantee fulfillment
	//	49,500	-	Public welfare walkway
				guarantee fulfillment

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the deposits for public welfare lottery issuance of the Bank's irrevocable standby letter of credit were \$1,050,000 and \$1,800,000.

### 9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

#### (A) Major commitments and contingencies

	<b>December 31, 2014</b>	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Contingent liabilities from guarantee and letter of credit business	\$ 62,629,544	81,450,857
Promissory note to Central Bank for Bank's clearance	2,124,206	2,525,690
Client notes in custody	92,353,292	99,859,943
Marketable securities and debts in custody	452,164,076	348,860,921
Consigned travelers' checks in custody	350,251	471,388
Designated purpose trust accounts	819,397,816	806,531,112
Other items in custody	402,644	399,296
Total	\$ 1,429,421,829	1,340,099,207

On September 1, 2012, the Bank signed a formal renewal of the services contract for information resources supply the Bank with International Business Machines, authorizing a five-year contract term commencing from September 1, 2012, and ending on August 31, 2017, for the amount of \$1,805,000, which includes a fixed monthly fee of \$7,844 comprising a host computer lease fee, an authorization fee, and an annual software maintenance fee.

The Bank was designated by the Ministry of Finance (the "MOF") as the issuing institution for the third and fourth term of public welfare lottery. The periods of for each term are from January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2013 and January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2023, respectively. The Bank was authorized to arrange and issue traditional lottery, scratch-and-win lottery, and computerized lottery tickets. For the third term of public welfare lottery, the Bank receives a commission for issuing lottery tickets, representing 4.35% of the total lottery sales amount. The commission will be settled monthly. And the Bank's profit will be what remains after a fixed payment of \$2,086,800 to the MOF per year. Meanwhile, for the fourth term of public welfare lottery, which commencing from January 1, 2014, the Bank receives a commission for issuing lottery tickets, representing 4.35% of the total lottery sales amount. The commission will be settled monthly. The Bank's profit will be what remains after a fixed payment of \$2,700,000 to the MOF per year. However, if the amount of annual total lottery sales of year of 2014 is less than 80% of promised sales, which is \$88.8 billion, then the Bank needs to pay 26.75% of the shortage between the promised and actual sales amount to the government. Furthermore, in order to ensure that the lottery prize pay-out rate is not greater than 60% of the lottery issuing amount, the Bank created a transitional monitoring account, provision for the lottery prize. By creating the account, the Bank also helps the Government to settle and distribute the public welfare earnings. The amount of provision for the lottery prize may be negative (debit) or positive (credit), depending on the possibility of winning the lottery. In accordance with MOF Tai-Cai-Ku No. 09800050290, the Bank has the financial responsibility for the negative provision for the lottery prize. When the period designated by the MOF ends and the amount of provision for the lottery prize is negative, the Bank has to absorb it. However, the Bank has already adopted appropriate risk control strategies in order to control the aforesaid financial risk.

On May 18, 2006, the Bank signed a contract with LotRich Information Co. for lottery software, hardware and maintenances services amounting to \$1,159,185(within which \$638,880 was for software service). The maintenance service sustains for six years, starting from August 2008 to July 2014. On May 31, 2013, the Bank signed a renewed contract for lottery software, hardware purchase and establishment and maintenances services amounting to \$2,322,756(within which \$1,633,581 was for software service). The maintenance service sustains for ten years, starting from January 2014 to December 2023.

The Bank entrusted Taiwan Lottery Co., Ltd. to operate the public welfare lottery's ticket issuing, sales, promotion, drawing, payment of prize, and management, with a contract period from January 1, 2007, and ending on June 30, 2014. The Bank will disburse 1.50% of the total lottery sales amount as commission to Taiwan Lottery Co., Ltd. monthly. Additionally, if the annual total lottery sales amount is over \$90 billion, the commission for the excess part (over \$90 billion) will be equal to 1.80% of the total excess lottery sales amount. The Bank signed an amended contract with Taiwan Lottery Co., Ltd. on July 9, 2008, and rescinded the guarantee deposit amounting to \$500,000. In addition, the Bank will disburse 1.20% of the total lottery sales amount as commission to Taiwan Lottery Co., Ltd. monthly from January 1, 2008. Additionally, if the annual total lottery sales amount is over \$90 billion, the commission for the excess part will be equal to 1.50% of the total excess lottery sales amount. On September 23, 2009, the Bank signed a second amended contract with Taiwan Lottery Co., Ltd., commencing from January 1, 2009, the Bank will distribute \$700 million as commission to Taiwan Lottery Co., Ltd. annually. Additionally, if the annual total lottery sales amount is over \$64 billion, the commission for the excess part (over \$64 billion) will be equal to 0.45% of the total excess lottery sales amount.

The Bank entrusted Taiwan Lottery Co., Ltd. to operate the public welfare lottery's ticket issuing, sales, promotion, drawing, payment of prize, and management, with a contract period from November 11, 2013, and ending on June 30, 2024. The Bank will disburse 4.35% of the total lottery sales amount as commission to Taiwan Lottery Co., Ltd.. The Bank agreed that Taiwan Lottery Co., Ltd. can receive a reward, amounting to the commission revenue after the deduction of value-added tax (VAT), rebates and direct costs incurred for the lottery business, and the addition of marginal benefits, if the balance is positive. Otherwise, Taiwan Lottery Co., Ltd. should pay for the discrepancy, if the balance is negative.

The Bank signed a large-scale Enterprise Enrollment procurement contract with SYSTEX Corporation (Taiwan Microsoft Dealer) with a six-year contract term ending on November 30, 2015. The total value of the contract with SYSTEX Corporation amounted to \$361,683, which will be paid in installments over a period of six years beginning from the effective date of the contract. As of June 30, 2014, \$64,807 is not yet paid.

On April 17, 2009, in order to show its determination to the disposal of Mega Financial Holding Company (Mega Financial) shares, the Bank authorized Bank of Taiwan (BOT) as the trustee to dispose of all Mega Financial shares during the contractual period. During the contractual period, BOT will represent the Bank to attend the Mega Financial annual shareholders' meeting and execute the voting rights, in compliance with the Ministry of Finance's direction. As of May 20, 2014, all Mega Financial shares have been disposed.

To help PT Bank CTBC Indonesia obtain financing facility, the Bank has issued Letters of Comfort to financial institutions on April 7, August 28 and November 5, 2014, to declare that the operation of the company is actively supported by the Bank. The credit application amounts are US\$25,000 thousand, US\$40,000 thousand and US\$16,500 thousand, respectively.

(B) The below information is shown based on the disclosure requirements of Enforcement Rules of the Trust Enterprise Act, Article 17.

#### **Balance Sheet of Trust Accounts**

Trust Assets	Trust Assets December 31, December 31, Trust Liabilities 2014 2013		,		December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Cash	\$	38,982,722	40,159,904	Payables	328,377,483	351,237,438
Bonds		844,093	803,175	Other liabilities	22,337	20,706
Stocks		137,354,565	124,547,701	Trust capital	456,782,014	434,710,240
Mutual funds		284,592,101	269,770,073	Miscellaneous reserves and accumulated earnings	33,334,220	19,889,090
Other investments		2,209,898	3,884,825	<i>&amp;</i>		
Receivables		1,228,675	50,711			
Real estates - net		25,591,941	16,057,602			
Securities in custody		326,683,100	350,582,908			
Other assets		1,028,959	575			
Total trust assets	\$	818,516,054	805,857,474	Total trust liabilities	818,516,054	805,857,474

#### **Properties Catalog of Trust Accounts**

Investments	Dec	ember 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Cash	\$	38,982,722	40,159,904
Bonds		844,093	803,175
Stocks		137,354,565	124,547,701
Mutual funds		284,592,101	269,770,073
Other investments		2,209,898	3,884,825
Securities in custody		326,683,100	350,582,908
Real estates—net			
Lands		25,508,566	15,944,310
Buildings		83,375	115,339
Accumulated depreciation – buildings		-	(2,047)
Subtotal		25,591,941	16,057,602
Other assets			
Prepaid other payments		530	575
Pledge of rights		1,022,905	-
Superficies		5,524	-
Subtotal		1,028,959	575
Total	\$	817,287,379	805,806,763

### Income Statement of Trust Accounts For the year ended December 31

	2014	2013
Trust revenues	\$ 5,442,838	5,037,621
Trust expenses	 (309,637)	(502,029)
Earnings before tax	5,133,201	4,535,592
Income tax	 (35,596)	(30,352)
Net profits	\$ 5,097,605	4,505,240

#### (C) Operating lease

Total amount of minimum future irrevocable operating lease payment of were as below:

	Dec	ember 31, 2014	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Less than 1 year	\$	1,290,953	733,026
1 year to 5 years		2,092,633	1,681,079
More than 5 years		630,179	474,472
Total	\$	4,013,765	2,888,577

#### (D) Others

#### (a) Structured notes case

During September to December in 2005, the Bank's Hong Kong Branch, with approval of the board's directors, purchased structured notes ("oversea structured notes") from Barclays Bank PLC at par value US\$390 million. In the year 2006, the Bank's parent company, CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (CTBC Holding), intended to invest Mega Financial Holding Company. To comply with the requirement specified in the Banking Act of The Republic of China, which requires that a commercial bank shall not invest more than five percent (5%) shares of a company, Hong Kong Branch sold the above oversea structured notes at market price to Red Fire, a special purpose vehicle acquired by the former President of the Bank's Institutional Banking, Steven C.Z. Cheng. A profit of US\$8,448 thousand incurred due to the disposal. Subsequently, Red Fire filed an application of redemption of the structured notes to Barclays Bank PLC and incurred a profit amounting to US\$30.47 million. The opening balance of US\$9.5 million was embezzled by Steven C.Z. Cheng with malicious intent, while the rest of the amount (US\$20.90 million) was remitted to CTBC Holding's overseas sub-subsidiary. In considerations of maintaining operations, the institutional director of CTBC Holding remitted an advance payment of US\$30.47 million to the Bank in accordance to the request from the FSC. No loss had incurred since the remitted amount of US\$30.47 million was far greater than US\$9.50 million, which was not remitted to CTBC Holding's overseas sub-subsidiary. On April 28, 2011, the Bank received a letter from Chung Cheng Investment and Kuan Ho Construction & Development, the institutional directors of the CTBC Holding, informed that according to the Analysis Report on the Sale of Structured Notes to Red Fire by CTBC Bank's Hong Kong Branch (the "Analysis Report"), the attachment of the letter from CTBC Holding with Chung Hsin Chin No. 1002243570005, dated March 10, 2011, the Bank did not sustain loss from the sale of the structured notes. Based on the aforesaid Analysis Report, the premise of the Bank sustaining damages no longer stands for the prior execution of the contract dated February 9, 2009 by and among CTBC Holding, Chung Cheng Investment, and Kuan Ho Construction & Development. Therefore, the Bank has been requested to negotiate with Chung Cheng Investment and Kuan Ho Construction & Development for a

reasonable resolution. On August 16, 2011, the Bank sent a letter to Chung Cheng Investment and Kuan Ho Construction & Development requesting the institutional directors of the Bank's parent company, CTBC Holding, to withdraw the right of recourse regarding the advance payment of US\$30.47 million to the Bank. The institutional directors of the Bank's parent company, CTBC Holding, responded on August 18, 2011, agreeing to the request and wishing that the Bank spends US\$20.90 million of the advance payment on emergency assistance and public welfare loans and pays US\$9.57 million to the Bank's parent company, CTBC Holding, as recovery for the investment income which originally should have been recognized by the Bank's parent company, CTBC Holding. The latter amount was considered to be the investment income of CT Opportunity Investment Company, a sub-subsidiary of CTBC Holding. The Bank has not yet fulfilled the aforementioned requirement, and the institutional directors still insisted the amount of US\$20.90 million should be designated as the fund of welfare loans for emergency salvage. The matter will be proceeded once both parties reach agreement. Cited from the internal investigation and the opinion letter from the attorney designated by the Bank's parent company, CTBC Holding, Red Fire is believed to be CTBC Holding's SPV, since the ultimate profit and loss attribution belonged to CTBC Holding. In addition, from the perspective of cash flow, Jeffrey Koo, Jr., the former Chairman of the Bank, and the three involved employees did not obtain any personal benefits through the case.

On May 31, 2013, the judgment of the second instance was delivered by Taiwan High Court (please refer to the Law and Regulations retrieval system of the Judicial Yuan, Shang Chong-Su-Zi No. 54 in 2008 and Jin Shang Chong-Su-Zi No. 75 in 2010 Criminal Judgments for relevant information). After appealing for third instance, the Supreme Court of Republic of China has revoked the original verdict in August 2014 and urged Taiwan High Court to re-examine its verdict. In this case, Red Fire is the SPV of CTBC Holding. Thus, CTBC Holding did not sustain any loss, and Jeffrey Koo, Jr., the former Chairman of the Bank, and the three involved employees did not obtain any personal benefits through the case. Furthermore, citing from the legal opinion issued by CTBC Holding's outside counsel, "With regard to the legal aspects, the case above is a criminal case, and since CTBC Holding is a corporate entity, the employees' individual criminal liability will not have any influence on CTBC Holding. Therefore, there should be no significant disadvantageous effects on the financial or business affairs of CTBC Holding. Although the litigation result is not yet final, the outcome should not have negative impacts on the finance and operation of CTBC Holding substantially. Guilty or not, the fact that CTBC Holding has not suffered damage would not be changed as a result."

#### (b) Others

As for the real estate and non-performing loans transactions among the Bank and Tectonics Laboratories Co., Ltd. and other related parties, some employees were accused in violations of Banking Act and Securities and Exchange Act for engaging in such transactions and not disclosing related-party transactions. The case was transferred by prosecutors to Taiwan High Court, who dismissed the case on May 31, 2013 as it was bundled with Shang Chong-Su-Zi No. 54 in 2008 and Jin Shang Chong-Su-Zi No. 75 in 2010 Criminal Judgments, indicating a separate investigation should be initiated. Currently, the prosecutors have requested the case to be heard simultaneously with the structured notes case by Taiwan High Court. The case is expected to have no significant effect on the Bank's operation and shareholders' equity.

### 10. SIGNIFICANT CATASTROPHIC LOSSES: None.

#### 11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

To support the Bank's loan business and strengthen medium and long term liquidity, the Bank has issued 2015-1 unsecured financial debentures on January 19, 2015, with the issuance amount of US\$ 257 million.

With the approval of competent authorities on February 4, 2015, the Bank carried early redemptions of 2005-1 overseas perpetual accumulated subordinated financial debentures and 2008-2 perpetual accumulated subordinated financial debentures, amounting to US\$500 million and US\$700 million, respectively.

The Bank's proposal for the establishment of its Guangzhou branch has been authorized by China Banking Regulatory Commission on December 12, 2014. On January 28, 2015, Investment Commission of Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. has issued Jing-Shang-Er-Zi No. 10400016920 to grant the invested amount of US\$131,148 thousand (equivalent to CNY 800 million) as operating capital for the registration of the branch.

#### 12. OTHERS

#### (A) Profitability

Unit: %

Items		<b>December 31, 2014</b>	December 31, 2013
Return on assets ratio (annual)	Before income tax	1.46	0.91
	After income tax	1.27	0.92
Return on equity ratio (annual)	Before income tax	22.97	13.00
	After income tax	19.95	13.07
Net income ratio		39.10	30.91

- Note 1: Return on assets ratio = Net income before/after income tax  $\div$  average total assets.
- Note 2: Return on equity ratio = Net income before/after income tax ÷ average total stockholders' equity.
- Note 3: Net income ratio = Net income after income tax  $\div$  Net revenue.
- Note 4: Net income before/after tax represented accumulated income of current year.

(B) The income and expenses arising from the joint marketing operation and information interoperability amongst the Financial Holding Company's subsidiaries were allocated as follows:

The joint marketing expenses between the Bank and CTBC Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd. ("CTBC Insurance Brokers") were allocated to the Bank's management division costs and bonuses based on input labor hours and profitability of insurance products. Furthermore, the ratios of realized commission earned from insurance companies for the Bank and CTBC Insurance Brokers are 70% and 30%, respectively.

The Bank and CTBC Life Insurance Co., Ltd. ("CTBC Life") have gained from the joint business promotion. The bonus for co-marketing with CTBC Life is shared based on annual commission rate agreed between the Bank and CTBC Life for each insurance product.

The aforesaid allocations of revenue and expenses are disclosed in Note 7.

(C) The Acquisition of The Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd.

The Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd. obtained business license and permit on May 14, 2001, and commenced commercial banking operation on June 11, 2001. The services The Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd. provides to its customers are deposits and loans, debt endorsement guarantees, domestic and foreign remittances, marketable securities, debt management and collection, and other businesses. On June 5, 2014, the Bank acquired 100% equity stake of The Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd. by cash, and set it as a subsidiary that the Bank has 100% ownership. The Bank starts to recognize the acquiree's profit and losses after the acquisition is settled.

Gain from a bargain purchase was recognized by the Bank with the margin of identifiable net assets acquired at fair value against acquisition cost. The following shows the acquired assets and assumed liabilities of the Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd. on June 5, 2014 and the emerged amount of gain from a bargain purchase.

(a) Acquisition cost

The Bank acquired 100% equity stake of The Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd. at \$15,665,085.

(b) Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed

The following table shows the fair value of acquired identifiable assets and assumed liabilities on the acquisition date and the emerged amount of gain from a bargain purchase.

Acquisition cost		\$ 15,665,085
Acquiree's assets	763,673,444	
Acquiree's liabilities	(733,194,205)	
Fair value of identifiable net assets	30,479,239	
acquired		
Percentage acquired	100%	30,479,239
Gain from a bargain purchase		\$ (14,814,154)

- (c) After referring to Japanse acquisition cases taking places in post financial-recession period, the Bank decided to apply regional banks' Price-Book Ratio to determine the acquisition cost of The Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd. Additionally, the difference between the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired and acquisition cost was recognized as gain from a bargain purchase. The gain from a bargain purchase is immediately recognized in current profit or loss in accordance to the requirement of IFRS 3. And the aforementioned fair value of identifiable net assets is evaluated based on the report issued by the specialists from the external consulting firms.
- (d) If the acquisition were to take place on January 1, 2014, the pro forma net revenue and after-tax net income of the Bank would be \$92,704,148 and \$34,977,217, respectively. This hypothesis is made by the management by assuming that the acquisition date falls on January 1, 2014 and tentative fair value adjustments emerged on the acquisition date are similar.
- (e) An expense of \$136,561 arose as a result of this acquisition.
- (f) In compliance with the requirements of Jin-Guan-Yin-Fa-Zi No. 10310006310 issued on December 30, 2014. While making a resolution on earnings distribution for next year's stockholders' meeting, the Bank needs to make a provision for a special reserve at the amount that is consistent with the increase of retained earnings attributed from a gain on bargain purchase. The aforesaid special reserve cannot be reversed within one year. Subsequent to the one-year restriction, the special reserve can be used to make up losses, and can also be capitalized if, after assessment, no unexpected significant impairment has incurred and with consent gained from a certified public accountant.

#### 13. Disclosure Required

- (A) Related information on significant transactions
  - (a) Loans to others businesses or individuals: Not applicable to bank subsidiaries; others: None.
  - (b) Endorsements and guarantees for others: Not applicable to bank subsidiaries; others: None.
  - (c) Marketable securities held as of December 31, 2014 (excluding invested subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Not applicable to banking subsidiaries; others: None.
  - (d) Cumulative purchases or sales of the same investee's capital stock over \$300,000 or 10% of paid-in capital:

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/ Thousands of shares

	Marketable				Begi	nning	Acq	uisition		Disp	osition		End	ing (Note)
Acquiring/ selling	securities type and				Number		Number		Number	Sell	Book	Gain/loss	Number	
compnay	name	Account	Counterparty	Relationship	of shares	Amount	of shares	Amount	of shares	price	value	on disposal	of shares	Amount
CTBC Bank	Investment	Investment	The Tokyo	A subsidiary that	-	-	700	15,665,085	-	-	-	-	700	29,644,718
Co., Ltd.	under equity	under equity	Star Bank, Ltd.	the Bank has										
	method	method		100% ownership										

Note: Gain from a bargain purchase and recognized investment profit/loss are encompassed in the ending balance.

(e) Acquisition of real estate over \$300,000 or 10% of paid-in capital:

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

							w	Previous t	ransfer dat rty is relate		Reference for ac-	Acquisition purpose	Other
Acquiring	Name of	Transaction	Transaction	Payment		Relation-		Relationship	Transfer		quisition	and use	additional
company	property	date	amount	status	Counterparty	ship	Owner	with issuer	date	Amount	price	status	term
CTBC Bank	Land and	May 21,	1,289,000	973,560	Yung-Yue Contruction	Non-related	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	Valuation	For owner's	note
Co., Ltd.,	buildings	2013			and Development Co.,	party.					report	use	

Note: Building ownership will be transferred to the Bank once the building is completed. In addition, the Bank has made four payments in accordance to the contract.

- (f) Disposal of real estate over \$300,000 or 10% of paid-in capital: None.
- (g) Discount on commission fees for transaction with related parties over \$5,000: None.
- (h) Receivables from related parties over \$300,000 or 10% of paid-in capital:

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

			Balance due		Overdue from related party		Subsequent	
			from related	Turnover			collections from	Provision for
Account receivable creditor	Counterparty	Relationship	party	rate	Amount	Disposal	related party	bad debt
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.,	CTBC Insurance	Controlled by the	513,024	- %	-	-	Collected \$513,004	-
	Brokers Co.,	same company					as of February 10,	
	Ltd.	which controls					2015	
		the Bank.						

- (i) Financial derivative transactions: Not applicable to bank subsidiaries; others: None.
- (j) Information on NPL disposal transaction:
  - 1. Summary table of NPL disposal:

Unit: In Thousands of US Dollars/ Thousands of JPY Dollars /Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Trade	Counterparty	Debt	Boo	k value	Sa	le price	Gain	(loss) on	Additional	Relationship
date		component					di	sposal	term	
March 19,	CATHY BANK	Secured loan	USD	3,194	USD	5,621	USD	2,427	None	Non-related
2014										party
April 2,	Citibank	Non-secured		151,602		76,627		(74,975)	"	//
2014	International plc	loan								
July 18,	CATHY BANK	Secured loan	USD	7,717	USD	7,717	USD	-	"	//
2014										
July 25,	IR Loan	//	JPY	27,469	JPY	36,170	JPY	8,701	"	//
2014	Servicing, Inc.									
July 31,	Morgan Stanley	//	JPY 3	,490,187	JPY	3,249,000	JPY	(241,187)	"	//
2014	Credit Products									
	Japan Co., Ltd.									
August 20,	IR Loan	Non-secured	JPY	122,522	JPY	151,973	JPY	29,451	"	//
2014	Servicing, Inc.	loan								

- 2. Disposal of a single batch of NPL over \$1,000,000 and information on each transaction: None.
- (k) Types of securitization instruments approved to be issued pursuant to financial assets

securitization rules or real estate securitization rules and other relevant information: None.

(l) Business relationship and material transaction between the parent company and subsidiaries:

				Transac	tion status fo	r the year ended De	cember 31, 2014
No.							Percentage of consolidated net revenues or consolidated
(Note)	Party	Counterparty	Relationship	Account	Amount	Terms	total assets
0	CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.	CTBC Bank	Parent to	Due from Central Bank	2,006,650	Identical with	0.09%
		(Philippines) Corp.	subsidiary	and call loans to bank		non-related parties	
//	//	PT. Bank CTBC	"	Deposits and remittance/	100,667	//	0.005%
		Indonesia		cash and cashequivalents			

Note: Serial number is determined as follows:

- 1. 0 represents parent company.
- 2. Subsidiaries are numbered in a sequence of Arabic numerals from 1 based on company category.
- (m) Other significant transactions that may have substantial influence upon the decisions made by financial statement users: None.

### (B) Related information on investee companies

	1		1			Unit: I	In Thousands o	of New Taiwan I	Oollars/Thousa	nds of shares
					Investment	Ratio of	shares held by t	he Bank and its as	ssociates	
					gains/losses			Tot	tal	Remarks
		Major	Ending ratio	Book value of	recognized in	Shares	Shares to be		Ratio of	Kemarks
Name of investee	Location	operations	of shares	investment	current period	currently held	held	shares	shares	
CTBC Bank	3rd Fl., Tower One,	Primarily	99.60 %	4,912,730	34,644	246,496	-	246,496	99.60%	The transaction
(Philippines)	Ayala Triangle,	engages in								on the left has
Corp.	Ayala Avenue cor.	commercial								been written
	Paseo De Roxas,	banking and								off when
	Metro Manilla,	financing								composing
	Makati, Philippines	_								consolidated
										financial
										report.
PT Bank	16th F1,Wisma	Primarily	99.00 %	6,130,569	626,434	1	_	1	99.00%	// // // // // // // // // // // // //
CTBC Indonesia	Tamara, JI Jenderal	engages in	77.00 70	0,130,307	020,131	1		1	JJ.0070	
CTBC Indonesia	Sudirman Kev. 24	commercial								
	Jakarta 12920	banking and								
		_								
	Indonesia	financing								
CTDC P. I	1510 W	business	100.00.07	1 170 225	20.022	2.212		2 2 1 2	100 000/	
CTBC Bank	1518 West	Primarily	100.00 %	1,170,335	39,823	2,312	-	2,312	100.00%	"
Crop.(Canada)	Broadway,	engages in								
	Vancouver, B.C.,	commercial								
	Canada, V6J 1W8	banking and								
		financing								
		business								
CTBC Capital	801 S. Figueroa	Investment	100.00 %	20,626,645	416,643	6	-	6	100.00%	"
Corp.	Street, Suite 2300,	business								
	Los Angeles,									
	CA 90017									
Grand Bills Finance	11F., No.560, Sec.	Proprietary	21.15 %	1,768,036	97,201	114,399	-	114,399	21.15%	,
Corporation	4, Zhongxiao E.	traders of								
	Rd., Da'an Dist.,	short-term								
	Taipei City 106,	bills and								
	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	bonds								
GCB Finance (HK)		Corporate	100.00 %	242,930	(114,393)	50,000	-	50,000	100.00%	
Limited	Floor, Two	credit and		,				,		
	International	investment								
	Finance Centre,	business								
	8 Finance Street	o do incoo								
	Central,									
	Hong Kong									
CTBC Bank	801 S. Figueroa	Primarily	100.00%	12,510,834	327 575	Common		Common	100.00%	The transaction
	_		100.0070	12,510,654	321,313	shares 3		shares 3	100.0070	on the left has
Corp.(USA)	Street, Suite 2300,	engages in				Preferred	_	Preferred		
	Los Angeles,	commercial								been written
	CA 90017	banking and				shares 100		shares 100		off when
		financing								composing
		business								consolidated
										financial
mi m : 6		L	100 ***	20.51:=::	0 /2: :::				100	report.
The Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd.	2-3-5 Akasaka, Minato-Ku, Tokyo,	Primarily	100.00%	29,644,718	2,651,948	700	-	700	100.00%	"
Dunit, Dia.	107-8480, Japan	engages in								
		commercial								
		banking and								
		financing								
		business								
TSB Capital,	2-7-1,Nishi-	Financing and	100.00%	2,866,260	89,796	1,936	-	1,936	100.00%	"
Ltd.	Shinjuku, Shinjuku,	assurance								
	Tokyo	business						<u> </u>		
TSB Servicer, Ltd.	2-2-17,Akasaka,	Debt	100.00%	442,073	12,919	-	-	-	100.00%	"
1	Minato, Tokyo	management								
		business								
Tokyo Star	2-2-17,Akasaka,	Financing	100.00%	51,702	8,126	5	-	5	100.00%	"
Business	Minato, Tokyo	business		,. 02	-,-20					
Finance, Ltd.							<u> </u>			

- (C) Related information on investments in Mainland China:
  - (a) Related information on investee companies in Mainland China

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/ Thousands of US Dollars

					Investme	ent flows					
				Accumulated			Accumulated				Accumulated
Name of				outflow of			outflow of	Percentage of			inward
investee				investment			investment	ownership for		Book value	remittance of
company in		Total amount	Method of	from Taiwan			from Taiwan	direct or		as of	earnings as
Mainland		of	investment	as of January			as of December	indirect	Investment	December	of December
China	Main business	paid-in capital	(Note 1)	1, 2014	Outflow	Inflow	31, 2014	investment	gains (losses)	31, 2014	31, 2014
									(Note 2(c))		
CTBC Bank Co.,	Commercial	6,194,068	3	6,194,068	-	-	6,194,068	A branch in	162,024	6,764,069	None.
Ltd., Shanghai	banking	USD 206,045		USD 206,045			USD 206,045	Shanghai;	USD 5,351	USD 213,256	
Branch								not an investee			
CTBC Bank Co.,	"	-	3	-	-	-	-	A branch in	Still in	-	"
Ltd., Guangzhou								Guangzhou;	preparation.		
Branch								not an investee			

Note 1: Three methods of investment are as below; identify one of them:

- 1. Invest in Mainland China companies directly.
- 2. Re-invest in Mainland China companies through another investee in a third area. (Please identify the investee in the third area.)
- 3. Other method: set up new overseas branches.

Note 2: The column of "Investment gains (losses)":

- 1. If the company is still in the preparation process, and does not have any investment gain or loss, please specify.
- 2. The bases for recognition of investment income or loss have three methods, please specify.
  - a. The audited financial reports that are issued by an international accounting firm which is connected to an accounting firm in Taiwan.
  - b. The audited financial reports that are issued by the Taiwan parent company's designated accounting firm.
  - c. Others: the individual profit or loss of an oversea branch.
- (b) Upper limit on investment in Mainland China:

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/Thousands of US Dollars

	Accumulated outf	low of investment from			Upper l	imit on investment
Name of investor	Taiwan to Ma	inland China as of	Investment	amounts authorized by	authori	zed by Investment
company	Decem	ber 31, 2014	Investment	Commission, MOEA	Com	mission, MOEA
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.		6,194,068		6,622,179		117,967,570
	USD	260,045	USD	208,783	USD	3,719,263

#### 14. Segment Information:

The Bank and its subsidiaries' provide their chief operating decision maker with necessary information according to the characteristics of the business, to facilitate the assessment of performance and allocation of operational resources. The disclosures of assets, profits and losses are the same as the summary of significant accounting policies described in Note 4.

According to IFRS 8 "Operating Segments", reportable segments are as below:

The major operating activities of Institutional Banking are commercial banking and capital market activities which provide clients with flexible and tailor-made financing services and the design, supply, and propriety trading of various financial products.

The major operating activity of Retail Banking is providing target clients with relevant financial services, including wealth management, credit cards, secured loans, and unsecured individual loans.

The major operationing activities of Japan Business are conducted by The Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd.

The major operating activities of other segments are investing and general administration. For the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the above operating segments did not meet the criteria for reportable segments when applying quantitative thresholds.

#### (A) Segment information

For the year ended December 31, 2014	Institutional Banking	Retail Banking	Japanese Business	Other segments (Note)	Total
Net interest income	\$ 18,106,103	13,700,141	6,182,829	270,754	38,259,827
Non-interest income	9,458,818	19,250,980	2,934,861	17,745,523	49,390,182
Net income	27,564,921	32,951,121	9,117,690	18,016,277	87,650,009
(Provision for) reversal of bad debt expenses and guarantee reserves	(733,807)	1,906,455	537,828	(4,748,453)	(3,037,977)
Operating expenses	(14,393,455)	(20,199,515)	(5,916,915)	(4,643,684)	(45,153,569)
Net Income Before Tax	\$ 12,437,659	14,658,061	3,738,603	8,624,140	39,458,463
Total Assets	\$ 1,768,785,219	577,809,934	784,251,391	104,326,258	3,235,172,802

For the year ended December		ıtional	Retail	Japanese Business	Other segments	Total
31, 2013		king	Banking		(Note)	
Net interest income	\$ 13,	367,109	14,464,360	241,229	233,448	28,306,146
Non-interest income	10	,272,487	18,076,394	(24,908)	4,169,998	32,493,971
Net income	23	639,596	32,540,754	216,321	4,403,446	60,800,117
(Provision for) reversal of bad debt expenses and guarantee reserves	(1,0	055,386)	706,353	(3,339)	(5,826,447)	(6,178,819)
Operating expenses	(12,	120,429)	(20,389,407)	(213,814)	(3,208,143)	(35,931,793)
Net Income Before Tax	\$ 10,	463,781	12,857,700	(832)	(4,631,144)	18,689,505
Total Assets	\$ 1,481	759,269	573,038,871	17,794,507	82,751,388	2,155,344,035

Note: Due to the acquisition of The Tokyo Star Bank, Ltd., gain from a bargain purchase of \$14,814,154 has been included.

### (B) Geographic segment information:

The Bank and its subsidiaries prepare geographic segment information, which is shown as below, by the geographic location of foreign operations.

	For the year ende	d December 31,
Region	2014	2013
Net income:		
Taiwan	\$ 65,725,246	49,665,705
Asia	19,083,383	8,874,248
North America	2,841,380	2,260,164
Total	\$ 87,650,009	60,800,117
Non-current assets:	 	
Taiwan	\$ 73,484,115	52,663,332
Asia	8,510,339	2,500,956
North America	 2,376,546	2,227,703
Total	\$ 84,371,000	57,391,991

(C) Information on major customers: For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, no individual customer of the Bank and its subsidiaries accounted for 10% or more of the Bank and its subsidiaries' revenue in the statements of income. Therefore, disclosure of information on major customers is not required.

CTBC BANK CO., LTD.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

**DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013** 

**AND** 

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Address: No.166, 168, 170, 186, 188 Jingmao 2nd Rd., Nangang Dist., Taipei City 115, Taiwan, R.O.C. Telephone Number: 886-2-3327-7777



### 安侯建業瞬合會計師事務府

**KPMG** 

台北市11049信義路5段7號68樓(台北101大樓) 68F, TAIPEI 101 TOWER, No. 7, Sec. 5, Xinyi Road, Taipei, 11049, Taiwan, R.O.C.

#### **Independent Auditors' Report**

The Board of Directors CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and related comprehensive income statements, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 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 generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China. 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, the financial statements mentioned above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, along with its financial performance and cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms and the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Futures Commission Merchants.

The structured notes cases as stated in Note 9(D) are still under investigation by the judiciary, and the results remain uncertain.

RPMG

Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C. March 31, 2015

#### Notice to Readers

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

It should be noted the independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial reports were originally prepared in Chinese. As information loss underlies the nature of language transition, when conflicts or ambiguities arise in interpretations between the two versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

CTBC BANK CO., LTD.
BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2014 and 2013
(Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2014	4	December 31, 2013			Decer	December 31, 2014	_	December 31, 2013	3
ASSETS	Amount	8	1	25	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Amount	ınt	%	Amount	%
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4 and 6(A))	\$ 94 807 281	7	81 377 414	1-7	Liabilities:					
Due from Contral Bank and call loans to hank (Note 6(B) and 8)	160 070 341	7	113 876 926	\$	Deposits from Central Bank and other banks (Note 6(Q))	\$	13,243,324	2	48,126,875	2
Emerging accepts measured at fair value through profit or loss (Note 4, 6(C))	991 0F0 06	7	73 702 161	77	Due to Central Bank and other banks (Note 6(R))		2.046.323		3,217,210	
and (S) and T)					Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (Note 4	00	84,348,136	4	27,256,378	-
Available-for-sale financial assets — net (Note 4, 6(D) and (S), 8, and 9(A))	331.683.821	4	287.574.678	7	and 6(C))					
Derivative financial assets—hedeing (Note 4 and 6(E))	1,499,486		910,113		Derivative financial liabilities—hedging (Note 4 and 6(E))		916,322	i	255,112	,
Receivables—net (Note 4 6(F) and (1) 7 and 8)	170 879 699	7	164 100.960	œ	Securities sold under repurchase agreements (Note 4, 6(S) and 7)	9	60.230,776	ю	61,038,194	m
Current income favor areate (Note A)	824 156		- 010 400		Payables (Note 6(T) and 7)	v.	58,153,989	2	43,296,875	2
Cuttern income taxes assets (note 4)	6 373 343		6 373 343		Current income tax liabilities (Note 4)		1,956,306	,	1.311,106	,
Assets field for safe-field (1900) 4 and (1991)	1316.825.892	55	1 201 424 577	85	Deposits and remittances (Note 6(U) and 7)	1.82	.827.244.890	92	1.665.207,157	80
Hold to maturity financial accets — not (Note 4 K(1) (K) and (S) and 8)	68 570 038		60 342 499	,	Financial debentures (Note 6(C), (E) and (V))	•	89,912,910	4	58,269,949	Э
International under south mathed—not (Note 4, 6(1)) and (2); the continued of the mathed—not (Note 4, 6(1)) and (200))	290 SOF T9	. ~	31 914 655	1 0	Other financial liabilities (Note 6(W))	1	3,568,429	-	15.656,655	_
Other Countries and Alote 4 (A) and (A) and (A)	3 973 196	5	2 266 139	4	Provisions (Note 4, 6(1), (X) and (Z))		5.049,393	,	4,983,852	
Office Trinancial assets — her (1900: 4, 0(1) and (10), and 6)	0.00.0000		22.500,150	,	Deferred tax liabilities (Note 4 and 6(AA))		355.712		254,453	
Premises and equipment—net (Note 4 and O(N))	40,350,450	7	15,5,5,5,5	7 .	Other liabilities (Note 6(Y))		4,797,698	•	5,603,100	
Intangible assets—net (Note 4 and $6(O)$ )	8+6,608,11		11,844,172	_	Total Linkilities	2.10	2 191 824 208	6	310 374 450 I	60
Deferred income tax assets—net (Note 4 and 6(AA))	3.617.720		2.520,111		יייי ביייי בייי ביי בייי בייי בייי ביי בייי בייי בייי בייי	7,7	1,027,000	-	13.00.01.01.01.01	1
Other assets—net (Note 4, 6(P), and 8)	22,576,328		8.593,580		Stockholders Equity:	•		٠	100 000 00	
					Common stock (Note 6(AC))	2	61,280,18	4	/8.622.89/	7
					Capital surplus (Note (AAC.)):					
					Capital premium	2	25,000,568	_	16,000,568	-
					Others		1,181,491		1,181,491	
					Retained earnings:					
					Legal reserve	4	44,370,246	2	39,662,592	2
					Special reserve		4.814,487	,	299,935	
					Undistributed earnings (Note 6(AD))	100	34,001,789	-	15,692,181	-
					Other equity interest (Note 6(AC))	9	(3,848,740)	,	(4,608,902)	
					Total Equity	51	196,612,616	œ	146,850,762	œ
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 2,388,436,824	8	2.081,327,678	[9]	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 2,38	2,388,436,824	  8 	2,081,327,678	100

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

# CTBC BANK CO., LTD. STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For The Year Ended December 31, 2014 And 2013 (Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		For th	e year ended	December 31		
		2014	-	2013	***************************************	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Change %
Interest income (Note 6(AG))	\$	45,540,893	59	38,154,954	64	19
Less: Interest expenses (Note 6(AG))		(17,505,449)	(23)	(13,624,343)	(23)	28
Net interest income		28,035,444	36	24,530,611	41	14
Net income except interest						
Service fee and commission income (Note 6(AH))		26,181,628	34	24,028,242	40	9
Gains on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit		10,430,361	13	5,373,877	9	94
or loss (Note 6(AI))						
Realized gains on available-for-sale financial assets (Note 6(AJ))		660,139	1	1,394,551	2	(53)
Realized gain on held-to-maturity financial assets		66,684	-	-	-	100
Foreign exchange (losses) gains		(4,594,094)	(6)	1,825,088	3	(352)
Impairment loss (Note 6(AK))		(22,320)	-	(21,722)	-	(3)
Proportionate share of gains from associates or joint ventures under equity method (Note 6(L))		3,752,300	5	4,120,574	7	(9)
Other net non-interest income (Note 6(AL))		679,939	1	869,860	1	(22)
Gain from a bargain purchase (Note 12(C))		14,814,154	19	-	-	100
Public-welfare lottery payment		(2,700,000)	(3)	(2,086,800)	(3)	(29)
Net Revenue		77,304,235	100	60,034,281	100	29
Provisions for bad debt expenses and guarantee reserve (Note 6(I) and		(3,342,271)	(4)	(5,999,304)	(10)	(44)
(AM))						
Operating expenses:						
Employee benefits expenses (Note 6(AN))		(19,855,064)	(26)	(18,557,718)	(31)	7
Depreciation and amortization expenses (Note 6(AO))		(1,591.007)	(2)	(1,625,951)	(3)	(2)
Other general and administrative expenses (Note 6(AP))		(14,979,577)	(19)	(12,359,123)	(20)	21
Total operating expenses		(36,425,648)	(47)	(32,542,792)	(54)	12
Net Income Before Tax from Continuing Operations		37,536,316	49	21,492,185	36	75
Income tax expenses (Note 6(AA))		(3,274,138)	(4)	(2,707,279)	(5)	(21)
Net Income		34,262,178	45	18,784,906	31	82
Other comprehensive income:						
Exchange differences of overseas subsidiaries' financial reports translation		456,627	1	(935,092)	(2)	149
Unrealized valuation (losses) gains on available-for-sale financial assets		(364,724)	_	6,309	-	(5,881)
Actuarial (losses) gains on defined benefit plans		(365,718)	-	38,632	-	(1,047)
Proportionate share of other comprehensive losses from associates or joint ventures under equity method		(19,904)	-	(440,660)	-	95
Others		464,012	1			100
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income (Note		329,383	,	206,779		(59)
6(AA))						,
Other comprehensive income (net amount after tax)		499,676		(1,124,032)	(2)	144
Total Comprehensive Income	\$	34,761,854	47	17,660,874	29	97
Earnings per share (unit:NT dollars) (Note 6(AF))	S	3.86	_	2.22		

CTBC BANK CO., LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
For The Year Ended December 31, 2014 And 2013
(Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

							Other equity interest		
						Exchange differences			
	Capital stock	1	R	Retained earnings		of overseas	Unrealized (losses)		
		ı				subsidiaries,	gains on		
			Legal	Special	Undistributed	financial reports	available-for-sale		
	Common stock	Capital surplus	reserve	reserve	earnings	translation	financial assets	Others	Total equity
Bajance-January 1, 2013	\$ 75,371,376	17,182,059	34,142,459	1,975,805	15,314,843	(3,397,351)	(94,351)		140,494,840
Net income	•	,			18,784,906			1	18,784,906
Other comprehensive income					(6,832)	(721,745)	(395,455)	,	(1,124,032)
Total comprehensive Income		-		,	18,778,074	(721,745)	(395,455)		17,660,874
Earnings appropriation and distribution (Note)									
Legal reserve		,	5,520,133		(5,520,133)				,
Cash dividends-common stock	•	,	,	•	(11,304,952)	,	٠		(11,304,952)
Stock dividends-common stock	3,251,521		•	,	(3,251,521)	•	1	1	•
Reversal from special reserve	,	•		(1,675,870)	1,675,870		1		
Balance—December 31, 2013	78,622,897	17,182,059	39,662,592	299,935	15,692,181	(4,119,096)	(489,806)		146,850,762
Net income	1		,		34,262,178		i		34,262,178
Other comprehensive income	ø			,	(260,486)	581,980	(285,830)	464,012	499,676
Total comprehensive Income	•	c	,	a a construction of the co	34,001,692	581,980	(285,830)	464,012	34,761,854
Earnings appropriation and distribution (Note)									
Legal reserve	1		4,707,654		(4,707,654)	,	•	,	
Special reserve				4,514,552	(4,514,552)	•			1
Stock dividends-common stock	6,469,878		•	•	(6,469,878)	1		,	
Cash capital increase by cash	000,000,0	000,000,0				•	1		15,000,000
Balance-December 31, 2014	\$ 91,092,775	26,182,059	44,370,246	4,814,487	34,001,789	(3,537,116)	(775,636)	464,012	196,612,616

Note: For the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, employee bonuses of \$4,973 and \$3,218 were deducted from the statements of comprehensive income.

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

### CTBC BANK CO., LTD. STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014 And 2013 (Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		For the year ended December 31 2014 2013	
	2014	2013	
sh Flows from Operating Activities:	\$ 37,536,316	21,492,18	
let Income Before Tax	37,330,310	21,772,10	
Adjustments:			
Income and expense items with no effect on cash flows	1.091.194	1,060,64	
Depreciation expenses	499,813	565,30	
Amortization expenses	3,342,271	5,999,30	
Provision for bad debt expenses	(4,835,609)	(706,16	
Net gains on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit	(4,833,867)	(700,10	
or loss	17,505,449	13,624,3	
Interest expenses	(45,540,893)	(38,154,95	
Interest income	(236,418)	(471,46	
Dividends income	(5,645)	(7,14	
Net changes in guarantee reserve			
Net changes in other provisions	(64,433)	(70,00	
Losses on disposal of foreclosed properties	65	27,4	
Proportionate share of gains from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures	(3,752,300)	(4,120,57	
under equity method			
Losses on disposal and retirement of premises and equipment	3,533	31,2	
Losses on disposal of intangible assets	-	2,5	
Gain on disposal of investments	-	(11,08	
Gain on reversal of impairment loss on financial assets	(8,355)	-	
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	30,675	21,7	
Gain from a bargain purchase	(14,814,154)	•	
Other adjustments	(85,287)	(173,1	
Subtotal of income and expense items with no effect on cash flows	(46,870,094)	(22,381,9	
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:			
Net Changes in Operating Assets:			
Decrease (increase) in due from Central Bank and call loans to bank	2,048,749	(14,277,05	
Increase in financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(14,152,442)	(178,76	
(Increase) decrease in hedging derivative financial assets	(589,373)	667,8	
Increase in receivables	(5,319,639)	(27,866,83	
Increase in loans	(119,128,548)	(137,443,3	
(Increase) decrease in available-for-sale financial assets	(44,473,867)	13,224,7	
(Increase) decrease in held-to-maturity financial assets	(8,169,184)	9,500,6	
(Increase) decrease in other financial assets	(831,668)	720,4	
	(190,615,972)	(155,652,1	
Net Changes in Operating Assets	(170,010,7,0)	(100,000,1	
Net Changes in Operating Liabilities:	(4,883,551)	17,917,0	
(Decrease) increase in deposits from Central Bank and other banks	26,831,519	2,673,6	
Increase in financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		220,1	
Increase in hedging derivative financial liabilities	661,210		
Increase (decrease) in payables	12,316,008	(10,952,3	
Increase in deposits and remittances	162,037,733	192,840,0	
Decrease in other financial liabilities	(2.088,226)	(7,156,3	
Increase (decrease) in employee benefits provision	222,797	(203.1	
Net Changes in Operating Liabilities	195,097,490	195,339,0	
Net Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities	4,481,518	39,686,8	
Sum of Adjustments	(42,388,576)	17,304,9	
Cash (Used in) Provided by Operating Activities	(4,852,260)	38,797,1	
Interest received	43,807,563	38,247,	
Dividends received	287,897	530,2	
Interest paid	(15,879,603)	(13,753,9	
Income tax paid	(3,438,889)	(2,797,2	
meome tax para	19,924,708	61,024,0	

### CTBC BANK CO., LTD. STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014 And 2013 (Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the year ended December 31		
		2014	2013
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Return of capital from financial assets carried at cost	\$	91,997	113,952
Purchase of investment under equity method		(15,665,085)	-
Purchase of premises and equipment		(8,063,919)	(6,708,805)
Disposal of premises and equipment		25,952	4,867
Purchase of intangible assets		(182,350)	(264,105)
Disposal of intangible assets		716	-
Disposal of foreclosed properties		-	295,269
Decrease in receivables		514,655	773,591
(Increase) decrease in other assets		(12,075,953)	1,934,829
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		(35,353,987)	(3,850,402)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:	-		
(Decrease) increase in due to Central Bank and other banks		(1,170,887)	585,571
Issuance of financial debentures		35,000,000	4,947,000
Repayments of financial debentures		(3,800,000)	(450,000)
(Decrease) increase in securities sold under repurchase agreements		(807,418)	260,355
Increase in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, designated as upon initial recognition		32,764,694	-
Increase (decrease) in payables		928,291	(90,321)
Decrease in other liabilities		(804,370)	(1,227,524)
Cash dividends issuance		-	(11,304,952)
Cash capital increase		15,000,000	-
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities		77,110,310	(7,279,871)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		61,681,031	49,893,739
Cash and Cash Equivalents, at the Beginning of the Period		146,040,305	96,146,566
Cash and Cash Equivalents, at the End of the Period	s	207,721,336	146,040,305
Components of cash and cash equivalents:			
Cash and cash equivalents recognized in the balance sheet	\$	94,807,281	81,377,414
Due from Central Bank and call loans to bank which meet IAS 7 definition of cash and cash equivalents		112,914,055	64,662,891
Cash and Cash Equivalents, at the End of the Period	\$	207,721,336	146,040,305

